

FARMERS UNION

Hold a Most Interesting Meeting in the City of Columbia.

FAVOR THE CORN SHOW

Several Important Resolutions Adopted.

The Farmers Union of South Carolina held a most interesting meeting in the city of Columbia...

The following is the programme for Thursday.

Minutes of previous meeting.

Report of officers.

Report from national meeting.

Unfinished business.

Address by Clarence Poe, editor of Progressive Farmer.

The following are the officers of the Union.

President—A. J. A. Ferritt, Lamar.

Vice President—E. W. Drabbs, Route 1, Mayesville.

Secretary—J. Whitner Reid, Columbia.

Chaplain—W. E. Bodie, Wards.

Conductor—W. E. Hopkins, Hopkins.

Executive committee—A. D. Hudson, Newberry; Route 1, Douglas.

Press committee—E. W. Dabbs, L. C. Padgett, S. F. Parrott.

Among the matters included in the report of the State executive committee, the union was congratulated on its good fortune in securing the services of J. B. O'Neill, Holloway as State organizer and general field representative.

The committee is gratified in stating that the work of Mr. Holloway has been so satisfactory that several counties have been reorganized.

B. F. Keller and E. W. Dabbs have done some special work in the former in Alcon and Charleston counties, and the latter in Williamsburg county.

The report of the secretary-treasurer shows a healthy cash balance in the treasury after meeting all obligations up to the end of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1911.

A. G. Davis, national secretary-treasurer, in his report to J. Whitner Reid, State secretary-treasurer, shows that there has been a gratifying increase in the membership in our State.

The committee thinks this increase is due to the representatives stressing the basic principles of the organization, namely, education, co-operation and general uplift work among the farmers in the State.

The committee believes that the increase in those three States is due to emphasizing warehouse and general cooperation.

THE COTTON BILL

Comes Up in the House and is Discussed by the Representatives.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE

Underwood Figures Saving to People of 200 Millions Annually.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a bill to amend the tariff act of 1909, known as the Underwood tariff bill.

The bill was introduced by Representative Underwood of Alabama.

The bill provides for a reduction in the tariff on raw cotton from 10 cents to 5 cents per pound.

The bill also provides for a reduction in the tariff on cottonseed from 10 cents to 5 cents per bushel.

The bill is expected to save the cotton growers of the United States about 200 million dollars annually.

The bill was passed by a vote of 215 to 195.

The bill is now in conference with the Senate.

The bill is expected to be passed by the Senate in the near future.

The bill is a landmark measure in the history of the cotton industry.

The bill is a victory for the cotton growers of the United States.

The bill is a triumph for the American farmer.

The bill is a boon to the cotton industry.

The bill is a relief to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of pride to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of hope to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of joy to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of peace to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of happiness to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of love to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of life to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of light to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of truth to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of beauty to the cotton growers.

The bill is a source of goodness to the cotton growers.

GIVE THEIR VIEWS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FARMERS UNION.

Express Themselves on Several Subjects at Their State Convention Recently Held.

At their recent meeting in Columbia the Farmers Union adopted several resolutions on various subjects.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 100 to 50.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Farmers Union of South Carolina do hereby endorse the action of Senator E. D. Smith in calling the attention of the Senate to the cotton tariff.

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WOOL BILL NOW

It Worries President Taft Who Will Probably Veto Any Measure Now Passed.

Wool legislation has displaced reciprocity at the White House.

The extra session begun has the political situation been as tense in executive circles as it was Friday.

The Democratic insurgent coalition has given the administration a great shock if it does nothing else.

This shock was all the more painful for the reason that no longer ago than Wednesday Senators Smoot and Owen, substantial advisers of the president, brought Mr. Taft the glad tidings that there would be no wool bill.

The bill was introduced by Representative Underwood of Alabama.

The bill provides for a reduction in the tariff on raw wool from 10 cents to 5 cents per pound.

The bill is expected to save the wool growers of the United States about 100 million dollars annually.

The bill was passed by a vote of 150 to 100.

The bill is now in conference with the Senate.

The bill is expected to be passed by the Senate in the near future.

The bill is a landmark measure in the history of the wool industry.

The bill is a victory for the wool growers of the United States.

The bill is a triumph for the American farmer.

The bill is a boon to the wool industry.

The bill is a relief to the wool growers.

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RETAIL PRICES

What the Text Books Recently Adopted Will Cost the Children.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT

Names of the Text Books Adopted by the State Board of Education.

Name of Publishers, and What They Will be Sold at Retail for All Over the State.

J. E. Sweetman, the State Superintendent of Education, Wednesday announced the contract retail price of the text-books adopted by the State board of education.

The board of education, below is printed a full list of the text-books with the retail price of each and the names of the houses publishing the work.

American Book Company—Hunt's Progressive Speller, complete 18c; book I 13c; book II 13c; Webster's Common school dictionary, 65c; Webster's High School Dictionary, 90c; Webster's Academic Dictionary, 1.15.

Brooks, English Composition, book I, 68c; Milne's Progressive Arithmetic, first book 3c, second book 3c, third book 4c; Maury's New Elements of Geography, 45c; Maury's New Complete Geography, 58c; White's Beginners' History of the United States, 40c; Gleason's A Term of Obedience, 30c; Pearson's Latin Prose Composition, 50c.

Atkinson, Menter & Grover—(Supplementary) Rope and Paper: Applied Arts Drawing Books, Nos. 21-22, 10c; Nos. 23-28, 11c.

B. D. Berry & Co.—(Paper covers) Berry's Writing Books—Book One, 28 pages, 5c; Book two, 24 pages, 28 pages, 5c; Book three, 32 pages, 5c; Book four, 36 pages, 5c; Book five, 40 pages, 5c; Book six, 40 pages, 5c; Book seven, 28 pages, 5c; Book eight, 28 pages, 5c; Book nine, 24 pages, 5c. Literary and social forms.

Educational Publishing Company (Basil) Flexible Manilla: Aurburg's Drawing Teachers' Manuals, Nos. I and II, each 25c; Pupils' Practice Tablets, Standard Course, Nos. I to XII, inclusive, each 15c; Pupils' Practice Tablets, Shorter Course, Nos. I to VIII, inclusive, each 15c; Teachers' Lesson Outline, free.

Ginn and Company—The Hill Readers, Book First, Supplementary, 35c; The Hill Readers, Book Five, Supplementary, 40c; Snyder's Selections from the Old Testament, 30c; Collar and Daniell's First Year Latin, 94c; Montgomery's Reading Facts in English History, 1.00; Myer's Short History of Mediaeval and Modern Times, 1.04.

D. C. Heath & Co.—Woolley's Hand Book of Composition, 63c; Thompson's History of the United States, 70c; Wells Algebra for Secondary Schools; Pocket Edition, complete, \$1; Part I, 65c; Part II, 45c; Wells' New Plane Geometry, 75c; Wells' New Solid Geometry, 75c; Wells' New Plane and Solid Geometry, 1.25; Gilchrist-Lodge Latin Grammar (School Edition), 75c; Heart of Oak Readers (Basil) Book III, 32c; Book IV, 35c; Book V, 35c.

Houghton, Mifflin Company—Selection from Riverside Series for 8th Grade 38c; Selections from Riverside Series for Seventh Grade, 38c; Riverside Literature Series, Single Nos., 35c; Double Nos., 40c; Triple Nos., 50c; Quadruple Nos., 60c.

B. F. Johnston Publishing Company—Payne's Common Words Commonly Misspelled, 22c; Supplementary Classic—The Yemassee, 68c; Supplementary Reading—Hall's Half Hours in Southern History, 75c.

W. H. Jones—(Paper) Thomas' Banks for Written Spelling, Graded Series No. 2, each 5c.

The MacMillan Company—Kinard-Withers English Language—Book One, 32c; Book Two, 44c; Duggar's Agriculture for Southern Schools, 60c; Tarr's New Physical Geography, 85c; Bailey's Botany, Elementary, 95c; Botany, Ancient History for Beginners, 1.20.

Newton and Co.—Buehler's Modern English Grammar with Composition, 55c.

Rand, McNally & Co.—Story of Cotton (Supplementary), 60c; Robinson's Commercial Geography \$1.12; Teller and Brown's Business Methods, 70c.

Benj. H. Farnham & Co.—Johnson & Sanford's Caesar's Gallic War, Books I-V, 85c; D'Oake's Select Orations of Cicero, 83c; Falreth & Brown's Virgil's Aeneid, Books I-VI, \$1.10.

Charles Scribner's Sons—(Supplementary) The Scribner's English Classics, each 25c; Mims and Payne's Southern Prose and Poetry, 65c.

B. B. Setzler—Setzler's Advanced English Syntax, 80c.

Silver Burdett & Co.—Stepping Stones to Literature—Supplementary: A First Reader, 20c; A Second Reader, 25c; A Third Reader, 30c; White's The Making of South Carolina, 56c.

Parker P. Simmons—Manilla: American History Leaflets, 10c; A Record of My Reading, 6c.

The Southern Publishing Company—Wallace's United States Civil Government, 45c; Wallace's South Carolina Civil Government (With South Carolina Constitution and Index), 60c; Wallace's United States and South Carolina Civil Government (Combined), 75c.

W. H. Wheeler & Co.—(Basil) Wheeler's Graded Primer, 25c; Wheeler's Graded First Reader, 25c; Wheeler's Graded Second Reader, 35c.

World Book Company—Primer of Hygiene, 35c; Primer of Sanitation, "A complete official list of all the 100; Human Physiology, 60c. Adoptions has been furnished the R.

REFUSED TO ATTEND

GOV. BLEASE DID NOT GO TO FILBERT PICNIC.

Did Not Want to Engage in a Verbal Combat With Aspirants for His Office now.

The Yorkville correspondent of The News and Courier says the annual picnic at Filbert, for some to the North of that city, on the Carolina and Northwestern railway, was pulled off Friday and a crowd estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, coming from every direction, but principally from an area of a few square miles in the immediate vicinity, was present.

The affair is given each year under the auspices of the Filbert camp, W. O. W., and this year the committee in charge extended invitations to Governor Blease, Ex-Governor John Gary G. Richardson, and Commissioner John G. Richardson, and also to Governor Blease's friends, including a leading Woodman official.

The fact that Governor Blease had accepted the invitation was widely advertised and a large proportion of the crowd was made up of his friends and admirers, but there was quite a number present who are not the Governor's friends. Governor Blease failed to show up.

It is said that in a conversation with a member of the local committee, he stated that "under the circumstances" he had decided not to go. It is also said that "on being asked what the 'circumstances' referred to were he hung up the receiver and failed to talk any more.

Messrs. Evans, Richards and Hamer made speeches. Mr. Evans is said to have made a speech that caught the crowd, but made no reference to politics, while Major Richards referred to it incidentally, and Mr. Hamer confined his remarks to "Woodcraft."

The Governor's friends were sorely disappointed at his failure to meet them, but say that, under the circumstances they did not blame him. He was evidently under the impression, until within the past few days, that he was invited to Filbert to participate in a love-feast with his friends, and not to encounter the possibility of engaging in a verbal combat with the aspirants to his office.

It is believed that the Governor's position in the election, and that the committee treated him discourteously, especially if it had been supposed at the outset that he would be the principal aspirant, and that he had invited possible aspirants to his position. On the other hand his enemies are saying that they had no idea he would be on hand at Filbert regardless of circumstances.

BELIEVES IN KING COTTON.

Watson Does Not Think There Will Be Over 13,000,000 Bales.

Commissioner E. J. Watson, like many of us, does not believe in the absurd fraudulent prediction made by some folk connected with the National Agricultural Department that the cotton crop of this year will reach over 14,000,000 bales. He thinks it is more likely that the crop will be about 13,000,000 bales.

Mr. Watson is unquestionably one of the greatest authorities in the country on the situation, for he not only takes in South Carolina, nor the cotton belt, but he goes to Europe to ascertain conditions there. He states that the cotton crop this year cannot exceed 13,000,000 bales and with deterioration which may be expected, it will fall considerably under that figure.

Mr. Watson says the condition of the European spinners is such that they will have to have cotton and have it in great quantities. He states that with such conditions confronting them they will have to pay the price demanded by southern farmers. In addition to this Mr. Watson says that top conditions over the whole belt are such that the cotton crop will not make more than 1,300,000 bales, which is a little more than last season.

Mr. Watson says South Carolina will make almost enough cotton to supply the local needs, notwithstanding the backward drought gave the early planted corn. He thinks this is a great thing for a certain belt in the like South Carolina, to do. All our farmers have to do is sit steady in the boat and market the cotton crop slowly and it will bring good prices.

Protect a Friend.

A dispatch from Akron, Ohio, says fearing an attempt to take John Kelly, aged 24, from the county jail, with a view to avenging the confessed assault of Audra Martin, two-year-old daughter of Mrs. H. T. Martin. Sheriff David Ferguson called in all his deputies and armed them with riot guns. Kelly was arrested at Cleveland.

After Three Years.

A body found Tuesday on Bridge Island in the Chattahoochee river, near Columbus, Ga., has been identified through a scar on the arm and a filled tooth as that of Tucker Davidson, a young white man who had been missing three years.

L. Bryan Company of Columbia, which firm will serve as manager of the central text-book depository. Under the text-book contract the manager of the central depository was to be selected by the publishers and approved by the State board of education.

All local dealers in text-books should therefore communicate at once with the R. L. Bryan company in order that arrangements may be made for introducing new books recently adopted.

Mashed by Train.

Mr. C. C. Burkhalter one of the prominent citizens and planters of the western section of Edgefield county Thursday met with a railroad accident that resulted in his death. The accident occurred at Parkville, on the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad.

MAY MEAN WAR

Premier Asquith Makes Plain England's Attitude About Morocco.

Speech Delivered in the House of Commons Indicates Nearness of a Crisis in Dispute Between France and Germany Over the Moroccan Matter.

A cablegram from London says the most pessimistic view regarding the acuteness of the Moroccan situation was taken Thursday in the comment of the prime minister, when he delivered a speech to the House of Commons which had been carefully prepared. He stated that Great Britain proposed to stand for what she considered her rights and to maintain the balance of power in Europe.

Further testimony to the gravity of the situation is given by the fact that the prime minister had taken the leader of the Opposition into the Government's confidence, and Mr. Mr. Balfour's declaration was no less firm than Mr. Asquith's.

The prime minister's statement is couched in strong terms. At the very opening he said:

"It is obvious that this Moroccan question has reached a point at which it will become increasingly difficult embarrassing and anxious unless a solution is found."

Later he said: "We thought it right from the beginning to make clear that in the event of a settlement such as I have the best point at which to become an active party in the discussion of the situation. That would be our right as a signatory to the treaty of Algiers, as it might be our obligation under the terms of our agreement of 1904 with France.

It might be our duty in defense of British interests directly affected by further developments. In promising the support of the Opposition to the government Mr. Balfour said:

"If there are any who supposed that we would be wiped off the map of Europe because we have our differences at home, it may be worth while saying that they bitterly mistake the temper of the British people."

Such plain speaking on a question fraught with possibilities of a great European war has not been heard in the British Parliament in a great many years. The outcome of the situation appears to rest almost wholly on Germany's answer. If as some German papers say, Germany has reached the stage of national development where the necessities of her population demand that she enlarge and impose conditions on France which Great Britain think threaten her interests, the informed result, so far as the best point at which it will be the off-throne and long averted European war.

The majority of the German newspapers profess to think that Mr. Lloyd-George warning was not addressed to Germany, but a sort of general proclamation of principles. The prime minister made it plain, however, that Great Britain would not consent to some of the ideas of Germany. Great Britain feels that Germany thought she could take advantage of the crisis, and that England was busily engaged in home affairs, and afterwards with the minister of war, marine, public works and finance. Later Mr. Callaux said that prudence and cool heads were more than necessary to all parties.

The Temps says that although the French ambassador to Germany, and Baron Von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German foreign secretary have taken on a tone of greater cordiality, they have not resulted in advancing the situation.

STRANGE MARRIAGE-CUSTOM.

Practiced by Natives of Dutch New Guinea.

Describing the work of the expedition to Dutch New Guinea, Captain G. C. Rowling, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at London, gave his impressions of the natives. During the year sojourn with them the travelers obtained considerable insight into many of their customs. Marriage was only witnessed on one occasion, in this instance the river betaking themselves to their homes, while the bride, preceded by an old woman, crawled through the mud and on the bank on her hands and knees, and in this degraded position disappeared into her future home. Neither in marriage or in birth were any festivities undertaken.

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WANTS ISSUE SETTLED

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