

COTTON MANUFACTURERS ENDORSE THE DUKE PLAN

(Continued From Page One.)

rency bill a provision that will enable the South to finance its cotton, the best collateral in the world. But the currency bill merely lays the foundation. The Duke plan completes the plan, and dovetails into the currency bill. Mr. Parker concluded with an exhortation that the character of the stock be made such that it would be acceptable all over the world.

John D. Harris, the well known Greenville county planter, who lives at home and eats at the same place, made a ringing speech in advocacy of the bill. He declared that it would make matters lighter for the banks and that they would be able to extend the farmers more attentions. He urged the manufacturers to put this through as a blessing to the farmers.

Col. C. S. Webb the well known cotton merchant, made a few remarks on the idea that the warehouse should be located at points of substitution and concentration. Stewart W. Cramer of Charlotte replied to this that it is proposed to utilize first the warehouses that are in existence, and whenever it becomes necessary to build or do extension work, the new warehouses will be put up at points of concentration and substitution. This was accepted by Col. Webb, who as a cotton merchant declared himself in favor of the proposition.

Wm. Adger Law of Philadelphia spoke heartily in favor of the proposition, from the standpoint of the manufacturer. He said that it will fit in with the federal reserve act. It will be a good investment. It would be a quick asset, better than a bond, he said with reference to cotton warehouse certificates.

Aug. W. Smith of Spartanburg and Greenville, declared that the present system is irksome to the mills. When the season comes on the mills are usually low in money and can't buy as they would like. The whole trend of the last few years has been to encourage the farmers to hold their cotton. This warehouse system would not only enable the farmers to do this, but would help the mills to buy when buying time comes.

He moved that the plan be adopted or approved. This was carried and the meeting further approved the suggestion of Mr. Cramer of Charlotte, that the proceedings of the North Carolina manufacturers be ratified. This was approved. The matter is therefore now left in the hands of a committee of seven to be shaped up. The committee consists of Stuart W. Cramer, John W. Cannon, D. Y. Cooper and C. E. Hutchinson of North Carolina; John A. Law, J. D. Hammett and L. W. Parker of South Carolina. It was decided to add later three farmers to the list. This committee is to work out with Mr. Duke the details of this matter and to submit them for further ratification.

The board of governors of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association held a meeting subsequently and endorsed the plan of Mr. Duke. The governors decided to have the annual meeting at Chieh Springs on the 15th of July, and all members of the association will be urged to bring their wives.

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gland would not yield if she were in a position to. "This greatest of all the world's republics has grown to be in one brief year of democratic administration the parish of nations." Mr. Kahn declared "Under the blight of its foreign policy, we stand today isolated, deserted alone. It is a humiliating confession, but its truth cannot be gainsaid."

Students Go On Strike. Savannah, Ga., March 17.—Approximately 100 students of the Savannah high school, together with a few grade students, went on a strike today because they were refused permission to march in a St. Patrick's day parade.

Mathews Seamen Jailed. Savannah, Ga., March 17.—Three seamen of the New York schooner Three Marys are lodged in the Savannah jail on charges of mutiny preferred by Captain Gantt of the vessel.

A GOOD IDEA. Gardens Will be Ploughed by the Company. (From the Comlan.)

We are glad to announce to all of the families living in the various mill villages in Anderson that the companies have decided to plough their gardens free of charge. One difficulty in the average village garden is the impossibility of getting the ground well broken. In each of the villages—Bainox, Brogan, Anderson, Riverside-Toxaway, Gluck and Orr—the company will give the ground one good deep plowing. There will be nothing left for you to do except to get busy and plant a good garden. Let's show the mill managements for whom we work that we appreciate their spirit of co-operation shown in this matter of good gardens by using these garden spots to the best advantage. Everything will be ready for you to plant your garden by April 1st.

Enlisted Men of Navy Take Interest In School Work (By Associated Press.) Washington, March 16.—Not only are the enlisted men of the navy displaying an amazing interest in the educational work recently instituted by Secretary Daniels on board the war-ships, but the officers are applying themselves with great diligence to the task of teaching the men.

On the second day at sea all of the enlisted men were summoned below decks to listen to the reading of the department's circular outlining the plan of education and the lines of study the men could take up. The real spirit of the work, began to show when "school call" sounded on the following day when the men went to their class rooms.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured. There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. It is not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle. "About one year ago," says R. H. Beck, of Wakefield, Mo., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt pretty well. I have previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by Evans' Pharmacy.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

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JUDGE JETER C. PAICHARD OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Will Speak in the Court House Sunday Afternoon Under the Auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on the Subject of "The Conservation of Manhood."

WORK FOR MANKIND BY D. R. COKER ON HIS DARLINGTON COUNTY FARM

Interesting Article Telling of The Efforts of The ... to Propagate a Finer Variety of Cotton and Oats and Corn; Written for "The Columbia State" by Albert D. Oliphant, Who is Well Known in Anderson

David R. Coker of Darlington county, S. C., has increased the yield of his acres by carefully selecting and testing the seed that he sows. He has found that plants respond as readily as animals to breeding and that, granted an even chance, pedigree seed will invariably produce larger crops than seed chosen haphazard. He does not rely upon cultural methods alone, and he is convinced that, without special training, any farmer can do as he has done by following a simple method of breeding plants for pure seed. During the ten years in which Mr. Coker has been engaged in plant breeding he has kept the educational features of his work to the fore. He judges the value of the results he has obtained in his plant breeding work in proportion as they improve agriculture in South Carolina. In season and out of season, by lectures and bulletins, he strives to impress upon the farmers of his state the necessity for selecting their seed stock carefully and testing it thoroughly.

"The cotton breeder's only tool is a small aluminum comb with which he combs out the lint to test its length," continued Mr. Coker. "He keeps accurate records of the characters of each individual plant used for breeding in each generation. Surprising variation may be observed in the characters of different cotton plants growing in the same field. I have found that they vary considerably in productivity, in length, fineness and percentage of lint, in size of seed, boll and leaf, and in many features of the stalk. It is consequently comparatively easy for any intelligent cotton planter to obtain material with which to begin a system of breeding. Most farmers, if they try to improve their seed stock, simply go to the field and gather the product of the plants that appear to be productive. These mixed seeds are planted together in a patch. Mr. Coker has proved that very little advance is made by his plan of procedure. If the seeds from each plant selected by the farmer were planted in a row to themselves and the product of the various rows gathered separately, the yield from the different plants would be found to vary tremendously in both quality and quantity. The value of testing individual plants to find out which are high yielding may readily be seen from the following figures taken from Mr. Coker's report of his plants-to-a-row tests of Webber cotton last season:

Breeding Number of Plant Yield of Seed Cotton 1-1 29.0 2-2 33.0 2-3 34.0 10-1 28.5 11-2 32.0 14-2 35.2 16-2 29.3 30-3 36.5 44-1 40.6 "No one can tell surely by mere observation that the seeds of a productive plant will follow the best of the parent," declares Mr. Coker. "Some plants are potentially productive—that is, they have the inherent power of reproducing plants of unusual yielding capacity. Other plants are accidentally productive—that is, they are productive only because they have greater distance or more fertilizer than their neighbors, and the characteristic of large yield is not transmitted to their progeny. The only way to discover if productiveness is an inherent or an accidental feature is to test the seeds of each plant in rows side by side, and watch accurately the yield of each. Mr. Coker has been disappointed because he has been unable as yet to impress upon the farmers, even those in his immediate neighborhood, the importance of planting pedigree seed. Although he is constantly urging them to do so, very few farmers in South Carolina have taken up plant breeding on their own account. "In buying oats, test, and the average farmer will almost invariably select a light, highly colored grain in preference to heavy though darker colored grain," said Mr. Coker. "For years he has been buying his seed oats mostly by color, giving preference to grain of a lemon-yellow shade and overlooking the facts that the heavier grain is the more it will yield and that in heavy grain one variety or strain may greatly outyield another. Weather conditions at the time of harvest play a large part in determining the color of oats if they are sown the color does not affect their seed value at all, though the lightest shades of grain may have been cut before ripe enough to make good seed. "It is Mr. Coker's opinion that there are vast possibilities in hybridization, but so far he has not obtained better results from this method than from simple selection. So long as there is such a tremendous field in selection he does not consider hybridization a promising line of work in the field crops of the south. The selection method, too, can be used readily by the average farmer, as it requires no such scientific knowledge as is necessary to successful hybridization, and the subsequent fixing of uniform types. Some Remarkable Yields. So far as I know Mr. Coker is the only man in the south who is breeding pedigree rye and oats, the former an ideal cover crop in the south and the latter long a forage crop of importance. For five years he has worked with Abruzzi rye, a variety imported from Italy by the United States department of agriculture and he has found that it makes heavier growth during the winter than any other cover crop with which he is familiar. In addition, the pedigree strains he has bred will produce from 20 to 30 bushels of grain to the acre under fair field conditions. For a cover or grazing crop he plants Abruzzi rye in September or October, under his cotton rows and on stubble land, at the rate of a bushel or more to the acre, covering it with a sweep or harrow. For a grain crop he has found that about half a bushel of seed on good land, or three pecks on light land, sown about November 15 with a grain drill, will give the largest yield. Last fall he planted Abruzzi rye between the rows of cotton in his fields with the idea that it would take up the usual residue of fertilizer applied to the cotton, use what plant food became available during the winter, keep the land from washing and the fertility from leaching and supply valuable fertilizing material and humus when plowed under in the spring. In 1912 Mr. Coker obtained what he considers a remarkable yield from the pedigree Abruzzi which was then only three years from the parent strain. The results of his rye variety tests for that year, made under experimental conditions as nearly identical as possible were as follows:

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Table with 2 columns: Variety of Rye (bushels), Acre Yield (bushels). Rows include Abruzzi pedigree, Abruzzi general, Virginia, North Carolina.

Mr. Coker's plant-to-a-row tests of pedigree Abruzzi rye in the season of 1912-13 as in the case of his Webber cotton, illustrate the necessity of testing seed in order to find out their true worth:

Table with 2 columns: Row number, Acre Yield (bushels). Rows 5 through 17.

Since 1909 Mr. Coker has been breeding oats from red Appleton stock. The first year he selected 25 plants, of which seven proved worthy in the plant-to-a-row tests. The second year two of the seven were discarded. The third year only two strains were kept, and last season the fourth year from the time the oat breeding began, Mr. Coker planted his main crop of No. 24, the strain that proved the better of these two. In variety tests during the past three years four of Mr. Coker's pedigree strains of oats have led in production, which he considers added proof that breeding tells. Some of Mr. Coker's most important experiments have been with a view to determining the proper quantity of oats to use for seeding. In a bulletin he issued to thousands of farmers in this section he says: "During the year 1911 345,000 acres of oats were planted in the state of South Carolina. Most of these were sown in the fall or early winter. Most of the farmers in this state used at least two bushels of seed to the acre and many of them as much as five bushels. We may fairly presume, therefore, that about 1,000,000 bushels of seed oats were planted in South Carolina in 1911. "Four years ago we began a series of experiments to learn if possible, the rate of seeding to the acre that would give best results. For three years we tested rates of seeding of three pecks, six pecks and nine pecks to the acre, spacing the grains in the test plots carefully by hand and using the greatest care to have everything done with scientific accuracy. For three years in succession the thickest seeding, three pecks, gave the best results, yielding an average of five bushels to the acre more than the six peck seeding and three and a half bushels more than the nine peck seeding. "Last fall we had out a much more elaborate experiment, seeding at the rate of from one peck to one bushel to the acre. The results of this test coincide closely with the previous ones, the three peck seeding giving a yield of nine bushels to the acre more than the next heaviest yielding plant, which was seeded at the rate of two pecks to the acre. "Larger Yields With Less Seed. All Mr. Coker's test plots were seeded during November, so they give no indication of the correct amount of seed for summer oats. If the farmers of South Carolina would follow his advice it would save them about 750,000 bushels of seed oats every fall, if they plant as heavily as in 1911 and would increase their grain yield by at least 1,500,000 bushels a year. Mr. Coker's experiments in oat seeding lead him to believe that much less seed is needed on rich than on poor land. "Since 1907 Mr. Coker has bred a pedigree variety of corn which, on account of its hardness, is especially proof against the boring of weevils. Incidentally the corn is high in protein content since the germ and its horny endosperm have been developed at the expense of the starchy part of the grain, which is more readily bored by the corn weevil. From his first ear-to-a-row test Mr. Coker produced two very fine strains of Williamson corn, from which his later pedigree strains are descended. In variety tests during the past five years these two strains have either led or have stood as high as any other variety in production. Mr. Coker has found, too, that the Williamson method of corn cultivation—planting in deep, open furrows six feet apart, starting the plants out slowly and fertilizing and working rapidly after the corn gets about knee high—results in an average increased yield of 15 or 20 per cent. over the best of the old methods of corn culture. To get rid of a distressing tendency his pedigree strains of corn showed to decrease their yield by increasing the amount of nitrogen fertilizer. Mr. Coker reported to detassel his invariably found that crossing two strains gave a higher yield than either of the parent strains:

Last year he had a splendid corn crop from hybrid seed and his corn crop of this year will be planted from seed hybridized this season. Last season he had about ten acres of corn of which every other row was detasseled. In 1912 his detassel tests worked out as follows, the yield of the hybrid being always larger than that of either of the parent strains:

Table with 2 columns: Strains in test plot of corn, Acre field (bushels). Rows include E 1 by E 5, Williamson by Rogers, Rogers, E 1-3, E 1-3 by E 5-R 1.

All over the cotton belt farmers strip the fodder from their corn about the time the leaves begin to yellow, bundle it and leave the blades sticking on the corn stalk until they cure. This custom became general in the south, it is believed, about the time cotton usurped more than its share of the farmers' attention, to the detriment of forage crops. On Mr. Coker's farms no fodder has been pulled since he found by a series of tests that doing so meant a marked decrease in the yield of corn. Besides this there is often a net loss in the cost of pulling the fodder and a further net loss in removing the fodder, which otherwise would have gone to make valuable humus for succeeding crops. Mr. Coker has found that the cost of pulling the fodder and the consequent decreased yield of corn always exceeded the value of the fodder as a forage crop. Pulling Fodder Doesn't Pay. The tests on Mr. Coker's farms made under actual field conditions, the fodder being stripped from alternate rows in the same field. The field from rows so stripped of fodder and from those on which the fodder was left were gathered separately. In 1912 the fodder-pulling test on the Coker farm resulted as follows, the figures being the average acre yield for the entire crop: Corn on which fodder was not pulled, 39 bushels. Corn on which fodder was pulled, 29 bushels. The increased yield as a result of leaving the fodder on the stalks averaged eight bushels to the acre in 1911. Mr. Coker's latest test to learn the effect of fodder pulling on the succeeding crop showed that seed from rows from which the fodder was stripped at the usual time yielded about 17 per cent. less sound corn than seed from adjacent rows from which the fodder had not been pulled. The new Webber and Hartsville varieties of upland long staple cottons, bred by Mr. Coker, have done much to offset the prejudice mill men had against Carolina long staples. The old varieties were weak, badly ginned and poorly graded. Webber cotton is a descendant of Columbia cotton. In 1907 Mr. Coker was given some seeds from an especially fine plant of Columbia cotton. In 1908 he raised 12 plants from these seeds and was so much impressed with the fruitfulness, length of staple and general character they showed that in 1909 he increased all the seeds from these 12 plants putting two rows into a variety test with 24 other kinds of cotton. In this variety test each row of Webber made more seed cotton than any other of the 48 rows. In 1910 Mr. Coker planted Webber in checks in a 25-acre field and in 1912 he planned 50 acres. Mr. Coker's Hartsville type of staple cotton has a somewhat shorter fiber than the Webber, but possesses to a marked degree the same qualities of productiveness and vigor. Mr. Coker expects great things from further breeding of the Hartsville variety of which he now has new strains that are longer and earlier than the parent type. Mr. Coker hopes also to produce a wilt-resistant type of cotton as effective as the Dixie and Dillon short-staple varieties.

The Pan-American Conference Postponed (By Associated Press.) Santiago, Chile, March 17.—The postponement is announced today of the fifth Pan-American Conference, which was to have been held in September. It will not take place before the end of November. Washington, March 17.—No official notification of the postponement of the Pan-American conference nor the reasons therefor had been received by officials of the state department, nor the Pan-American union today, but the general understanding among the diplomats was that it had been delayed because of the general unrest in Latin-America. Income Tax Returns Inviolably Confidential (By Associated Press.) Washington, March 17.—Warnings were issued to all collectors of internal revenues tonight that income tax returns are "inviolably confidential"—that the disclosure of returns is in violation of the law, and the slightest infraction will be punished. The warning was in the form of a letter to Secretary McAdoo to Commissioner Osborn. Train Robber Gets 20 Years in Pen Marietta, Ga., March 17.—Suspected by the police of having been connected with various robberies in the south, John Nolan was convicted in the superior court here late today of robbing the Georgia and Florida and Atlantic railroad of \$20,000 on the night of January 16, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

THE SLOGAN WHICH SECRETARY BURNETT IS USING IN THE MILL VILLAGES SHOULD APPLY TO CITY ALSO.