

READY FOR WORK.

Broad Constitution Adopted by the Southern Cotton Association.

PLAN A LIBERAL ONE.

The Policy of the New Organization Will be to Develop the Entire South.

It is Not Confined to Cotton Growers Alone, but Invites all to Join.

We publish below the most prominent sections of the constitution adopted last week by the committee of the Southern Cotton Growers Association appointed for the purpose.

The committee met in Atlanta and was composed of the following gentlemen: Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, Ga., president of the Southern Cotton Growers' association; John C. Gibson, of Port Gibson, Miss.; J. A. Browne, of Chadbourne, N. C.; E. D. Smith, of Magnolia, S. C.; H. Y. Brock, of Luverne, La.; R. R. Dancy, of Dallas, Tex.

Section one declares the purposes of the organization are: 1st. To systematic organization to protect and develop the cotton and agricultural interest of the cotton growing states and territories.

Section seven says the Southern Cotton Association shall be composed of representatives from the following states and territories on the following basis, to-wit: (1) The state of Alabama, 3. (2) The state of Florida, 1. (3) The state of Georgia, 3. (4) The state of Louisiana, 3. (5) The state of Mississippi, 3. (6) The state of Missouri, 1. (7) The state of North Carolina, 2. (8) The state of South Carolina, 2. (9) The state of Tennessee, 1. (10) The state of Texas, 3. (11) The state of Virginia, 1. (12) The state of Kentucky, 1. (13) Oklahoma Territory, 1. (14) Indian Territory, 1.

Section eight provides that said Southern Cotton Association shall at its annual meeting elect the following officers, to-wit: A president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as it deems necessary and proper for the discharge of business, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section nine says the said Southern Cotton Association may, from time to time, change the representation of any of the said states and territories, provided such shall always have one representative. No change of basis, of representation, shall be made except on aggregate production in each state and territory.

Section ten says realizing that seasons must always be considered in figuring acreage and production from any given acreage, under favorable weather conditions, may produce a large crop, and a large acreage, under unfavorable weather conditions, may yield a small crop, power is expressly conferred on the Southern Cotton Association to formulate plans and accumulate capital, so as to control and take care of any annual surplus, and prevent violent, sudden and unreasonable fluctuations, and so as to regulate the marketing of such surplus to secure remunerative prices.

Section eleven prescribes the powers of the Southern Cotton Association, which shall be as follows: First, They shall cover and embrace each and every matter, special or general, which may be presented to them from month to month, during the year, with actual weight of each bale, so that such weights may be aggregated, divided by five hundred, and the number of bales given by states and counties and territories, on the fixed basis of five hundred pounds each. 17th. To use every proper effort to secure adequate constitutional legislation to put into force and effect, where necessary, the methods and plans adopted by this organization.

Section two says no power given and no duty provided in article one shall be so exercised or performed, as to be violative of the constitution of the United States, or of any state or territory. Section three provides that the organization and all of its associates, under its system of state and county and sub-division organizations, are and shall be non-political. They shall not co-operate with any political party, nor in any manner aid any political party, or membership to aid any political party, or combine, but shall exercise and perform all powers and duties herein provided as a non-partisan agricultural and commercial organization, designed alone to further the purposes recited in article 1 of this constitution by and through its system of organizations, strictly in accordance with law, and by suggestion, presentation of plans and proposed legislation, to such law-making bodies, as from time to time, becomes necessary, without reference to parties or party policy.

Section four says the powers of this organization shall be distributed as follows: First, there shall be, in each

county growing state and territory, a central organization. All of said organizations to be composed of representatives, chosen in each cotton growing county or parish, there being not less than one representative from each of said counties or parishes, and as many more, not exceeding three from each, as any of said states or territories may determine for itself. All of said organizations, however, being subordinate to the Southern Cotton Association. Second, There shall be in each cotton county or parish, in each cotton growing state or territory, an organization to be known as the county or parish organization, and which shall bear the name of the county, or parish in which organized. It shall be composed of not less than two representatives from each civil subdivision of same, or of such other number, not exceeding five, as may be determined in each of said counties or parishes. All said organizations, however, shall be subordinate to said state or territorial organization and to the Southern Cotton Association. Third, There shall be in each cotton county growing civil subdivision of each cotton growing county or parish, in each cotton growing state or territory, a sub-organization, to be known by the name or number of the civil subdivision in which organized. All said sub-organizations, however, shall be subordinate to said county or parish organization, and to the Southern Cotton Association.

Section five provides that there shall be one supreme organization, known as the Southern Cotton Association. It shall meet annually on the third Tuesday in January, and at such place as it shall determine. It shall have power to adjourn its meeting or meetings to any date it elects. It may be called in extra session by its president or by its executive committee, in absence of the president, and such other officers as it shall determine. Section six says each and all of said organizations above named shall have constitutions, which shall be uniform and subordinate to this. Such constitutions shall be the ones prepared and adopted by the executive committee of the Southern Interstate Cotton convention, named by its resolutions adopted at New Orleans, state of Louisiana, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1905.

Section seven says the Southern Cotton Association shall be composed of representatives from the following states and territories on the following basis, to-wit: (1) The state of Alabama, 3. (2) The state of Florida, 1. (3) The state of Georgia, 3. (4) The state of Louisiana, 3. (5) The state of Mississippi, 3. (6) The state of Missouri, 1. (7) The state of North Carolina, 2. (8) The state of South Carolina, 2. (9) The state of Tennessee, 1. (10) The state of Texas, 3. (11) The state of Virginia, 1. (12) The state of Kentucky, 1. (13) Oklahoma Territory, 1. (14) Indian Territory, 1.

Section eight provides that said Southern Cotton Association shall at its annual meeting elect the following officers, to-wit: A president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as it deems necessary and proper for the discharge of business, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section nine says the said Southern Cotton Association may, from time to time, change the representation of any of the said states and territories, provided such shall always have one representative. No change of basis, of representation, shall be made except on aggregate production in each state and territory.

Section ten says realizing that seasons must always be considered in figuring acreage and production from any given acreage, under favorable weather conditions, may produce a large crop, and a large acreage, under unfavorable weather conditions, may yield a small crop, power is expressly conferred on the Southern Cotton Association to formulate plans and accumulate capital, so as to control and take care of any annual surplus, and prevent violent, sudden and unreasonable fluctuations, and so as to regulate the marketing of such surplus to secure remunerative prices.

Section eleven prescribes the powers of the Southern Cotton Association, which shall be as follows: First, They shall cover and embrace each and every matter, special or general, which may be presented to them from month to month, during the year, with actual weight of each bale, so that such weights may be aggregated, divided by five hundred, and the number of bales given by states and counties and territories, on the fixed basis of five hundred pounds each. 17th. To use every proper effort to secure adequate constitutional legislation to put into force and effect, where necessary, the methods and plans adopted by this organization.

Section two says no power given and no duty provided in article one shall be so exercised or performed, as to be violative of the constitution of the United States, or of any state or territory. Section three provides that the organization and all of its associates, under its system of state and county and sub-division organizations, are and shall be non-political. They shall not co-operate with any political party, nor in any manner aid any political party, or membership to aid any political party, or combine, but shall exercise and perform all powers and duties herein provided as a non-partisan agricultural and commercial organization, designed alone to further the purposes recited in article 1 of this constitution by and through its system of organizations, strictly in accordance with law, and by suggestion, presentation of plans and proposed legislation, to such law-making bodies, as from time to time, becomes necessary, without reference to parties or party policy.

Section four says the powers of this organization shall be distributed as follows: First, there shall be, in each

county growing state and territory, a central organization. All of said organizations to be composed of representatives, chosen in each cotton growing county or parish, there being not less than one representative from each of said counties or parishes, and as many more, not exceeding three from each, as any of said states or territories may determine for itself. All of said organizations, however, being subordinate to the Southern Cotton Association. Second, There shall be in each cotton county or parish, in each cotton growing state or territory, an organization to be known as the county or parish organization, and which shall bear the name of the county, or parish in which organized. It shall be composed of not less than two representatives from each civil subdivision of same, or of such other number, not exceeding five, as may be determined in each of said counties or parishes. All said organizations, however, shall be subordinate to said state or territorial organization and to the Southern Cotton Association. Third, There shall be in each cotton county growing civil subdivision of each cotton growing county or parish, in each cotton growing state or territory, a sub-organization, to be known by the name or number of the civil subdivision in which organized. All said sub-organizations, however, shall be subordinate to said county or parish organization, and to the Southern Cotton Association.

Section five provides that there shall be one supreme organization, known as the Southern Cotton Association. It shall meet annually on the third Tuesday in January, and at such place as it shall determine. It shall have power to adjourn its meeting or meetings to any date it elects. It may be called in extra session by its president or by its executive committee, in absence of the president, and such other officers as it shall determine. Section six says each and all of said organizations above named shall have constitutions, which shall be uniform and subordinate to this. Such constitutions shall be the ones prepared and adopted by the executive committee of the Southern Interstate Cotton convention, named by its resolutions adopted at New Orleans, state of Louisiana, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1905.

CARRIED THE DAY.

Bill Passes the House to Build a State Reformatory.

The Bill Appropriates Five Thousand Dollars to Start on and

Use of Convicts.

By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

The bill appropriates five thousand dollars to start on and use of convicts. By a vote of 73 to 20 the house of representatives Wednesday gave favorable consideration to the bill to provide for a State industrial school for wayward boys. This is the bill to provide for a high grade reformatory, a place in which youthful criminals will be reformed and proper ideas of manhood instilled into their hearts.

THE ORIGINAL BRICE BILL

Passes the House of Representatives

By a Large Majority.

In the house Tuesday night the original Brice bill, which has been killed in the senate, passed. In the house it was introduced by Representative Toole and there was a debate of over an hour on the merits of the bill. On the motion to strike out the enacting words the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Banks, Boyd, Brantley, Clifton, Culler, DesChamps, Doar, DeLoe, Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, Gray, G. Green, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Giles, Harley, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Little, L. M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Nays—Arday, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Bass, Beaumont, Bradham, Brant, Brice, Browning, Bruce, Clay, Cothran, Davis, DeVore, Erhart, E. B. Eberhede, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, S. J. Green, M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Yeas—Banks, Boyd, Brantley, Clifton, Culler, DesChamps, Doar, DeLoe, Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, Gray, G. Green, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Giles, Harley, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Little, L. M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Nays—Arday, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Bass, Beaumont, Bradham, Brant, Brice, Browning, Bruce, Clay, Cothran, Davis, DeVore, Erhart, E. B. Eberhede, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, S. J. Green, M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Yeas—Banks, Boyd, Brantley, Clifton, Culler, DesChamps, Doar, DeLoe, Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, Gray, G. Green, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Giles, Harley, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Little, L. M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Nays—Arday, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Bass, Beaumont, Bradham, Brant, Brice, Browning, Bruce, Clay, Cothran, Davis, DeVore, Erhart, E. B. Eberhede, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, S. J. Green, M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Yeas—Banks, Boyd, Brantley, Clifton, Culler, DesChamps, Doar, DeLoe, Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, Gray, G. Green, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Giles, Harley, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Little, L. M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Nays—Arday, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Bass, Beaumont, Bradham, Brant, Brice, Browning, Bruce, Clay, Cothran, Davis, DeVore, Erhart, E. B. Eberhede, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, S. J. Green, M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Yeas—Banks, Boyd, Brantley, Clifton, Culler, DesChamps, Doar, DeLoe, Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, Gray, G. Green, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Giles, Harley, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Little, L. M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

Nays—Arday, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Bass, Beaumont, Bradham, Brant, Brice, Browning, Bruce, Clay, Cothran, Davis, DeVore, Erhart, E. B. Eberhede, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, S. J. Green, M. McD. Hall, Harrellson, Haskell, Hemphill, Hayward, Keenan, Kershaw, McColl, McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Nance, Nash, Nicholson, Otis, Patterson, Poston, Prince, Pyatt, Patterson, Reeves, Riley, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sheldon, Sinkler, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Tribble, Vermer, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, Whaley, Wimberly, Yeldell—68.

HE CONFESSED.

McCue Cleared Up the Mystery of His Wife's Death

BEFORE BEING HUNG.

The Unfortunate Man Declined to Make a Final Statement, But He Left a Confession With His Spiritual Advisers. He Met Death Without a Tremor.

At Charlottesville, Va., without a tremor J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7:35 o'clock Friday morning for wife murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

McCue's confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. M. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my name you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

SHORTER THE CROP

The Larger the Value of the Cotton Held Over,

And the Cotton Made This Year to Every Farmer.

To the cotton farmer who keeps well informed on cotton market situation it must be obvious that the inevitable reaction has at last set in, says the Atlanta Constitution. The bear movement touched bottom in January and futures are already quoted well up in the 7s, with spot cotton higher. The bears are no longer masters of the situation, for the tenacity with which the staple clings to first hands has left them with the future bay to hold and they must buy the actual cotton for spring and summer contract delivery. The situation is succinctly summed up in a recent cottonletter from New York, as follows:

In other words, the market here, in Liverpool and in New Orleans is short, shorter than it has been in many, many years. This does not mean that the short speculator by doubling up on the tenacity of a half a cent is not going to eventually extricate himself from his position. This will depend on the attitude of the southern holders of spot cotton. Should they maintain the same indispotion to sell at 7s cents that they did at 6s, there will be trouble ahead for the short interest in both May and July contracts, as well as in the March option.

Already, then, the cotton farmers' great holding movement has begun to exert its inevitable bull effect, an improvement in the market that dates from the adjournment of the New Orleans convention. Plans is being early made manifest the efficacy of concerted, strongly organized action working toward a definite, intelligent purpose. It is now apparent that considerably more than 12,000,000 bales have been grown, and consumption has hardly kept pace with such a radical increase of production. The farmers could hold their surplus cotton till doomsday, but if they continued to raise bumper crops, they would find the market depressed and their community of interest powerless in the face of excessive production.

The sentimental side of the alliance of the cotton growers is not influencing the market manipulators. They are looking for tangible effects, and the month of January brought them a straw in the shape of reduced fertilizer sales which has convinced them that a much smaller crop of cotton is going to be raised in the next summer. February will bring them a bigger straw of the same nature, and March will give final confirmation to their fears. While such a direct and tangible evidence of an epidemic of short planting during the coming spring the present holding movement would lose most of its force, and a normal acreage planted to cotton would bring the holding movement down like a house of cards.

The sale of fertilizer in the great cotton producing state of Georgia fell off more than 50 per cent last month, and the same hopeful condition obtains everywhere throughout the cotton belt. The acreage reduction is not to end in mere conventional resolutions; it is to be made a reality. Let the planters, therefore, understand the vital significance of reducing their cotton acreage at least 25 per cent. A reduction of one-third would be better yet. It is going to take a very short crop of cotton next season to make it and the millions of bales held over from the past season bring a fairly remunerative price to the grower. Anything like a normal crop next winter will mean the continuation of present poverty prices.

The events of the past few months in the cotton world have demonstrated that if the crop planted last spring had been kept within the 12,000,000 bales limit, every bale of it would have brought more than 10 cents beyond the present market. It is doubtful, even now, if there was very excessive over-planting, had the season proved an average growing and harvesting season. Last season will ever remain phenomenal as one year when cotton seed had only to be covered to yield a hundred fold. No amount of agricultural neglect and discouragement could prevent the royal plant from growing and maturing its abundant bolls last season. It simply flourished like Jonah's gourd. Such perfection of natural conditions is not likely to happen once in a decade—hardly once in a generation. It was this that fooled everybody.

And yet, despite such redundancy of yield, apparent early in the harvesting season, some two thirds of the present cotton crop was marketed and cash obtained for it at approximately 10 cents a pound. More cash went into the hands of the grower for two thirds of the crop than had been received by southern planters for the entire crop of many preceding crop years, excepting, of course, the abnormally small and high-priced crop of Sully memory. This, surely, is much to feel encouraged over, and in this fact lies the financial strength of the organization for the control of the market by the growers.

By adhering to their sound business policy of holding and short planting, the farmers can later market the surplus bales now in their hands as a "pick up." Their united action will make the millions of bales now in storage unsold as valuable as the two-thirds already sold, if not more so. There is no use to cry over spilled milk, but it is, of course, now clear that the farmers could have sold this whole bumper crop of cotton at around 10 cents before the December report of the department of agriculture was set upon as a bear market signal, had they not stood pat for 12 cents.

But all's well that ends well. The cotton grower's organization is going to accomplish its object, whatever individual sacrifice it entails, and there will be no financial holocaust of this season's surplus. Short planting this spring will effect the desired consummation. And here let the cotton farmer accept it as an axiom that the shorter he makes next season's cotton crop, the higher becomes the value of the surplus crop carried over from last season. Action on this sound and obvious principle of success, with plenty of hog and hominy, the widest possible crop diversification, and economy all along the line, will be none the worse off for the past season's experience, but infinitely better off in more ways than one.

By adhering to their sound business policy of holding and short planting, the farmers can later market the surplus bales now in their hands as a "pick up." Their united action will make the millions of bales now in storage unsold as valuable as the two-thirds already sold, if not more so. There is no use to cry over spilled milk, but it is, of course, now clear that the farmers could have sold this whole bumper crop of cotton at around 10 cents before the December report of the department of agriculture was set upon as a bear market signal, had they not stood pat for 12 cents.

But all's well that ends well. The cotton grower's organization is going to accomplish its object, whatever individual sacrifice it entails, and there will be no financial holocaust of this season's surplus. Short planting this spring will effect the desired consummation. And here let the cotton farmer accept it as an axiom that the shorter he makes next season's cotton crop, the higher becomes the value of the surplus crop carried over from last season. Action on this sound and obvious principle of success, with plenty of hog and hominy, the widest possible crop diversification, and economy all along the line, will be none the worse off for the past season's experience, but infinitely better off in more ways than one.

MANY LIVES LOST

In Foundering Steamer Near Coast of Nova Scotia.

Blinding Snow Storm, Which Raged For Twenty-four Hours was Cause of Wreck.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says that during a raging gale and blinding snow storm, which swept the Nova Scotia coast for about twenty-four hours, the ocean steamer Demara, of the Furness line, ran on the rocks at Musquodoboit, thirty miles east of Halifax, early Tuesday, and is believed to have foundered with the loss of many lives.

The first officer of the ship, with eighteen of the crew, escaped in one of the life boats and landed at Pleasant Point, after a terrific struggle with wind and sea.

Captain Gerst, master of the Demara, four passengers and the rest of the steamer's crew left the vessel in another life boat. They have not been heard of since, and it is feared that they have perished. The occupants of the boat which reached shore were utterly exhausted and many of them were badly frost bitten. They had a harrowing experience, battling in the darkness for hours in the open boat against tempestuous seas on a treacherous coast, with the thermometer degrees below zero and an Arctic blizzard.

They landed on shore some time during the day and reached the telegraph office at Musquodoboit harbor in the evening, whence they wired the first news of the disaster to the agents of the Furness line at Halifax to which point the Demara was bound. The survivors say that the steamer struck about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when the blizzard was so thick that it was impossible to see a ship's length ahead on what proved to be Musquodoboit ledge, five miles from the mainland.

An immense hole, through which the steamer passed, was smashed in the bow of the steamer. The shock of the impact awakened every one on board, and huge breakers swept the vessel fore and aft. Life boats immediately were ordered over the side, and all hands left the ship.

It is believed that the steamer must have foundered quickly and small hope is entertained by the survivors of the steamer's captain and other occupants of the missing life boat could have successfully withstood the extreme rigor of the weather prevailing on this coast for many hours which have passed.

The wind Tuesday night was off shore and if the missing boat has not already swamped it has been driven seaward many miles and is now probably adrift on the Atlantic in the worst weather this season.

The chief officer of the Demara reported that the steamer struck some object about five miles off shore early Tuesday and at once sprang a leak and began to settle. A blinding snow storm was raging at the time. When the life boat drew away the steamer was deep in the water. Captain Gerst and the others who were in the second boat stood by the steamer and nothing has been heard of them since.

The Demara left St. John, N. E., last Saturday with 900 tons of cargo. The weather was stormy along the coast and a heavy sea was running all Tuesday. Tugs left Wednesday night to search for the missing life boat.

Dr. Klein Warns Them Against Certain Misrepresentations. As a protection against the imposition being practiced by a New York firm, Dr. Louis A. Klein, State veterinarian at Clemson college, has issued the following statement, which is of interest to all cattle owners in South Carolina. Dr. Klein says: "By promising results not warranted by the demonstrated facts a New York drug firm is endeavoring to sell what is represented as Prof. Von Behring's tubercular vaccine to the cattle owners of this country. The representation is made that two inoculations of this vaccine will immunize an animal against tuberculosis for life, when as a matter of fact, all that has been proved so far by Prof. Von Behring's experiments is that by certain methods of inoculation, much more prolonged and laborious than the double inoculation method set forth, cattle can be rendered immune to a great extent against artificial infection with tuberculosis, but whether the vaccination is a safe operation, whether the immunity thus established is of a sufficient degree to be of practical use and how long it will last are points not yet determined. Experiments to test these points are being conducted in Pennsylvania by the State veterinarian, and also in Germany, Austria and Hungary under the direction of Prof. Von Behring and others. The report published by one of the foreign investigators shows that in some cases no immunity was established by vaccination. While it is the expectation of the American investigators that a practical and safe method of vaccination will soon be available, it should be understood that at the present time the