

A FINE MEETING

Held in Columbia Last Week by the Cotton Farmers.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

The Delegates Showed Great Zeal. Action of the New Orleans Convention Endorsed. Constitution and By-Laws Adopted by Organization.

The State convention of the cotton farmers was held in Columbia on Tuesday of last week. When the meeting assembled in the State house at noon, Mr. E. D. Smith, president of the organization started in this State last November, announced that the purpose of the meeting was to give the constitution and by-laws of the Southern Cotton association. Mr. Smith stated that by agreement the organization perfected last November would hold until today, when there would be an election of officers to perfect the organization under the new constitution.

Dr. J. B. Hopkins, the secretary, called the roll of the counties and the delegates were properly enrolled with the assistance of Col. T. C. Hamer and Mr. J. S. Wilson.

On motion Mr. R. M. Cleveland of Greenville the officers of the former convention were re-elected unanimously.

Mr. E. D. Smith in accepting the presidency of the convention, made a stirring speech congratulating the people of South Carolina upon the burying of factional feeling. Harmony prevails throughout the country regardless of political creed, profession or creed of any kind.

Mr. H. B. Tindal of Greenville, the vice president elect, thanked the convention for the honor of his election.

Mr. Hyatt accepted the election of treasurer by the convention and would stand by him. There is no use to pass resolutions, there is no need for a temporary organization. He wants the convention to give the treasurer authority to circulate literature.

Mr. A. C. Lyles of Union nominated Mr. E. D. Smith and Mr. W. Sam Lipscomb of Gaffney and they were elected members of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton association.

On motion of Senator Manning it was decided to appoint a committee on resolutions consisting of one member from each county. Mr. Weston amended that there be two from each delegation in order that all interests might be represented. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hyatt the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five on finance.

On motion of Mr. Ellerbe a committee was authorized to appoint a committee of five on warehouses. Mr. Smith explained that the warehouses are not an immediate necessity, but may be needed in the future.

President Smith named the following standing committees:

Finance: F. H. Hyatt, R. M. Cleveland, E. I. Manning, W. J. Matheson, W. J. Roddy, W. A. Strom.

Warehouses: J. S. Connor, L. W. Youmans, B. Harris, W. E. Burnett, Leroy Springs, T. B. Stackhouse, E. W. Robertson.

Mayor T. H. Gibbs was presented in a very graceful speech by President Smith, who paid a tribute to Columbia and her interest in this movement.

In accepting the welcome of the city of Columbia, Mr. Smith said that there had been enacted here scenes which would never be forgotten, and he hoped that this day would never be forgotten.

Mr. Gibbs declared that Columbia is indeed interested in this work. For whatever is of benefit to the farmer helps all classes. As a representative of the banking institutions he declared their willingness to cooperate now as they have done in the past and are even now doing.

Gov. Heyward was too unwell to come from his home Tuesday, as much as he would have liked to do so.

On motion of Dr. W. W. Roy, Mr. John L. McLaurin of Bennettsville was asked to tell of his trip to Washington in the interests of this movement. Mr. McLaurin made a very captivating address.

Mr. McLaurin after taking his seat again secured the floor and declared that in his visit to Washington he had received a great deal of assistance from Mr. Ashcraft of Alabama and from Col. John C. Cary of Lockhart in preparing an address to be submitted to the president. Mr. Cary was called upon for a speech, but he declined saying it was more important for the convention to go on with its work. However, he would state as a cotton manufacturer that he has made

more money out of manufacturing cotton at 4 cents a pound than out of cotton at 10 cents a pound. He is very hearty in favor of the movement and at the conclusion of the meeting he might address them on the subject of co-operation of the manufacturing interests in assisting the farmers.

The sub-committee of seven who drew up the report on the resolutions was: E. I. Manning, T. B. Stackhouse, W. J. Roddy, George Johnson, Richard Singleton, H. S. Lipscomb and J. B. Wannamaker.

Senator Manning in presenting the report of the committee of which he was chairman, said that there were many valuable suggestions submitted to the committee on resolutions, but the committee had believed that it would be better to refer a very brief report for the matter is now in its most critical state and conservatism would accomplish more than anything else.

Mr. Spencer of Yorkville moved the adoption of the report, which motion was carried unanimously. The paper is as follows:

"Your committee to whom was referred the resolutions introduced in the convention, begs leave to submit the following which they suggest shall be adopted as a substitute for them all:

First—The reduction in acreage to be planted in cotton during the present year as contrasted with that planted in 1904 by 25 per cent. Second—A like reduction in the amount of fertilizers that should be used in connection with cotton. To these two points your committee insists that there shall be no exceptions directly or indirectly, and these shall be prerequisites for membership in the association.

HELP THE CAUSE.

In Sixty Days More the South Will Become Independent.

If the Merchants Continue the Advances to Farmers Upon Insurance Receipts All Will Be Well.

The affairs of the cotton farmers of the south are in a critical condition. The South Carolina Cotton association, said Friday that if the next 60 days can be tied over the fight will be won. The farmers are organized and will stick. The thing now necessary is for the merchants to stand by the farmers.

This is not a movement of the farmers alone, he says, but of the whole southern people. It will bring into the south millions of dollars which will be distributed and will benefit all the people. Therefore it is to the interests of the southern merchant to advance to the farmer, even if the latter has not sold his last year's crop and is holding for an advance. To force this cotton on the market would be suicidal to the interests of the people of the south. He therefore begs the merchants to make advances from their stores to the farmers who are still holding cotton. The merchant may secure indemnity by having the cotton insured and placed in a warehouse in such a way that he will get out of it all that the farmer owes him when the cotton is eventually put up for sale.

Another matter to which Mr. Smith called attention Friday is the misunderstanding which prevails in regard to the reduction in the use of fertilizers. He declared that it would be an unusual mode of procedure to agree arbitrarily to reduce the amount of fertilizer used and then to ask the fertilizer people for a contribution with which to cripple their own interests temporarily. The spirit of that clause in the constitution is that the amount of fertilizers to be used in the production of cotton will be the same per acre as it was last year, and a reduction of 25 per cent. in the acreage of cotton would thus mean a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amount of fertilizer used to produce cotton. It is again the policy of the association to use 75 per cent. of ground the same amount of fertilizer as was distributed over 100 per cent. of ground last year, for this would mean in the end no reduction in the yield of cotton.

But with the 25 per cent. of land not used for the cultivation, the farmer might raise corn, wheat, sorghum and other crops which would require even more fertilization than cotton. "Move the smoke houses from St. Louis to South Carolina," is Mr. Smith's maxim. Use the forage plants to fatten hogs and cattle and raise poultry and eggs. Just recently he saw a farmer in his section, who is holding 50 bales of cotton, drive up to the railroad station and buy corn from the stockeeper at 80 cents a bushel. That is what is the matter with the South today, he said. The farmers do not raise their own provisions and with cotton which they sell for 6 cents try to buy corn which they pay for 10 and fatten hogs for which they pay 10 cents in the form of bacon.

Mr. Smith Friday issued the following address: "To the People of the State who are Interested in the Southern Cotton Association: "In view of the numerous inquiries that have come to me by those who are holding spot cotton as to what method they can secure a loan on their cotton to meet their pressing necessities, I call on the several county organizations to appoint a committee consisting of their chairman and three other members to see their local banks for the purpose of securing loans by which they could meet their needs. It is needless for me to emphasize the urgent importance of this step. The three cardinal principles in our fight are as follows: The reduction of acreage, reduction of fertilizer and holding spot cotton. Already the price of cotton has advanced \$7.50 per bale, since the New Orleans convention. Had it not been for this organization and the hope that it inspired, cotton would have flooded the market at the disastrously low prices prevailing a month ago and the South would have lost between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

"If the local banks and the farmers who are able to and the merchants in their local organizations will pool their interests and stand together at this acute crisis, the fight is won. I am in a position to know, but cannot give the names of the parties furnishing me the information, that the world's need for cotton more than ever is being met; that Liverpool has not received one-fifth of the cotton that has been exported. Eighty per cent. of that exported in January and February has gone to Russia, very little to Manchester. The stocks in all foreign and domestic mills they are short, and it is only a question of holding together to secure a good price for our cotton.

"I would like to state further that if no arrangements can be made locally, that the banks and warehouses of Columbia take care of every bale of cotton sent them and advance 80 per cent. of its value at the rate of 6 per cent.

"Anyone wanting further information as to shipping to Columbia, Messrs. F. H. Weston and F. H. Hyatt may be consulted with.

"The president, secretary and treasurer who were elected at your convention to take charge of this matter and see that you succeed, cannot hope to do our work efficiently without having facilities for doing it.

"We need an office, we need stationery, we need a stenographer, we need a typewriter and we need postage stamps, the incidental expenses of such a great undertaking. Therefore we appeal on the public at large who are interested in this movement to send Mr. F. H. Hyatt, treasurer, any contribution they feel able to make and send it at once and we promise that every cent sent us shall so far as we are able do 100 per cent. good for every 100 cents contributed."

"To be done: At Wilmington, N. C., after a trial, consuming less than a day in Cumberland county superior court, the jury in the case of Walter Partridge, colored, charged with criminal assault upon Mrs. Haes, white, near Fayetteville, on the afternoon of February 1, brought in a verdict of guilty Thursday afternoon. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on April 6th. Partridge at first confessed the crime, but when arraigned in court he pleaded not guilty, and three leading lawyers of Fayetteville were assigned by the presiding judge to defend him. Criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the civil term of court by special act of the legislature in order that a speedy trial might be had.

THE ACTS PASSED

None of the Laws enacted Are of a Radical Nature.

QUITE CONSERVATIVE.

A List of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a General Character Passed at the Late Session of the South Carolina Legislature After Forty Days Deliberating.

We print below a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a general character ratified by the legislature at its late session:

To reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

To make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationary certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

To divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same.

To amend section 1843 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, fixing the liability of stockholders in corporations other than banks and banking institutions.

To prohibit trespass.

To finally dispose of all money in the State treasury known as "direct tax funds."

To grant to the United States the title of this State, and the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands on Sullivan Island, in Charleston county, for military purposes.

To amend section 1276, article 3, chapter 25, of the code of laws, relating to the powers of the board of visitors of South Carolina Military academy.

For the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board, within the State of South Carolina.

To amend sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the comptroller general," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors.

To amend sections 255, 256 and 257 of volume 1, of the code of laws of 1902, relating to primary elections.

To define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance with the requirements of the constitution to the governor prior to his ordering an election as to the creation of a new county.

To further regulate the hunting of deer in this State.

To regulate the fees of physicians in this State testifying as experts in any of the courts.

For the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

To amend section 3118 of code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, by removing Orangeburg county from the exception of said section and to repeal section 3120 of said code of laws relating to fees for sheriff of Orangeburg county.

To amend section 1796 of the code of laws of 1902, volume 1, by adding a proviso at the end of said section relating to "live stock insurance."

To regulate the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of this State, and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

To empower the adjutant and inspector general or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

To authorize the governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due Spanish-American war.

To amend section 221, volume 1, code of laws, 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

To amend section 1396, code of laws of South Carolina, volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

To amend section 2137, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, in reference to notices of actions to be given by railroad corporations.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interests, belonging to the State, and to report to the general assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

THE ACTS PASSED

None of the Laws enacted Are of a Radical Nature.

QUITE CONSERVATIVE.

A List of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a General Character Passed at the Late Session of the South Carolina Legislature After Forty Days Deliberating.

We print below a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a general character ratified by the legislature at its late session:

To reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

To make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationary certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

To divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same.

To amend section 1843 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, fixing the liability of stockholders in corporations other than banks and banking institutions.

To prohibit trespass.

To finally dispose of all money in the State treasury known as "direct tax funds."

To grant to the United States the title of this State, and the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands on Sullivan Island, in Charleston county, for military purposes.

To amend section 1276, article 3, chapter 25, of the code of laws, relating to the powers of the board of visitors of South Carolina Military academy.

For the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board, within the State of South Carolina.

To amend sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the comptroller general," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors.

To amend sections 255, 256 and 257 of volume 1, of the code of laws of 1902, relating to primary elections.

To define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance with the requirements of the constitution to the governor prior to his ordering an election as to the creation of a new county.

To further regulate the hunting of deer in this State.

To regulate the fees of physicians in this State testifying as experts in any of the courts.

For the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

To amend section 3118 of code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, by removing Orangeburg county from the exception of said section and to repeal section 3120 of said code of laws relating to fees for sheriff of Orangeburg county.

To amend section 1796 of the code of laws of 1902, volume 1, by adding a proviso at the end of said section relating to "live stock insurance."

To regulate the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of this State, and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

To empower the adjutant and inspector general or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

To authorize the governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due Spanish-American war.

To amend section 221, volume 1, code of laws, 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

To amend section 1396, code of laws of South Carolina, volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

To amend section 2137, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, in reference to notices of actions to be given by railroad corporations.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interests, belonging to the State, and to report to the general assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

THE ACTS PASSED

None of the Laws enacted Are of a Radical Nature.

QUITE CONSERVATIVE.

A List of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a General Character Passed at the Late Session of the South Carolina Legislature After Forty Days Deliberating.

We print below a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a general character ratified by the legislature at its late session:

To reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

To make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationary certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

To divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same.

To amend section 1843 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, fixing the liability of stockholders in corporations other than banks and banking institutions.

To prohibit trespass.

To finally dispose of all money in the State treasury known as "direct tax funds."

To grant to the United States the title of this State, and the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands on Sullivan Island, in Charleston county, for military purposes.

To amend section 1276, article 3, chapter 25, of the code of laws, relating to the powers of the board of visitors of South Carolina Military academy.

For the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board, within the State of South Carolina.

To amend sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the comptroller general," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors.

To amend sections 255, 256 and 257 of volume 1, of the code of laws of 1902, relating to primary elections.

To define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance with the requirements of the constitution to the governor prior to his ordering an election as to the creation of a new county.

To further regulate the hunting of deer in this State.

To regulate the fees of physicians in this State testifying as experts in any of the courts.

For the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

To amend section 3118 of code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, by removing Orangeburg county from the exception of said section and to repeal section 3120 of said code of laws relating to fees for sheriff of Orangeburg county.

To amend section 1796 of the code of laws of 1902, volume 1, by adding a proviso at the end of said section relating to "live stock insurance."

To regulate the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of this State, and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

To empower the adjutant and inspector general or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

To authorize the governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due Spanish-American war.

To amend section 221, volume 1, code of laws, 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

To amend section 1396, code of laws of South Carolina, volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

To amend section 2137, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, in reference to notices of actions to be given by railroad corporations.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interests, belonging to the State, and to report to the general assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

THE ACTS PASSED

None of the Laws enacted Are of a Radical Nature.

QUITE CONSERVATIVE.

A List of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a General Character Passed at the Late Session of the South Carolina Legislature After Forty Days Deliberating.

We print below a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a general character ratified by the legislature at its late session:

To reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

To make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationary certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

To divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same.

To amend section 1843 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, fixing the liability of stockholders in corporations other than banks and banking institutions.

To prohibit trespass.

To finally dispose of all money in the State treasury known as "direct tax funds."

To grant to the United States the title of this State, and the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands on Sullivan Island, in Charleston county, for military purposes.

To amend section 1276, article 3, chapter 25, of the code of laws, relating to the powers of the board of visitors of South Carolina Military academy.

For the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board, within the State of South Carolina.

To amend sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the comptroller general," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors.

To amend sections 255, 256 and 257 of volume 1, of the code of laws of 1902, relating to primary elections.

To define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance with the requirements of the constitution to the governor prior to his ordering an election as to the creation of a new county.

To further regulate the hunting of deer in this State.

To regulate the fees of physicians in this State testifying as experts in any of the courts.

For the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

To amend section 3118 of code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, by removing Orangeburg county from the exception of said section and to repeal section 3120 of said code of laws relating to fees for sheriff of Orangeburg county.

To amend section 1796 of the code of laws of 1902, volume 1, by adding a proviso at the end of said section relating to "live stock insurance."

To regulate the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of this State, and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

To empower the adjutant and inspector general or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

To authorize the governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due Spanish-American war.

To amend section 221, volume 1, code of laws, 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

To amend section 1396, code of laws of South Carolina, volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

To amend section 2137, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, in reference to notices of actions to be given by railroad corporations.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interests, belonging to the State, and to report to the general assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

THE ACTS PASSED

None of the Laws enacted Are of a Radical Nature.

QUITE CONSERVATIVE.

A List of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a General Character Passed at the Late Session of the South Carolina Legislature After Forty Days Deliberating.

We print below a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of a general character ratified by the legislature at its late session:

To reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

To make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationary certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

To divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same.

To amend section 1843 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, fixing the liability of stockholders in corporations other than banks and banking institutions.

To prohibit trespass.

To finally dispose of all money in the State treasury known as "direct tax funds."

To grant to the United States the title of this State, and the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands on Sullivan Island, in Charleston county, for military purposes.

To amend section 1276, article 3, chapter 25, of the code of laws, relating to the powers of the board of visitors of South Carolina Military academy.

For the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board, within the State of South Carolina.

To amend sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the comptroller general," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors.

To amend sections 255, 256 and 257 of volume 1, of the code of laws of 1902, relating to primary elections.

To define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance