

The Farmington Times.

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MISSOURI'S BIG SHOWING

By W. L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary Missouri State Board of Agriculture. Figures Used in Comparison are From United States Department of Agriculture.

Let's Spread the Story, Let's Strut. Missourians have too long looked toward other lands as places of promise, when, in fact, the end of the rainbow is on the old home farm, where is hidden the fabled pot of gold.

Not a One-Crop State

Missouri is not a one-crop State, and no Missouri farmer need put all his eggs in one basket. Neither Northern nor Southern State, but located in the very center of the agricultural universe, Missouri, of all the States, is alone able to give employment to both cotton pickers and ice hands. The United States Department of Agriculture reports 1915 Missouri crop yields as follows: Corn, 209,000,000 bushels; wheat, 34,100,000 bushels; oats, 31,800,000 bushels; barley, 125,000; rye, 338,000 bushels; flax seed, 48,000 bushels; potatoes, 8,820,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 700,000 bushels; hay, 4,640,000 tons; tobacco, 3,150,000 lbs.; cotton, 52,000 bales. These crops are valued at more than \$200,000,000. Then there are poultry, dairy, apiary and timber products, whose values mount into the millions. In addition are minor crops and by-products, from sunflower seed to cob pipes. Of the latter—the "Missouri Meerschmum"—we manufacture more than 25,000,000, or enough to enable all fighting Europe to smoke the pipe of peace.

Why "Go West," Young Man?

In past years many good but misguided Missourians, mistaking a mirage in the desert for the promised land, have gone West or Southwest. But why should they have gone? Greeley's advice is no longer good. Missouri has more bluegrass—the grass that stands for permanent farming and soil fertility—than is grown in all the States to her West.

Missouri has more milch cows than Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma or any Western State; more sheep than any State that borders her; more hogs than any State in the Union, save two, and neither of them to the west.

In Agriculture, First at Frisco

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which recently closed at San Francisco, Missouri won the Medal of Honor awarded for general agricultural exhibit and the grand prize for installation, in addition to 17 gold medals, 21 silver medals, 15 bronze medals and two honorable mentions.

First in Fruit

From apples to persimmons and pawpaws, Missouri was first at Frisco. Missouri's horticultural exhibit was awarded the Medal of Honor, and in number of medals won Missouri was second only to California for fruit. At this same great international exposition Missouri was awarded more medals on apples than were won by any other State or country. With two great apple regions, the Ozarks and the loose soil districts, Missouri not only produces apples of quality but apples in quantity.

Missouri's 1915 apple crop consisted of 6,287,000 barrels. Only New York harvested a larger crop. The Iowa yield was 3,220,000 barrels; Nebraska 1,267,000 barrels; Kansas 2,125,000 barrels; Arkansas 1,183,000 barrels, and that of the much heralded apple state of Washington, 2,433,000 barrels.

Nor are apples all! With the annual peach production from one little district alone amounting to 1,000 carloads, with a strawberry crop of half a thousand carloads from another group of counties, and with fruits of various kinds on practically every farm, Missouri is, of all the Mississippi Valley States, first in fruit.

A Leader in Poultry Production

Missouri is the first poultry State in the Union, figured either in pounds or premiums. The value of Missouri's surplus poultry products is now estimated at more than \$50,000,000 annually.

Missouri a Leader in Live Stock

As a live stock State, Missouri's position is one of strength. She breeds and feeds live stock and, in turn, her fields are fed. While other States great in grain growing sell their substance and rob their soil, Missouri saves.

Missouri is second to no State in numbers and quality of registered animals, and second to none in records made in public sales, at national shows

and at the great market centers. Some Corn and Wheat Comparisons

Because the Eastern press has with few exceptions failed to do justice to Missouri, the following figures are submitted:

During the 10-year period, 1905-14, the Missouri corn yield amounted to 2,039,168,000 bushels; the Kansas yield, to 1,456,418,000 bushels, or 582,750,000 bushels less than Missouri. Total Missouri corn acreage for the 10-year period was 72,617,000; Kansas acreage, 74,351,000, or 1,734,000 acres more than Missouri.

Kansas, with an acreage for the 10-year period more than a million and a half greater than that planted to corn in Missouri, fell short more than a half million bushels.

But isn't Kansas a wheat wonder? Yes, during the 10-year period referred to Kansas grew 852,238,000 bushels of wheat; Missouri 309,802,000 bushels, or 542,580,000 less than Kansas. But note the difference in acreage, and keep in mind the corn comparisons!

Instead of the largest yield coming from the fewest number of acres, as was the case with corn, the Kansas wheat acreage for the decade was 59,824,000; Missouri wheat acreage, 21,804,000, or 38,020,000 less than Kansas.

In order to grow slightly more than half a billion bushels more of wheat than was grown in Missouri, Kansas, during the decade, seeded 38,000,000 more acres.

During this 10-year period (1905-14) the combined corn and wheat production of Missouri was 2,348,970,000 bushels; the combined corn and wheat production of Kansas, 2,308,800,000 bushels, or 40,170,000 bushels less than that of Missouri.

The Missouri acreage of both wheat and corn for the 10-year period was 94,421,000; Kansas acreage, 134,175,000, or 39,754,000 acres more than Missouri.

EVERY FARM IS A FACTORY

The Breeders Gazette of Chicago presents the important fact that "every farm is a factory", and insists that the people who live in the towns should show their appreciation of the same, and editorially says:

"Occasionally it may be advisable for a town to offer a bonus for a factory or other business, but wise is the town that beware of buying 'gold bricks.' Let it be remembered that every farm is a factory. The location is fixed. This fact too often prevents these farm factories from sharing in inducements such as are held out to factories whose location has been made subject to the highest bid. Within a few miles of every town in a good agricultural region there could be selected one hundred farms whose business is or should be worth more to the town than the ordinary factory. Many towns have guaranteed as much as \$25,000 to secure the location of a factory and have found the investment a good one. The farmer neither asks nor receives a bonus, yet if he could move his farm—his plant—near some other trading point, and if he contemplated doing so, the home town might possibly hold out inducements to retain the enterprise.

Once an ordinary factory is located the town becomes interested in its output, and if the goods find a profitable market the capacity of the plant is almost sure to be enlarged. This means more business for the town. Farms are factories. The town that adds to farm efficiency adds to its own trade. It is therefore worth while for the town to aid in the promotion of better agriculture; to help spread the gospel of better seed and better soil; to impress the importance of added bushels rather than added acres; to encourage the building of the silo, and to increase the practice of trap-nesting bossy as well as hidy.

The second annual show of the Dunklin County Poultry Association is holding forth this week, in the Jones block on the south side of the square, in this city. The show is far ahead of anything of the kind ever attempted in this section in a good many respects; and it appears that the limit has been reached in this class of exhibitions. There are 294 chickens on exhibition, in addition to a number of turkeys, geese and ducks; and the out-of-county birds out number those owned by citizens of the county, 10; the number from out of the county being 152 and those entered by citizens of the county, 142.—Kennett Democrat.

WHERE THE BEST OF WAGONS ARE MADE

An Enterprise of Which This Community Has Every Reason to Feel Proud

On recently locating here The Times editor understood that there was no manufacturing establishments in Farmington. We thought nothing of this, as such is the general condition in communities of 3,000 to 5,000 people, in counties as populous as St. Francois county.

However, we have already discovered that such information was not entirely correct, as we have already ferreted out one manufacturing establishment of which this community should feel justly proud. It employs about fifteen skilled mechanics, occupies about a block of ground, which is well covered with machine shops and lumber sheds.

Lang Bros. Mfg. & Merc. Co. is the subject of this article, which is located on East Columbia street. Here is made everything that goes into one of the finest farm wagons that is anywhere made, except the hubs and spokes. The wood of the running gear is made of the finest hickory that grows, while the bed is made of white oak, practically all of which is native lumber.

An initial visit through this plant would surprise anyone at its magnitude—the large number of buildings filled with machinery, or piled to the roof with the finest lumber that grows, all of which is used in the production of the Lang Bros. Farm Wagons. But even now they are crowded for space, and another large brick building is being erected for relief of the congested conditions there.

The capacity of this plant, running at full capacity, is considerable, so there can be no question but that Lang Bros' Wagons have quite an extensive market. But after a visit to this plant one is more apt to be surprised, after seeing the splendid material used, as well as the skillful workmanship employed, that they can supply the demand for their product from their present plant.

It may be there are other residents of Farmington, besides our informant, who are not aware that there is such a manufacturing plant in this city. If there are any such, we would suggest that it would be time well employed for them to make a visit to Lang Bros. Mfg. Plant. It would not only prove to be enlightening, but also instructive and edifying.

We fortunately fell into the hands of W. S. Miller, a most skillful mechanic, who kindly took us through much of the immense plant and made himself most agreeable.

CAUGHT "BOOTLEGGING"

Prosecuting Attorney Davis has filed information against Lon Florence, the young druggist of Desloge, for selling intoxicants in violation of the local option law. It appears that he has been for some time suspected of selling liquor and some parties decided to smoke him out. They furnished the money and got Wm. Buckston to go to the drug store to buy the liquor. This was on December 24th, and he brought two quarts of whiskey and paid for it. Then S. P. Motherhead and Spurgeon Ditch gave the information to Prosecuting Attorney as prosecuting witnesses. The case against Florence will be brought up at the February term of the Circuit Court.

Lon is a young man, just starting out in life, and this ought to be a lesson to teach him that it is more profitable to run his business legitimately than to buck against the law and public opinion. That sort of thing may be hidden for awhile, but in the long run is sure to be found out and doesn't pay, for it is calculated to hurt his business among those customers who did not approve of law violation.

CHANGE IN THE NEWS

There is a rumor to the effect that Mr. Clint H. Denman has recently retired from the management of the Farmington News Printing Co. If this report is correct, as we have reason to believe it is, Mr. Harry Denman will doubtless hereafter have sole editorial control of that paper.

As to what Mr. Clint Denman expects to engage in for the future, we have not been informed, but whatever it may be, The Times wishes for him much success. We also wish for The News continued success under the management of Mr. Harry Denman.

LA GUIANNE

Old Ste. Genevieve Society, Over 100 Years Old, Enjoys its Annual Celebration.

Over in Ste. Genevieve, for a hundred years or more, on New Year's Eve, they have a celebration called La Guianne. The literal translation would be "A glad year," and it ushers in a new year with fun and frolic. When the weather permits the members go from place to place singing their songs. This year the inclement weather prevented many visits. A choir of six young men dressed as pages, led the singing, while all the members joined in the chorus. A banquet ends the festival, and if there was anything not on the menu it was because there was no room for it. During the banquet songs were sung and speeches made. Many of the guests were in costumes, a number of them being colonial dress. Among these were Francis Papin, aged 93 years, who sang a solo; Saph Thomure aged 86; Jules Detchmudy, aged 71; Elois Jardin, Cepheid Morice and Jules Papin, all over 60. The menu card itself was a gem of the printer's art, each one having the name of the guest printed on it. The motto which completed the card was "Good, happy New Year, Perfect Health, And Paradise After the end of our days."

The membership of LaGuianne is limited to 35, and there is a waiting list now of 45. One of the pleasant features of the banquet was the singing of Mr. Jasper Morice, who has a fine tenor voice. Mr. Edward A. Rozier of Farmington and his son, Carlisle, were guests at the celebration last Friday night.

NAVY DESERTER ARRESTED

City Marshal Frank Highley on Monday arrested Henry J. Lahundenier, aged 23 years, at the home of his father, Marie Lahundenier, in this city, on the charge of being a deserter from the U. S. Navy, in which Lahundenier had served four years, and the desertion is charged up to his second enlistment. The young man did not deny the charge, but gave as his reason for quitting the service that it had become entirely too strenuous in multiplied duties.

Marshal Highley telegraphed naval authorities at Washington that he had Lahundenier under arrest here, and asked for instructions as to what disposal he should make of him. The reply was that he should take the deserter to Norfolk, Va., for which trip he would be supplied with transportation for one, and on delivery of Lahundenier there he would be paid \$50, which is the standing reward for deserters.

The Marshal carefully figured out what this trip would mean to him in the way of expense, under such an arrangement by which he would be compelled to pay for passage of prisoner to Norfolk, and other necessary expenses, and found that if he could pay even on the proposition he would be lucky. He therefore, telegraphed the Washington authorities that he would deliver the deserter to the enlistment station in St. Louis, but would take him no farther, for the \$50 reward, and that if he failed to hear from them within twenty-four hours, he would turn the prisoner loose.

Having failed to receive a satisfactory response, Marshal Highley yesterday morning turned Lahundenier loose, after having paid several days board for him in jail. The young man deserted from U. S. S. Ohio. But the conduct of the Washington authorities in this instance is certainly a severe indictment of that particular department. It would appear that the idea of those in charge of naval matters there believe that all private citizens are expected to tender their services in such matters without fee or reward, possibly with the hope that their salaries for such splendid services as they appear to be rendering, may in no wise be diminished, and perhaps take on a few more to help them out in their arduous task of "arresting deserters."

MARRIAGE LICENSES

December 31, Harry E. Walker and Miss Nellie May Herod of Desloge. January 3, L. Coleman of Elvins and Miss Florence AuBuchon of Flat River. 6th, D. A. Adams and Miss Lillie M. Miller of Coffman.

GREAT BIG QUESTION FOR FARMINGTON

Upon Its Prompt and Correct Settlement May Depend the Future Good and Well Being of this Community.

Ordinarily this would not appeal to anyone as the proper season of the year to attempt to start an agitation for better sanitary regulations, as there is no apparent necessity for such improvement just now.

But, on the other hand, there appears to be considerable grounds for the theory that this is the best possible time to attempt to stir up renewed interest in the question of municipal sewerage for Farmington.

Such agitation should precede, if possible, the period when the thing most desired will be most needed. The Times might wait until the heat of the summer season is in full blast before mentioning Farmington's crying need for sewerage, but what good purpose would that serve?

It appears to this paper that the very best time to bring this matter to the attention of its readers is right now, when there is nothing else of special urgency attracting attention, and when they can view in a dispassionate manner how best to handle this matter, that may mean, before next summer passes, the health—even the life—of many citizens of this community.

When one has any information as to how many septic cess pools there are, in all parts of the city, is it at all difficult, think you, that such pools might, when the water becomes excessively warm, cradle—or even create—a deadly epidemic?

It is practically impossible, during the summer season, to exercise excessive precautions in regard to the health of a community. While it is a fact, that must be apparent to even a casual observer, that Farmington is almost ideally situated in regard to natural conditions of health, the fact is also a real, even though it may not appear to be so apparent, that a good system of sewerage would throw around this community almost incomprehensible safeguards to the health of the citizenship of this community.

The Times cannot but feel that the people of this city are now ready to take up and dispose of this matter now, if it is brought to their attention, in the right way, and impressed with the urgent need for a speedy solution of the matter. In case some might urge as an excuse to evade prompt action on such an important matter, that there is no place for an outlet for such a sewer, we will say such a claim is untenable. It could be turned into one immense cess pool, as far removed from human habitation as possible. Would that not be a vast improvement over the present system of perforating the entire city's landscape with private cess-pools?

This is a matter of surpassing importance, in which every inhabitant is vitally interested—consciously or unconsciously. Every citizen owes it to himself to think carefully and seriously along this line. It is a fact, which cannot be successfully gained, that Farmington must, sometime, have a public sewerage. Then why not now, in order that the people now here may have the benefit of its purifying tendencies?

Think this over carefully, and we believe you will soon be in favor of a bond issue for constructing a sewerage system for Farmington.

A WORTHY YOUNG MAN

C. E. Wood, a most worthy and highly respected Farmington young man, has accepted the position of assistant cashier of the St. Francois County Bank, beginning on his new duties the first of the year. Mr. Wood has had considerable valuable banking experience, having had two years' service in the Merchants American Bank of St. Louis, and later was employed two and one-half years in the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, Ore.

He is splendidly qualified for his new duties, being most accommodating and affable, always pleased to attend the wants of customers. Judge J. D. Mitchell, President of the Bank, has recently been pressed into service to assist cashier J. J. Roberts, owing to the constantly increasing business of that institution. This congested condition has been relieved by Mr. Wood.

WEEK'S SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Miss Nan Gardner entertained her dancing class very pleasantly in an informal way Thursday night.

Mrs. A. O. Nichols was hostess at a buffet supper Friday night in honor of her house guest, Miss Stella Drum, of St. Louis. The guests later went down to the Club rooms and danced. Those present were Misses Bess Noland, Ann Butterfield, Nan Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Weber, Messrs. Fred Butterfield, Bryan Forster, Leslie Mitchell, Stanton McClintock and Henry Giessing.

Another enjoyable affair Friday night was the progressive fraternity dinner party of the Phi Gamma Delta. The party began with an oyster course at Paul Jones', then went to Miss Marion Giessing's and Miss Lavinia Rozier's for the meat and salad courses, ending with Miss Pauline Byington for the final course, after which they joined the dancers at the Club rooms. The tables at each house were beautifully decorated with the color of the fraternity, which is royal purple, as were also the place cards and favors. Those of the party were Misses Lavinia Rozier, Pauline Byington, Marion Giessing, Lelia Suhre, Messrs. Hugh and Myers mayberry, George Giessing and Paul Jones.

The dance given by the Young Men's Club New Year's night was a most delightful one. The rooms were decorated with Christmas colors, and the Barnd's Orchestra furnished the music.

The most delightful bridge party of the season was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Edward A. Rozier. Those present were Mesdames Will Lang, Frank Weber, A. O. Nichols, Robert Forsyth, Campbell, Hugh Porter, Genevieve F. Logan, Theo. D. Fisher, W. T. Haile, J. C. Morris, M. P. Cayce, C. O. Nelson, Rodwig, J. B. Smith, William Chinn, Misses Bess Noland and Lavinia Rozier. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Paul Leming, Mrs. Everett Barker, Mrs. Felix Thomure, Mrs. Robert Sellors, Mrs. Will Waide, Mrs. Firmin Haile, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Chas. Adami, Mrs. Louis Thomure, Mrs. John McCormick and Miss Sybil Stevens.

FEDERAL LEAD CO. SHOWS APPRECIATION OF ITS EMPLOYEES

All Federal Lead Company employees who were employed throughout 1915, and who had not been participating in the 10 per cent bonus, received substantial checks at the close of the year from the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The local management was also advised that the company had increased its pension fund from \$500,000 to \$600,000, and that in addition to the amounts already expended in welfare work at its various plants, the sum of \$250,000 would be expended under the supervision of the Executive Committee during the coming year, a part of which amount will come to the local plant.

The Federal Lead Company, or its parent head, the American Smelting and Refining Company, has caught the spirit of the times, in which wealthy corporations are showing their appreciation of the labor which produces their wealth, and people of large means all over the country are learning the lesson that they are but the stewards of wealth and are bestowing it in liberal sums for many good and admirable purposes. It is a good sign when men show their appreciation of the fact that each "is his brother's keeper."

THAT BOND DAMAGE SUIT

The case of Sterling P. Bond, a St. Louis lawyer, against L. H. Williams, B. H. Marbury and others, is set for trial in Division No. 1 of the St. Louis Circuit Court next Monday. The grievance of which Bond complains grew out of the resentment of some of the defendants to the former's abusive language in the McBrien trial last spring.

The following are some of the witnesses in the case: Francis A. Benham, Thos. H. Stam, Judge K. W. Weber, Dr. Frank Weber, James Croke and Shelt Horn. "There is," one eminent writer has observed, "more than one way to kill a cat." Buck Kilby, therefore, suggests that all of the various methods be employed.