

How Far North Will the Boll Weevil Do Serious Damage?

With the boll weevil making an unusual eastward advance in Alabama and Georgia and a very considerable northward movement from Oklahoma eastward to north Alabama, many cotton growers are asking as to the probable effect of the weevil in the northern half of the Cotton Belt.

Of course, in attempting to answer this question, the only safe guide must be the experiences of similar sections to the westward that have already had the weevil for a number of years. While it cannot be unqualifiedly asserted that two counties possessing identical climatic, soil and labor conditions will be affected by the weevil in like degree, it certainly can be asserted that such will probably be the case. Granting that this is a reasonable supposition, let us see what has been the experience of the western part of the northern half of the cotton belt under weevil conditions.

A very careful investigation of the ginning reports issued by the United States Census Bureau shows that nowhere north of parallel 33 1-2 north latitude (a line running east and west approximately through Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Paris, Texas) has any county suffered because of the weevil a greater decrease in cotton production than occurred during adverse seasons before the weevil came.

If this has been the case in the humid, timbered areas of Arkansas and north Mississippi, it certainly seems reasonable to expect about the same results from the weevil in all newly invaded sections north of parallel 33 1-2.

It must not be inferred from this that the weevil will not do damage in the territory under consideration; for, in all likelihood, the weevil will eventually go as far north as cotton is grown and will, particularly during wet seasons following very mild winters, affect the crop very considerably. However, on an average this damage will be far less serious than in the extreme southern part of the Cotton Belt. In fact, if we assume that the weevil is "100 per cent efficient" in destructiveness along the Gulf Coast, this "efficiency in destructiveness" gradually and regularly decreases to the northward until the extreme limits of cotton production are reached in Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky, where it is very close to zero.

It must be understood that what has been said here does not apply to a strip from 75 to 100 miles wide along the Atlantic Seaboard, for climatic conditions along the South Atlantic Coastal Plain are considerably modified by the influence of the ocean. Winter temperatures average higher than in inland sections in the same latitude and the summer rainfall is heavier. These factors, of course, will prove favorable to the boll weevil and its ravages will very probably be more severe than will be the case inland in the same latitude.

However, fortunately for the future of cotton production in the Carolinas, it appears that the modifying influence of the ocean is not so marked beyond 55 or 60 miles inland. In this narrow belt only a comparatively small proportion of the crop of these two states is grown; but here weevil damage will likely be very severe, approximately perhaps 90 per cent in extreme southeast South Carolina and gradually decreasing northeaster-

Building Razed and Seven Dead

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Canada's magnificent parliament building, which cost more than \$6,000,000, lay in ruins today, swept by a fire attributed by some to a bomb or infernal machine. At least seven lives were lost and many persons were injured.

Five of the bodies still lie beneath the ruins. They are those of B. B. Law, a member of parliament; Deputy Clerk Laplante, Dominio Des Jardenes; Alphonse Des Jardenes, a plumber, and Randolph Fanning, a waiter.

It was stated last night that Frederick F. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip in the house, also was missing, but it was subsequently learned that he went to Sarnia, Ont., yesterday morning and that he could not have returned before the fire.

The financial loss is difficult to estimate, but the contents of the building were of great value. At an early hour today it was believed that the parliamentary library in a rear wing had been saved. While the fire was burning soldiers carried out many of its 200,000 volumes.

The parliament building was rated as one of the finest Gothic structures on this continent. It covered four acres on Parliament hill.

Several persons who were burned or otherwise hurt in fleeing through the corridors before the swift rush of the flames or in escaping from the windows are in hospitals today. One of those most severely injured is Martin Burrel, minister of agriculture, who was burned about the head. Dr. Michael Clark, member for Red Deer, suffered burns about the hands. Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, escaped without injury.

The tall central tower of the parliament building fell at 1:30 a. m. today and about the same time three or four men were crushed beneath the falling roof of one of the wings.

The parliament building included a central building with two wings, in all 470 feet in length, with a tower 220 feet high and library building in the rear. Many valuable sculptures, paintings and decorations adorned its rooms and corridors. It was erected in 1865 of cream colored sandstone on a bluff rising 150 feet above the Ottawa river.

Germany Answers

Germany's latest reply to the demands of the United States government concerning the sinking of the Lusitania is now in the hands of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The American demands have not yet been satisfactorily complied with, Germany halting at declaring the sinking of the vessel "illegal," believing such an admission would apply to her entire submarine campaign.

Secretary Lansing declares that the situation surrounding the controversy is unchanged. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will consider the reply fully before the American government's next step is taken.

ward. As in Georgia and Florida, the Sea Island cotton crop of South Carolina is grown under climatic conditions favorable to the weevil, and unless the most determined and concerted action is taken against the pest it is probable that production will be heavily curtailed.—Progressive Farmer.

To Free Islands

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Philippine bill, which would extend to the islands a greater degree of self government and would authorize the president to grant them absolute independence within four years, passed the senate tonight, 52 to 24. Various Democratic senators, led by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, tried unsuccessfully to amend certain features of the independence clause, but in the end the Democrats, joined by six progressive Republicans, voted solidly for the measure.

It is understood the bill will go to the house with the backing of President Wilson and will be pressed for early passage.

Administration leaders tonight seemed confident that the bill, including the independence feature, which Democratic senators declare squares it with the Baltimore platform, would have the approval of the house Democratic majority.

The Republican senators who voted for the bill were Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Works.

By overwhelming majorities the senate refused to modify the Clarke amendment which contains the independence provision and also gives the president authority to extend or withhold independence at the end of four years if he should find conditions in the islands unfavorable. The time would be extended, however, only until an incoming congress could consider the subject.

Senator Stone declared the bill was in reality not an independence measure at all because of the extension provision, and offered an amendment to eliminate it, but his proposal was voted down 60 to 17. Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Philippine committee, sought to amend the bill by extending independence within four years on condition that the people and legislature of the Philippine should ratify a constitution. This was rejected, 52 to 25.

Wonderful Story About a Bull

The Ansonian has just learned of a very remarkable occurrence in Lilesville Township of a few weeks ago. A black Angus bull belonging to Mr. J. P. Swink was missed from the home and Mr. Swink looked all through the community and made numerous inquiries but was unable to find it. Finally he decided that the animal had been stolen or wandered so far away that it could not find its way home. On the 27th day after the bull was missed, a colored man passed near an old well, near Mr. Swink's home, and heard the bull making a noise. He went to the old well and looking down saw the bull in the well. He gave the alarm and neighbors came in and helped get the animal from the well. Though it had been without food or water, as the well was dry, the animal was yet able to walk to the barn, some 500 yards away, and has now about recovered. The above story is the whole truth, for good men of Lilesville township vouched for it yesterday.—The Ansonian.

Jamie had been feasted by the good ladies at the Sunday school picnic until he was hungry no longer. Finally he sadly shook his head when more cake was urged upon him, and blurted out:

"I kin chaw yet, but I can't swallow."

Hon. J. M. Hough Dead.

Hon. J. M. Hough died in a Charlotte Sanatorium Friday morning of last week. His illness was of short duration, and was not generally known to his friends in this county. The cause of his death is not known definitely, but he was reported last week to be suffering with LaGrippe, hardening of the arteries, kidney trouble and other complications.

Mr. Hough formerly resided in the Dudley section of this county, and was counted one of the county's most honored citizens. He was active in church and Sunday school work, and in the political affairs of the county. The writer's first impressions of the man were gleaned from a splendid Sunday school address made by him in the prime of his life. He loved every place of his church work, and was always a most liberal contributor of his means, as well as of his time and energy.

He was lieutenant of company E 8th South Carolina Regiment in the Civil war, and was a brave soldier. One of the greatest enjoyments of his latter years was meeting and shaking hands with old comrades.

He was three times elected to represent Chesterfield county in the lower house of the General Assembly, and made one of the best representatives the county ever had.

In early manhood Mr. Hough was married to Miss Martha Clyburn, who died two years ago. To them were born ten children, eight of whom are still living, viz, Messrs. Steve, James DeWitt Hough, and Mrs. Dr. R. C. McManus, and Mrs. Van Landingham of Lancaster, and Mrs. G. A. Marsh and Mrs. H. G. Ashcraft, of Charlotte.

Mr. Hough was 76 years old and enjoyed the best of health until his last illness.

Cheerful Ford Will Try Again

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Henry Ford, who sent a peace ship to Europe, has a new peace plan.

"I would like to tell you about the new plan but I must wait until my party has returned from Europe," said Mr. Ford today. "He said he was perfectly satisfied with the results of his peace expedition."

Mr. Ford came here to attend a banquet given last night by the Michigan society of Chicago. He said that his new effort to bring the strife in Europe to an end would be on a larger scale than the Oscar II expedition and that his recruits would be "personalities rather than personalities."

"The new venture is along the same lines as the first one," continued Mr. Ford, "but on a larger scale. I shall include some of the people I had on the Oscar II. The people across the water were astonished when they saw the personnel of that party. They had expected to see a lot of 'high brow' and were surprised to find that they were just everyday people. They would hardly believe me when I told them I could have brought thousands more of the same."

A man purchased some red flannel shirts which were guaranteed not to shrink. He reminded the salesman forcibly of the guarantee some weeks later.

"Have you had any difficulty with them?" the latter asked.

"No," replied the customer, "only the other morning when I was dressing my wife said to me, 'John, where did you get that pink coral necklace?'"

Washington Has Made No New Demands on Germany

Washington, Feb. 4.—The one word "illegal" as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave. Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing today by Count von Bernstorff, proposes instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing her submarine campaign.

German officials believe their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government. The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States, is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the entire submarine campaign.

That is the only explanation officials here can find for the statement of Doctor Zimmermann, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

Accommodating

Night was approaching and it was raining hard. The traveler dismounted from his horse and rapped at the door of the one farmhouse he had struck in a five-mile stretch of traveling. No one came to the door.

As he stood on the doorstep the water from the eaves trickled down his collar. He rapped again. Still no answer. He could feel the stream of water coursing down his back. Another spell of pounding, and finally the red head of a lad of twelve was stuck out of the second story window.

"Whatcher want?" it asked.

"I want to know if I can stay here over night," the traveler answered testily.

The red-headed lad watched the man for a minute or two before answering.

"Ye kin fer all of me," he finally answered, and then closed the window.

An American Submarine Missing off South Carolina

Washington, Jan. 30.—One of the four submarines of the K type, a member of a flotilla of four submarines en route from the New York Navy Yard to Pensacola "is lost in the fog" according to an official naval radio message received here to night.

A piously-minded little boy sat in the doorway gazing off into the blue sky.

"Mamma," he called.

"Yes, dear," answered mamma.

"Did God make the world?"

"Yes, love."

"Well, what did he stand on while he made it?"

National Capital Is Closely Guarded

Washington, Feb. 4.—The extra number of guards appearing about Capitol Hill prove to be reminders that some fanatic may undertake to repeat some destructive exploit like that of last Summer when a bomb exploded in one of the corridors. The destruction of the Parliament building at Ottawa has also caused apprehension. The fire-proof character of the Capital is regarded as nearly perfect. Additional guards have been put at the Capitol. It has been decided, moreover, to search the Capitol at night. Ever since the present session of Congress opened strict precautions have been taken.

These precautions will be increased. Colonel Higgins, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, though not disposed to take an alarmist's view of the situation, admitted today that every possible safeguard would be exercised.

Supt. Elliott Woods and Sergeant-at-arms Gordon of the House are also charged in part with the duty of protecting the Capitol.

Recently 16 more guards have been put on at the great building.

The Appropriations Committee is to be asked for funds to increase this number.

The real danger is that a bomb or internal machine in the hands of some unbalanced person may wreck the Government's magnificent plant. The costly Senate and House office buildings will also be watched even more carefully, as well as the Capitol.

Stevenson For Better Roads.

Mr. W. F. Stevenson, candidate for congress, states that he is still for road improvement by the United States Government; first, because it uses our roads to carry the mails; second, because it benefits practically everybody; third, because our states and counties in 1914 spent \$249,075,067.00 on public roads and the United States Government used 1,220,579 miles of them in carrying the mails, and spent nothing. Our states, counties and townships will be loaded down with debt soon to build and maintain roads for the national government to use. Congress spent \$50,000 on an experimental road or two in 1914; and fourth, because the United States Government has spent \$475,000.00 on river work to make water transportation. Now help the inland farmer by fixing his road a little. Will give more facts next time.

(Advertisement)

Braswell—Bailey.

Marshville, Feb. 4.—A marriage, which though unannounced, came not as a surprise to friends, occurred Saturday evening when Miss Willie Braswell and Mr. Lee Bailey were married. Wishing to avoid any demonstrations of interest on the part of their friends here, the young couple drove to Wingate to the home of the bride's pastor, Rev. Mr. Black who performed the ceremony. They were accompanied by Miss Euna Bailey, sister of the groom, and Mr. Talmage McBride, Mrs. Bailey is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Braswell, who formerly lived in Unionville, and is a talented and attractive young woman. Mr. Bailey is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey, has lived in Marshville all his life, and is popular with a large host of friends. They are making their home with Mr. and Mrs. G. Bailey, the groom being interested with his father in the farm.