

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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THE NATION'S MOTTO:

"Save the Waste and Win the War."

SEVERAL STRANGE THINGS

The recent trouble in the Lead Belt of St. Francois county, between the American and foreign miners, have brought out several rather peculiar things, which are apparently contradictory, and impossible for the average mind to harmonize.

If this country is to prosecute the war, as it should and must be prosecuted in order to get full benefit for the innumerable lives and billions of wealth that will perhaps be required to bring the conflict to a successful termination, insofar as this country is concerned, soldiers will be required—many of them. It is for the purpose of supplying needed soldiers that the recent draft was put into effect.

Now, in this Lead Belt are many young men who will doubtless be called to the colors. Possibly, and quite probably, many others will again be called to the trenches at some later date. Is it right that Americans, while fighting for their country, should be supplanted in the jobs they were forced to relinquish to give their services—perhaps their lives—to their country, by foreigners, who are not even subject to such draft? If such a policy is to be pursued, then, in this instance, at least, it would seem to be preferable to be "a man without a country."

Again, is it right or proper to install foreigners—many from the same countries with which America will be at war—in these mines, which doubtless already have contracts to supply this Government with munitions of war. It would be possible for said foreigners to work irreparable damage to those mining properties, in the hope and belief that they were rendering their own countries a service. But they would not think of doing such a thing, you say? Are you prepared to say what they might think, or might do? On what is your idea founded that they would not do such a thing? Surely not on what you must know of the base, inhuman methods that are being practiced in the present war by the Teutons.

It is up to the Government at Washington to thrash out this matter thoroughly, since some of the authorities have already tried, or talked of, interfering to restrain the foreigners from being driven out of the Lead Belt, and see just where they are. The "lid" has been clamped down against employment of foreigners in many other industries, where it might be possible for them to work damage or at least delay, war preparedness. Why not help the American miners in the Lead Belt in clearing that district of such undesirable? But the American boys need no assistance here in the work of driving out the foreign usurpers of positions they are entitled to, if this country is really and truly to be for Americans first. But they would like to have the Government's sanction of what they have done, instead of its criticism. Will they receive it?

If the newspaper man should ask for as many free samples of clothing, groceries, etc., as he is asked every week for free advertising by some concern or other or various individuals, he would soon be regarded the biggest nuisance in Christendom. People seem to forget that it costs a newspaper as much to publish free advertising as it does to publish the sort that it paid for.

RECIPROCITY

A colored man who prided himself on definitions was one day asked for a definition of reciprocity by a white man. "Well, sah," said he, "you see dat chicken house ova dar? Well, de hens dey lays fo' de white folks; I lay fo' de hens, and de white folks dey lays fo' me; dat's reciprocity."

IN THE DAY OF ARMAGEDDON

The great war has now endured for almost three years, and yet there are still people who do not seem to have discovered its meaning. These people consist apparently either of peace-at-any-price pacifists or of those whose range of political vision is so limited that they are incapable of grasping the larger meaning of the struggle. The peace-at-any-price pacifist pursues an absolutely simple and easily discernible policy. He is to be found, however, nearly always in countries which have been wont to consider themselves without the range of any conceivable conflict. He is most numerous and most articulate, naturally, for this very reason, in the United States. But, after this, he is to be found in England, less in numbers, and speaking with less assurance, for the simple reason that, though England has stood, as has been said, "in a great pool, a swan's nest," and so largely free from the dangers of the banks, still it has been only in a pool, and not like the United States girl, practically, by the oceans.

Once, however, the main continent of the Old World is reached, the pacifist decreases in numbers, and becomes comparatively silent. Most countries in Europe had known, before the great war, in more or less modern times, the meaning of invasion, and so their people had grown less willing to say that nothing was worth fighting for, and to maintain that national subjugation meant only the exchange of one form of capitalistic exploitation for another. The Italian people did not think that, when the Austrian officers walked daily in the Piazza in Venice, nor did the Bulgarians nor Macedonians think so when the soldiers of Abdul Aziz or Abdul Hamid occupied their farms and villages. The frogs were neither the first nor the last of the families of this earth to discover that there is considerable difference in the methods of King Log and King Stork. And the contention that invasion and conquest only meant the substitution of one master for another is a theory which it is much easier to maintain with an ocean between yourself and the demonstration of the fact, than on one side of the other of an imaginary line, marked out by differently painted posts.

As for those whose political insight reaches no farther than thanking themselves that they are not as other men are, or who think that the whole fighting world has gone crazy in the present Walpurgis night of slaughter, or that every man or nation going out to battle does so from a purely selfish or unworthy motive, it will be necessary for them to soften their self righteousness with a little of the milk of humility and generosity, and to extend their historic horizon a little beyond the walls of their own houses. As in every other form of human activity, there have been wars, and numbers of them, fought, on both sides, for the meanest and most sordid motives. But it must be remembered that the mere contention that a war has no better motive than self-aggrandizement or self-enrichment necessitates the corollary that one side in the struggle may be defending itself against this self-aggrandizement and this self-enrichment, and defending itself most probably also against superior strength, since it is certain that those who go to war for self-aggrandizement and self-enrichment only do so when they think they are strong enough to win the day.

Now do the people who object to war for any reason at all, really believe that the world would have been richer if the culture of Greece had been submerged, at Marathon, by the tide of Persian conquest; that the world would have been a happier place to live in, if the Arabian tornado had swept away the army of Charles Martel at Tours; that liberty of conscience would have been safeguarded by the triumph of the Armada over the fleets of England in the Narrow Seas; that social, political and religious liberty would have been enhanced if the burghers of the Netherlands had bowed before the march of Alva's infantry; or that the great idea of equal sister nations would have been brought nearer by the triumph of the Georgian policy in the then British colonies in North America? It is all very well for people who are enjoying, today, the golden learning of Greece, which if the Persians had triumphed would have disappeared probably as completely as the masterpieces in the library at Alexandria, who have not had to fight to escape the yoke of the Crescent as have the Bulgars and the Serb in our own time, who have had the battle of religious liberty fought for them in the jaws of inquiry, whose theories of civil and municipal freedom were maintained when the liberating waters of the North Sea flooded the tulip gardens of Holland, and whose ideals of modern democracy were inscribed in the Declaration of Independence, to declare that war is a vile thing, and that nations which go to war are only happy in the cockpit. Of course war is a vile thing, but there are viler things than war.

These people forget that the passions of the human mind are exactly the same today as in the time of Xerxes, of Charles Martel, of Philip of Spain, of William the Silent, or of George Guelph and George Washington. The Frankish soldiers of the Eighth Century might have held up their hands at the idea of needing to descend to the same weapons as the army of Miltiades; the Elizabethan seamen might have regarded themselves as vastly superior to the soldiers of Charles Martel; the Dutch burghers might have pointed to the streets of Antwerp as the proof of their advancement beyond the savagery of the past; and the American colonists might have claimed that there was no resemblance between the church on the village green and the Temple of Janus. But, as a matter of fact, one and all understood that they were fighting in different conditions of the same battle, the battle of right against might, of conscience against animalty, of principle against chaos. And so it will always be until the day when the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth is really understood, and a na-

tion can conquer its enemies by first conquering itself, and by proving not that men have power to kill, but that life is eternal. Then only will fighting stop.

Almost the worst phase, however, of this criticism of those who are fighting and have been fighting the battle of liberty, by those who are resting secure in their efforts, is the attempt to arouse uneasiness as to the justice of the cause, and to fill the minds of the American recruits and their relatives with the dread that the war is a mere expender of human ammunition, and three weeks to a month is the length of a soldier's life in France or Flanders. Such stories, of course, are unutterably silly, and miserably contemptible, but simple parents, on prairie farms, know nothing of the facts, and are governed far more by distressful fears than by reason. Some of these stories are propaganda of a peculiarly villainous type, such as the story circulated, in Boston and elsewhere, that the transports, with General Pershing's troops on board, had been sunk, but much of it is the thoughtless and even malicious exaggeration and gossip of those for whom, because war is anathema to them, nothing about war can be too preposterous to be accepted or too ridiculous to be believed.

The American soldier is not a person to be pitied or to be condescended with. He is the chosen representative of the nation in the great battle for the defense of those liberties for which his ancestors fought, and which they secured through centuries of struggle. No one dares to be sorry for Washington or for Montgomery, or for the farmers who fell at Lexington. But there is a strange feeling of pity for those unknown British soldiers who fell by Concord Bridge or in the Middlesex woods, because their cause was a lost cause and a bad one. And so no one need ever pity any soldier in the armies of the Republic, even should he leap "the golden stile." Principle makes its demands incessantly on the men and women of the world, and, if they are wise, they obey those demands, no matter where the demand may take them.—Christian Science Monitor.

The St. Louis Times is helping do its bit by displaying in large electric letters at the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets each night the following advice: "War should not change the habits of the people. Normal economies should be practiced, but business should proceed as usual. Stand by the country by standing by the country's business. Buy what you need and continue your activities as if there were no war. Keep up a smiling front." This is very good advice indeed. However, it is impossible to ignore the war entirely in the conduct of a business, but if everybody would heed the advice contained in the sign, business would be even better than usual. One of the easiest ways to hurt the country in the conduct of the war is to tighten up in a business way, curtail expenditures, keep down improvements of all kinds and spend nothing you do not have to spend. If Uncle Sam can be caused to lose the conflict at all this is probably the surest way to cause him to do it.

An announcement a few days ago to the effect that the Westinghouse people were asking the services of ten thousand laborers who would be willing to go inside a great, walled-in factory and work for several months or years without seeing or communicating with people on the outside and that their work would be the manufacture of some war-time device whose invention is credited to Thomas A. Edison, has aroused considerable interest among the people and a hope that the talk which has been indulged in lately by the press concerning something "big" that the inventor has been about to evolve may after all not be mere talk. According to the brief dispatch, the invention hinted at is too important for any risk to be taken that a knowledge of it could ever come to the enemy, hence the wonderful precautions for secrecy. No American will be surprised at anything Edison may be able to evolve and it is to be hoped, of course, that there is some basis of truth in the rumor. However, until something more definite is learned the average man will take such hearsay reports cum grano salis, and we will continue to rely on good old-fashioned gunpowder and similar death-dealing agencies.

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS READY

There is now in the treasury of Missouri, credited to the State road fund, more than \$700,000, while \$510,000 stands appropriated by the United States Congress for federal aid on road construction in Missouri. This makes a total of more than \$1,200,000 available for road work in this State at this time. \$200,000 of this sum will be used to drag the system of inter-county seat highways and a like amount must be distributed to all counties making requisition for same for permanent improvements on county roads, as provided by law. Requisitions for State aid on county roads from this \$200,000 fund must be filed with the State Highway Department before August 1st. Requisition blanks, together with table showing the amount due each county, based on its assessed valuation, were forwarded by the State department to all county clerks on June 15th, with the request that they attend to the matter, in order that the State department would have time to investigate plans and specifications submitted by the county courts. The State Highway Department sends out the warning that it may be necessary to call a special session of the county court in some counties, in order that application for these funds may be made before August 1st, as required by law, or else the appropriation for this county this year will revert to the State road fund. The remainder of the State road fund, and federal funds appropriated, is available to match dollars with counties, townships, districts, or persons interested, in the construction of "State roads", as provided by the Hawes road law.

FOREIGNERS EVACUATE

(Continued from First page.)

then visited H. G. Washburn, superintendent of the Federal Lead Company, owned by the Guggenheims, and made the same demand. Washburn agreed to pay the aliens their wages and let them go.

The procedure of the miners was to go to the settlements, where the foreign workmen were housed, and order all the men out of the cottages. They were then formed in line and marched to the offices of the various mining companies, where the paymasters were compelled to give them checks for the wages owing them. Then the foreigners were taken to the Miners' and Merchants' Bank, or to the Bank of Flat River, to have their checks cashed. Next they were marched to the railroad station, still under armed guard, and compelled to take the first train out of town.

There was a steady downpour of rain during much of the day and some of the exiles, with their wives and children, were forced to stand for hours in the rain until train time. The women clung in terror to their husbands, and there were many affecting scenes. The miners say the cause of the riot was the discharge of 18 American miners Monday and the employment of alien-born workmen in their places.

Rain Disperses Mob Temporarily. A downpour of rain at noon today halted the mob temporarily and it dispersed. But with the clearing of the skies it once more assembled and resumed the work of herding together all the aliens they could find and bundling them out of town on the trains.

Some of the exiles said they had no idea they were not desired in Flat River until the attack broke upon them, and that the history of the district shows the alien worker is the first man to be laid off when times are slack and the last to be re-employed when they improve. A large influx of foreigners has been attracted here by the high wages paid—\$4 to \$6 a day for common labor.

I. W. W. Are Blamed.

The mob is composed of about 3,000 men who are armed and determined that the mines shall remain closed and that the foreign-born shall leave the region. Before the rain members of the mob, styling themselves "Americans", paraded through the streets carrying a large American flag and voicing their demand that the foreigners be ousted.

The foreigners—men, women and children—are leaving by every possible conveyance along every avenue of escape. Those who are leaving are not molested. Officials of the Western Federation of Miners say the mob is in control of strangers sent into the district by the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the situation is a development that had been anticipated.

Between 5:30 and 9 a. m., the mob busied itself herding the foreigners in groups and marching them to the offices of the mines, where pay checks were issued them. From the mine companies' headquarters the mob then marched the foreigners to the town banks, where the checks were cashed.

From the banks the mob took many of the foreigners to the depot, where the armed mob wished the former employees of the mines a "pleasant voyage". Eleven o'clock Monday has been set as positively the last hour when any foreigner may remain in Flat River.

Foreign Workers Beaten.

The trouble broke out Friday night, when a crowd of about fifty men, which was later augmented by 200, began visiting the various mine shafts and attacking and beating the foreign workers. Fifty foreign miners were attacked, beaten and bruised. No deaths have resulted so far. Late in the night an attack was made on the residence section of the foreigners. Their houses were stoned, windows broken and several of the occupants struck. It is said some of the foreigners fired upon their assailants, but no report of injuries from arms fired by the foreigners has been made. Injuries to the foreigners consist chiefly in cuts and bruises. Company physicians were kept busy during the night dressing the injuries.

According to officials of the companies, the trouble has been brewing for the past several weeks. Because of the active conditions of the mining industry at the present time, the wages of common laborers or shovelers have jumped to \$4 a day. This high remuneration for labor has attracted a large floating labor group, which, the mine owners say, responds quickly to any agitation against the foreigners who are making good wages.

Property Damage Trivial.

The mob has not yet learned that troops have been ordered here. Thus far there has been no violence to any American and property damage has been trivial. It is feared, however, that the mob will lose its temper when it is learned soldiers have been called.

Italians, Russians and Poles, in groups of from three to seventy men, women and children, with all their possessions are departing for Bonne Terre, Mo., by train, wagon or any conveyance they can obtain. Many have walked out of the trouble zone and have been given refuge in the country districts.

Mob members rounded up several groups of foreigners and demanded they depart. The latter, for the most part, were meek and showed no terror. They laughed and joked in their own languages. In broken English they promised to leave the lead district, and not to return. "There is work elsewhere," they said. "We do not want to stay here if our lives and property are always to be in danger."

Depots Crowded With Refugees.

Every railway depot is crowded with refugees, many of them bruised as a result of the rioting last night. Physicians from all surrounding towns have come to the depots to treat the injured with all expedition possible. Few of the foreigners owned their

own homes, but most of them had personal property. Cows and horses have been left behind. The persons walking from the town are virtually empty-handed.

Not a mine was operated here today, but reports from Bonne Terre were that work was going on there as usual. The foreign settlement there has not been disturbed, but a mob committee from Flat River went there to try to persuade Bonne Terre miners to join in the demonstration against all but Americans.

Bonne Terre foreigners are reported to be alarmed, and many of them were said to have departed from there, temporarily at least, from fear that the rioting would be taken up there—600 Tickets for St. Louis.

Bonne Terre, Mo., July 14.—Five hundred railway tickets to St. Louis already have been sold to refugees at Flat River, it was learned here this afternoon. More than 100 tickets to St. Louis have been sold here.

Flat River, Mo., July 16.—It was announced tonight that Circuit Judge Peter Huck, will empanel a grand jury, to meet Monday, for the purpose of investigating the recent lead belt riots against foreign-born miners and to consider indictments against members of the mob which terrorized, robbed, exiled, and in some cases wounded those whom they considered as "undesirable."

This announcement followed a meeting at 3 p. m. of the Ministerial Alliance, comprised of the Protestant clergy of Flat River, Elvins, Desloge and Leadwood, who adopted resolutions condemning the mob's excesses as despicable, but also hinting at discrimination on the part of mine operators to the prejudice of native-born miners. The resolutions follow: "The alliance deprecates the action of the mob in the lead belt on Friday and Saturday and its movement against foreigners, regardless of any grievance that may have appeared."

Mob Spirit Denounced.

"The action of the mob was despicable and contrary to the spirit of American citizenship. It endangered by its example the lives and property of citizens, native or foreign. The movement is unqualifiedly condemned by all good citizens of the lead belt."

"The people of Flat River and of St. Francois county should demand of the county authorities a vigorous prosecution of all persons having taken part in the mob, and a more resolute stand by the officers against any recurrence of these outrages in the future."

"The alliance further expresses its condemnation of any discrimination on the part of the mining companies against American laborers that may have resulted in racial antagonism and industrial disturbance."

The day was entirely quiet in the four towns lying close together here, except that in the afternoon about 150 men assembled at Leadwood. Militiamen searched them, but found no weapons, and compelled them to disperse.

No Foreigners Remain.

Work was resumed tonight in Flat River at two shafts of the Federal Lead Company and one shaft of the Doe Run Lead Company. The workers who returned were without exception native-born miners, no foreigners being left. The crews were at about half their normal strength, and "Americans" undertook the rough work, such as shoveling, which formerly fell to the lot of the aliens.

An order distributed by mob leaders from Flat River that all foreigners must leave Bonne Terre by 3 o'clock this afternoon was completely ignored. Marshal Akers swore in 60 deputies in case trouble should materialize, and the alien-born miners, mostly Russian and Hungarians, announced that they were armed and would resist to the death any attempt to drive them out.

The sentiment in Bonne Terre is not at all hostile to the miners of foreign nationality. The great majority of them in this town have lived there for a generation and have grown families. The parents are mostly naturalized, and their children, thoroughly Americanized, mingle socially with the native-born element.

Troops Destroy Liquor.

During the day there was some sporadic looting in Flat River, Desloge and Elvins, but apparently the mob of Friday and Saturday had melted almost entirely away. The arrest of about 30 men, mostly in Flat River, although some were taken at Desloge, and their incarceration at Farmington, the county seat, seemed to have a depressing effect.

Up to tonight all the efforts of Labor Commissioner William H. Lewis had failed to achieve a conference between the mine operators and the miners. The former were said to be refusing to arbitrate until all danger of a renewal of rioting was removed. They declared that perfect security of lives and property was a condition sine qua non for any conference.

Although this is prohibition territory, considerable quantities of alcoholic beverages have been found and destroyed by troops, including 2000 bottles of beer and several kegs of whisky. Most of the liquor, it is said, was discovered in the vacated homes of the exiles.

Organizer Will Depart.

Anton Lamsick, an organizer for the International Mine Mill Smelters' Union, who has been at work here for two years in recruiting members for his union, stated that he will abandon the field and leave the lead belt tomorrow. The "white" miners are not unionized, and the small number of members Lamsick was able to recruit were mostly foreigners, all of whom are fled.

It is estimated that probably 2000 persons, men, women and children, have fled from Flat River and nearby towns since Friday. Many of the refugees dumped their personal belongings at the railroad station and were forced to board trains and leave without opportunity to mark the property they could not take with them. The storage rooms are packed with trunks, boxes and packages with no sign to indicate the owners, and most will never return to identify them.

A few, however, returned today to claim their property. One was a Pole who was herded into a box car Saturday afternoon and sent to St. Louis. He returned to get his wife and four children and then went to the station to pick out his effects and ship them to St. Louis. He said he had lived in the United States 12 years and was a naturalized citizen.

Fifty additional members of Battery A arrived from St. Louis at noon, making about 250 militiamen on duty in the lead district. The new men are being held as reserves for any emergency that may arise.

J. A. Overall, 24 years old, confessed leader of the mob, who is in jail at Farmington, said today that he attempted to persuade his followers that it would be impossible to operate the mines without a certain quota of foreign labor, and recommended that some be kept to perform any heavier task which American-born workmen are loath to do. The mine operators declare that they cannot get native laborers to do tasks like shoveling.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE MEETING

The County Council of Defense met Tuesday in the office of the Farm Adviser with A. I. Foard as chairman and J. Clyde Akers as secretary. The following men were recommended to the State Council of Defense as members of the Township Councils:

Iron—C. I. Garrett, Joe Thompson, Harry Evans, J. F. Schroeder, H. L. Grider, W. H. Forbes, Fred Twomey, F. G. Grisham, Geo. Matkin.

Big River—Morris Jones, L. E. Cole, E. O. Brooks, R. W. Hornsey, Otto Aly, Wm. Rawson, Lydie Williams.

Liberty—Harold Crow, Frank Dering, Wm. Kinkead, Albert Belkin, Frank Graham, E. O. Presnell, J. C. Ballard, John Shaw, C. T. Whittener.

Marion—A. J. Smith, Geo. Koester, C. H. Shumate, D. E. Haw. Frank Thurman, F. C. AuBuchon, J. F. AuBuchon, E. B. Shalley, Ellis Jones.

Perry—B. J. Melcher, Vester Voss, J. W. Helber, F. T. Haile, J. S. Daniels, Lewis Delano, J. H. Malugen, Harvey Strong.

Raidolph—Godfrey O'Neal, John Edmonds, Jeff Turley, Jesse French, J. M. Besterfeld, T. J. Buckner, W. L. Bouchard, Carr Hartshorn.

St. Francois—W. A. Mitchell, C. H. Glessing, W. L. Johns, J. W. White, D. H. Cameron, C. B. Denman, Dr. J. L. Eaton, A. W. Bradshaw, Geo. A. Tetley, G. B. Gale, Jacob LePere.

Pendleton—H. N. Bono, Wm. Rosenstengel, F. M. Matkin, Frank West, T. E. Gideon, E. R. Horton, Dan O'Sullivan, W. T. C. Weimer, J. G. Vandergriff.

Also the following committees were appointed by the chairman: Utilization and Economy—Fred Twomey, chairman; J. M. Besterfeld, W. L. Johns, F. T. Haile. All farmers club secretaries and garden and canning club leaders in the county are to be used as potent instruments by this committee.

Woman's Defense Work—Mrs. M. P. Cayce and Mrs. O. W. Bleck and list of ladies recommended by County Superintendent to committee as local registrars.

Distribution and Marketing—J. W. Buck, chairman, and Charles Schuttler.

Agriculture and Food Production—J. Clyde Akers and A. I. Foard.

Finance—J. J. Roberts, chairman; additional appointments to be made by chairman.

Co-operation with Other Patriotic Local Agencies—Harry Denman and A. W. Bradshaw.

COUNTY COMMISSION ADOPTS BOOKS

The County Text-Book Commission met last Friday and adopted the following books for the free text books of the county.

Hamilton's Arithmetics, Brigham and McFarland Geographies, Pierce Spellers, Manly & Bailey Lessons in English, Book 1; Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English, Gear's Agriculture, Ward Readers—Primer to Third Reader, inclusive, and Elson Readers—books 4 to 8 inclusive.

THE 1917 PATRIOT

Listen, my children, and you shall hear Of a patriot's work in this present year. He didn't ride through the roads at night To rouse the neighbors to arm and fight, But he went to work with a spade and hoe And he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

Proposals Wanted

State Hospital No. Four. DEPOSITORY. Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. Four, for custody of the funds of said institution, from banking corporations, associations or individual bankers desiring to be selected as such depository, for the ensuing two years, ending August, 1919.