

SE. J. TILLMAN IS NEUTRAL

But Says If Judge Jones "Makes His Fight on Blease's Record He Will Win."

In an interview with the reporter for the Augusta Chronicle last Wednesday and published in the daily papers Senator Tillman is quoted as saying: "The statement given by Gov. Blease at Barnwell Tuesday contains nothing new to me; for it is only a repetition of a letter I wrote him recently, and in which I wrote nothing to lead him to believe that I had any intention of doing otherwise in the approaching gubernatorial contest, than I stated to you when you were here a few weeks ago; that is, that I intend to remain strictly neutral in the campaign," said Senator B. R. Tillman yesterday, at his home in Trenton, to a representative of the Chronicle.

"I could not afford to take sides in the contest between Gov. Blease and J. G. Jones as personal and political friends of mine, and I have told Blease that. I also told him that, if I saw reason to take sides against him at any time, I certainly would not knife him, but would tell him before I told any one else."

Senator Tillman smiled several times, and winked, during the reading of the article to him by the newspaper man—he somehow had missed getting his paper yesterday.

"It is going to be a close fight," he said, "and Blease is losing no time. He is campaigning now and has been for months."

"He is keeping before the people and he is making friends, while Judge Jones is seemingly doing nothing yet. The newspapers, somehow, always have some kind of a story about Blease, while you see very little about Judge Jones."

"There are two things in Blease's statement that he is mistaken in, though."

"One is with regard to Richards being in a frame-up to bring Judge Jones out to oppose him. Why, I know that Richards was seriously considering entry into the race himself. It has been his ambition to be governor, and he thought that, with my condition supposed to be liable to deep of at any moment—if he could beat Blease and be governor, he would be in line for promotion and be able to beat any other man; and he was one of the most surprised men in the State when Judge Jones announced himself."

"The other error Blease makes is in saying that I was about to publish a letter indorsing him in 1910, but was persuaded from it by a newspaper."

"I did write a letter, such as he speaks of, but I did not publish it. I changed my mind, and no newspaper nor man connected with a newspaper, had anything to do with that letter not being published after it was written."

"However, I voted for Blease in the second primary. I voted for Richards in the first."

Commenting further on the situation, or as he called it, "muddle," the senator said that because he had proclaimed neutrality, it did not follow that he must maintain an armed neutrality.

"But," he said, "if Tom Felder, or any one else, goes before the legislature and proves—actually proves—that Blease is, or has been, crooked, I'll take sides quick and fight him; for South Carolina is a proud State and will not stand for rottenness if she knows it."

"Senator, Gov. Blease says in his statement that there are no differences between you and him. Is that true?" was asked by the newspaper man.

"There are no friendly, personal differences between us, I suppose that's what he meant."

"The senator said that he does not know who is responsible for the candidacy of Judge Jones, but that he had no idea, but what Judge Jones told the truth when Judge Jones said he had been urged by letters and men to over the State to run, and that he had a laudable ambition

to be governor and "in line of promotion" for the senatorial toga, "if anything should happen to me."

"Don't you think the attitude of the governor toward him as chief justice, and the clashes with him the governor has precipitated, had something to do with his announcement?" Was asked.

"Why, if a man has any spirit and pugnacity in him at all, I should think he would want to get at the other fellow, under such circumstances—meet him on his own plane—and fight him. He has got to take the stump and fight—and he's got to use Blease tactics. If he does that, and makes his fight on Blease's record, he will win."

The Cotton Situation.

The present low price of cotton is the result of one-sided manipulation. The speculators who would bear cotton on the New York exchange have the help of the manufacturers. Those who would bull it get help from no one. The South, by its own foolish legislation, is shut out from that exchange.

Prices in New York effect prices in the spot markets. The manufacturers are in no hurry to buy. Many of the producers are in a hurry to sell. This is a time of the year when spots are generally sustained by futures and Southern lawmakers, in the exercise of a boundless stupidity have shut the South out of the market for futures.

The result is the price of cotton is being hammered down in New York and the farmers of the South seeing the decline are sacrificing their crop, fearing it will go lower, and this sacrifice makes it go lower.

In the late nineties cotton reached its lowest point, though not lower than now in comparison of the prices of other commodities. The demand then grew more rapidly than production and a succession of five crops of less than 11,000,000 bales carried the price up. In 1905 a crop was gathered 225,000 bales in excess of the largest previous one. Cotton dropped until the farmers refused to sell, but prices went up before the end of the year, and it was found that the world wanted nearly 13,000,000 bales of cotton from the South.

Then came a crop of a little less than 11,500,000 bales. It was marketed at prices ranging from 9.60 to 12.25 cents and the next crop, though 13,500,000 bales, only a shade less than the estimates of the present crop, brought from 10.70 to 13.55 cents. An alternation of small crops and large ones followed without great disturbance in the price. The present crop has been preceded by two inadequate crops. Last year's crop, though over 12,000,000 bales, was so far below the demand that the average prices was the highest in more than a third of a century, and the predictions for this year do not promise an unprecedented yield.

There is nothing in the law of supply and demand to justify the sale of cotton for less than 12 cents per pound, and it is safe to say that when the crop gets out of the hands of the farmers it will go above 12 cents. They could send the price above that figure before Christmas if they would hold their cotton, but the situation is in their hands and no amount of talk will do any good.

James O. Patterson Dead.

Aiken, Oct. 25.—Ex-Congressman James O'Hara Patterson died at his home in Barnwell early this morning. Mr. Patterson has been in ill health, which was broken last year before the campaign in which he was defeated, and he never recovered from it.

Mr. Patterson served this district in Congress for three terms—being elected to succeed the Hon. C. G. Croft, of this city. Last year he was defeated by James F. Byrnes, of Aiken.

Why do you spend your money for inferior tobacco when you can buy PENN'S CHAMPION from S. R. Kelly, Central, S. C. at the same price the common kind will cost you elsewhere.

Comets Without Thrills.

The astronomers inform us that six comets are now ripping through our particular corner of the universe. Two of them are said to be visible to the man of ordinary eyesight. Yet the world's work and play moves on undisturbed.

This absence of alarm or even curiosity is more interesting than the comets themselves. A few centuries, or a few decades ago, the advent of a single comet was enough to arouse all the prophets of woe and to turn a good portion of the earth's inhabitants topsy-turvy with apprehension. It may be that the comets have degenerated, or perhaps men view them through different eyes and different minds. However that may be, a remarkable change has evidently come about when an entire crew of the sky pilots can swoop down upon our solar system without so much as making us blink our eyes or go to extraordinary preparations for the crack of doom.

The truth is, Halley's comet itself was, on the whole, rather disappointing. Its traditions were so splendidly terrifying that the world looked for a monstrous sight to be followed by all manner of tumult. By an old chronicler who had seen it in the sixteenth century, this comet was described in this wise:

"It appeared to be of excessive length and was of the color of blood. At the summit of it was seen the figure of a bent arm, holding in its hand a great sword, as if about to strike. At the end of the point there were three stars. On both sides of the rays of the comet, were seen a great number of axes and knives and blood-colored swords, among which were a great number of wondrous human faces, with bears and bristling hair."

Now, such a comet as that would be truly worth while. Everybody would respect it and would come out to its performance. But in these piping times, alas, six full-fledged comets can appear without bestirring as much wonder or superstition as a rabbit's foot.—Atlanta Journal.

Coming In All Its Entirety.

Downie & Wheeler's World's Best Shows Combined will exhibit in Easley, S. C., Saturday, November 3, one day only. A gigantic amusement enterprise. A whole city of people employed. The strange colony of people, handsome horses, rare wild animals and golden caravans are scheduled to arrive in the early hours of Saturday morning, transported upon Downie & Wheeler's own new special train of cars. Circus day will begin with a grand, glittering free street parade at 10.30 a. m.—a vision of beauty and splendor, defying all competition or comparison. The show has 850,000 in chariots, tableau floats, musical vehicles, fanciful and historic costumes and expensive odd things of distinctive parade use. It is now well understood that Downie & Wheeler's Circus Combined carry as many people, horses, wild animals and show properties as any other show traveling. There is no question but that an immense crowd of people will be in Easley, as everybody will want to see the new big Combined Double Circus. Its hundreds of special and extraordinary features afford a day of rare enjoyment and valuable instruction to everybody.

To the Corn Club Boys.

Gather your corn according to the rules sent you, and bring your exhibit to this office Nov. 11th, at 11 a. m. P. of C. B. Hadden, of Clemson College, is sending out report blanks to be filled out to every boy in the club. If you do not receive one right away write him and one will be sent you. R. T. HALLUM, Co. Supt.

Secret Order Meetings.

Masonic—A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday nights on or before the full moon. Chapter—R. A. M. meets Friday nights on or after the full moon. K. of P.—Meets every Monday night after the first and third Sundays. W. O. W.—Meets every first and third Tuesday nights. City Council meets Tuesday nights after first Mondays.

THE GINNERS' COTTON REPORT

Shows Largest Yield in History of the industry.

Press dispatches from Washington to the Greenville Daily News says:

Washington, Oct. 25.—Cotton ginning throughout the South since the picking of the crop of 1911 began has been carried on with greater activity this season than in any year in the history of the industry and has resulted in the unprecedented quantity of 7,740,634 running bales of cotton ginned to October 18. The census bureau report issued at 10 o'clock to-day showed that greater quantities were ginned during the season in every cotton state except Oklahoma.

There were 316,000 bales more than were ginned last year to the same date; 1,322,740 bales more than during the record crop year of 1904, when 47.7 per cent. of the year's total crop of 13,697,310 running bales were ginned to October 18, and 1,444,468 bales more than the big crop year of 1908, when 48.1 per cent. of the year's crop of 13,432,131 running bales were ginned to that date.

Throughout the growing season various conditions caused the crop to mature much earlier than in most previous years and harvest conditions have been excellent in most districts of the cotton belt.

In Texas the ginning surpassed previous records by more than 600,000 bales; in Georgia by 428,000 bales, in Alabama by 138,000 bales, in North Carolina by 129,000 bales, and in South Carolina by 132,000 bales.

The census bureau's third cotton ginning report showing the number of bales of cotton of the growth of 1911 ginned prior to October 18 was issued at 10 a. m. to-day. The number of running bales, counting round as half bales, with comparative statistics to the corresponding date for the last three years and the percentage of the total crop ginned to that date in those years, is as follows:

United States—7,740,634 bales, compared with 5,423,628 bales last year, when 46.9 per cent. of the entire crop was ginned to October 18; 5,530,967 bales in 1909, when 54.9 per cent. was ginned, and 6,296,166 bales in 1908, when 48.1 per cent. was ginned.

The number of round bales included were 53,605, compared with 66,183 bales last year, 88,716 bales in 1909, and 118,720 bales in 1908.

The number of sea island bales included 40,034, compared with 25,691 bales last year, 36,482 bales in 1909, and 32,013 bales in 1908.

Ginning by states, with comparisons and the previous years, follows:

Table with columns: State, Year, Ginned. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, Oklahoma, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Other states.

The Pickens Sentinel—\$1 per year in advance.

Anderson Power Company Sold.

Anderson, Oct. 25.—The sale of the Savannah River Power Company, of Anderson, a million dollar concern that owns the Gregg Shoals power plant on the Savannah river, and Cherokee falls, undeveloped, on the same river, to the Georgia Electric and Power Company of Atlanta, marks the biggest business deal consummated in South Carolina in many years.

The Georgia company was chartered several days ago with a capital of \$27,000,000. It has acquired the street railway and lighting plant in Atlanta, and some eight or ten developed and undeveloped water falls in Georgia.

A Big Guano Concern.

A dispatch from Richmond gives corroborative evidence of the organization of the Inter-State Commerce Chemical Company, of Virginia, which will have headquarters in Charleston, and which has been talked about in fertilizing circles here for some time. Only last week the daily reports of the records of the office of the register of mesne conveyance showed the conveyance of the Germofert companies to the Inter-State company of Virginia of the real estate and other property on Mechanic and Division streets and elsewhere in the county. All the property and rights of the Inter-State Chemical Company, of New Jersey, were transferred to the Virginia corporation, and with these preliminaries arranged, the way was paved for formal organization of the big fertilizer company, which was effected yesterday.

The holdings of the company will be quite large in Charleston and the new corporation, with its many plants in Greenville, Charlotte, Macon and other places, will add to the volume of trade here. The importation of the raw material alone at this port will add to the imports as the outgoing tonnage will be increased.

The corporation is capitalized at \$7,250,000, taking rank among the big concerns of Charleston.

The new corporation has acquired the interests of W. B. Chisolm, of Charleston, who is president of the company, the Tilghman Phosphate Company, of Florida, as well as the Germofert Company.

A number of factories are planned to be built and operated and the new fertilizing company will become an active competitor in the market.—Charleston Post.

Is Hard On Clemson.

It is expected that the Clemson college income, derived from the sale of the fertilizer tax tags, will be cut down considerably by the low price of cotton. It is not probable that much fertilizer will be purchased because of the lack of money caused by the steady fall in the price of cotton, the South's great money crop.

The report on the sales of fertilizers show that so far Clemson college has received \$247,017.73 from the tax, as compared with \$221,175.44 on the same date last year. The total amount received from the sale in 1910 amounted to \$240,098.95. It is estimated that the college will this year receive about \$265,000. There is a tax of 25 cents on every ton of fertilizer sold, and this means that the farmers of the State will use about 1,100,000 tons of fertilizers this year.

Announcement has been made that an agricultural course of one year is to be established at Clemson college. This, as the opinion of W. W. Riggs, will enable many young men of the rural districts to attend who are not in a position to give up four years to a regular college course.—The State.

Wanted—Several of wood on subscriptions office.

A Tramp's Eloquent Lecture.

A tramp asked for a free drink in a saloon. The request was refused, and when in the act of drinking the proffered beverage one of the young men present said: "Stop, make us a speech. It is a poor liquor that doesn't loosen a man's tongue."

The tramp hastily swallowed the drink, and as the rich liquor coursed through his blood he straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his ragged and dirt could not obscure.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I look to-night at you and myself, and it seems to me that I look upon the picture of my lost manhood."

"This bloated face was once as young and handsome as yours."

"This shambling figure once walked as proudly as yours. A man in the world of men. I, too, once had a home and friends and a position."

"I had a wife as beautiful as an artist's dream, and I dropped the priceless pearl of her love and honor in the wine cup. Cleopatra-like, I saw it dissolved, and quaffed it down in the brimming draught."

"I had children as sweet and as lovely as the flowers of spring, and I saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard-father."

"I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, and I put out the holy fire, and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead."

"I had ambitions and aspirations that soared as high as the morning star, and I broke and bruised their beautiful wings, and at last strangled them that I might be tortured by their cries no longer."

"To-day I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp without a place to call my home, a man in whom every good impulse is dead—and all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

The tramp ceased speaking. The glass fell from his nerveless fingers and shattered into a thousand fragments upon the floor.

The swinging doors pushed open and shut again, and when the little group about the bar looked up the tramp was gone.

Signs of The Times

We find this, displayed on the first page of the current issue of The Commoner.

J. B. Wyatt, Huntsville, Ala., writes to The Commoner this letter: "I enclose you a stock market letter which I clipped from the Memphis Commercial Appeal today. I was impressed with what the writer has to say in reference to the presidential tickets, it bears out your contention that Wall street wants either Taft or Harmon. I am for Woodrow Wilson and believe he will be the next president."

The stock letter from the Memphis Commercial Appeal is by Thomas C. Shotwell and is dated New York, September 18. The closing paragraph of that letter follows: "Money was firmer and this was hailed as a sign of coming improvement in business. If Taft could get the country to adopt his federal incorporation plan there would be no doubt of a speedy resumption of trade. For this reason his series of speeches will be watched with great interest by Wall street. In Wall street, by the way, the next presidential tickets have already been made up. Taft heads the republican ticket and Harmon of Ohio leads the democrats. Governor Wilson does not even get a vice-presidential nomination."

It did not need a straw ballot to convince us that Mr. Wilson is no favorite in Wall street. The conspicuous publication of this letter in Mr. Bryan's paper is just another big straw indicating the Nebraskan's preferences for the Democratic nominee.—The State.

One plug of PENN'S CHAMPION tobacco bought from S. R. Kelly, Central, S. C. will convince you it is the best loc plug on man's price from S. P. Kelly, Central, S. C.

P.P.P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potatoes) Prompt Powerful Permanent. Makes rich, red, pure blood—cleanses the entire system—clears the brain—strengthens digestion and nerves.

The Cotton Picker in the Hills.

Demonstrations of the Campbell-Price cotton harvester in the vicinity of Charlotte cause the Observer of that city to express itself with enthusiasm about the ability of the machine to make good the claims for it—and these same claims are no more than were set up a year ago.

In an address at the commencement of the South Carolina University last June, Lewis W. Parker spoke of the success of the invention as practically assured, when operated under favorable conditions, and this condition has, we believe, been generally accepted in Southern manufacturing circles. That the machine will harvest cotton economically on the level lands is scarcely to be doubted, but Mr. Parker was not by any means so confident of its efficiency where the country is hilly. The demonstrations at Charlotte give promise of a more extended use.

Meantime, the question to be answered is not whether or not the machine will "pick cotton," but whether it will pick it well enough and at low enough cost to cause its rapid introduction.

In South Carolina the farmers have had greater difficulty in obtaining hand-pickers this year than ever they have had before. Consequently the low prices are not accompanied by low prices for picking. If a big crop should follow the crop of 1911, with low prices continuing, the farmers would be tempted to take large risks, if necessary, in buying the mechanical pickers. In short, the new invention has arrived in the nick of time.

The perfecting of the picker would not expand cotton production so greatly as might be expected upon casual consideration of the problem. Cotton "chopping" by hand requires almost as many laborers as does cotton picking, and the fields must be cultivated, too. Picking by machinery would tend to accelerate the movement from the plantations to the towns, the cotton season picking being the one time of the year when there is always an abundance of light work at a good wage offering to women and children as well as to men.

If hand-picking should go out of fashion, the inducement to work on the farms would be considerably weakened and the withdrawal of farmers and their families from the farms would, of course, be felt in the spring and summer.—The State.

20,000 Cigars a Year Shipped from Greenville.

One of the most interesting of local industries, one that has been written of in the Greenville newspapers on several occasions in the past and yet one of which the methods and workings little are known in comparison to the textile and other plants and industries of the city, is the Greenville cigar factory, the plant owned and operated by Seidenberg & Co. The making of a cigar is a most interesting process, and while there is one of the largest plants in the South right in the heart of this city, there are comparative few citizens who know what the making of a cigar means or in what quantities these articles are manufactured in Greenville. The Seidenberg factory here turns out 20,000 cigars annually, these being 5 and 10 cent stocks. The output is between seventy-five and eighty thousand cigars a day, about 400,000 a week.—Daily Piedmont.

MY LADY'S JEWEL COLLECTION

It will be super if it is made up entirely of ornaments, trinkets, etc., of the same high character as those to be seen here. NOTHING COULD BE HANDSOMER with a more enduring beauty than jewelry contained in our exhibit. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to visit it and enjoy the pleasure of examining the many beautiful pieces it includes. The looks of the speak for themselves. We guarantee the quality.

A Good School For Every Child, Every Child In School.

A suggestion from the State Supervisor of Rural Schools to the country teachers, trustees, parents, and school children.

The country schools of our State are now beginning the session of 1911-1912. In my visits among these schools, I find only one-third to one-half of the children in attendance. The fields are white with cotton to be picked and I realize the difficulty, and in many cases impossibility, of putting all the children in school at the beginning of the session. Allow me to make a suggestion which grows out of my own experience as a boy on the farm, eager to enter school at the beginning of the term, but unable to because of the pressing work.

Let every parent see that his children are at the school at least one day during the week for classification. Ambitious boy can then go to books and, in many cases, do enough work at home to enable him to enter his class without serious loss when the farm work is done and he can attend school regularly. There are many days when he cannot work on the farm. On these days he can go to school and get assistance on points of difficulty.

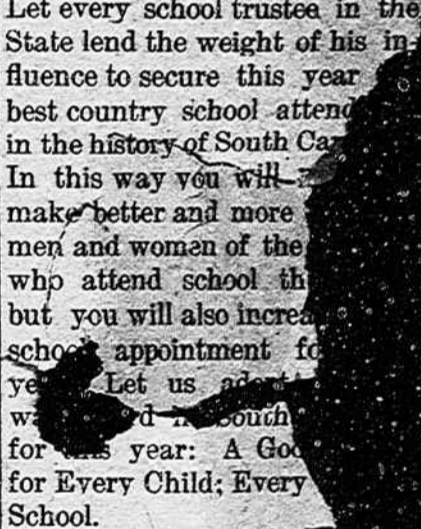
Let every county teacher in the State make a list of pupils of school age in her district and endeavor to get every one to attend school this year. A little personal work with parents and children will yield a rich harvest, and a broader acquaintance with your people will make the work in the school itself less difficult. Let us do all in our power to help the pupil who is at work and trying to study at home.

Let every school trustee in the State lend the weight of his influence to secure this year's best country school attendance in the history of South Carolina. In this way you will make better and more men and women of the men who attend school this year, but you will also increase school appointment for next year.

Let us adopt the motto for this year: A Good School for Every Child; Every Child In School.

Just a word to the boys and girls. The same grit and determination which makes you do your work well, will enable you to surmount the difficulties you find in your books. If you cannot enter school now, get your books and by a little home study each day try to keep pace with your class. Nearly all the men who have achieved success have surmounted difficulties in acquiring an education.

W. K. TATE.



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H. SNIDER, Easley.