

COTTON PRICES.

Ex-Gov. Hayward's Address to the Farmers on the Cotton Situation.

He Thinks That All Should Stand Together for Higher Prices—Gives Much Valuable Information on the Cotton Question, Which Will Prove Interesting Reading, Not Only to Farmers, but to All.

Ex-Gov. Hayward was one of the principal speakers at a farmers' convention held in Orangeburg recently. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the cotton situation and this subject was thoroughly treated by the former governor. He said:

"The question of most vital interest to the cotton planter today, his crop being practically made, is the question of price. In the whole South alone is interested. In the whole South is equally interested with him in the raising and marketing of the cotton crop, because this crop is today our most important industry, contributing as it did last year \$89,000,000 to the business of the South, \$50,000,000 of which came to us as a result of exports.

The producers of cotton realize the fact that in this question of price more is at stake today than simply the one crop of this year—that a period in the industry is being entered upon and a new basis of values determined. Economic conditions are such that the period of low values which have recently prevailed is no longer possible. A new commercial basis of value must be agreed upon. We are in what is termed a transition state because of the great fluctuations in price, which are the tendency of the day, prevailing last year to the extent of 25 per cent. What the farmer wants is not a remunerative price, but he has a right to demand, but he also wants a price as stable from year to year as it is possible to make it.

Three Facts Established. "Three facts have now been indisputably established in connection with the cotton industry and these mean everything to the grower of cotton. The first is that the South has a monopoly of the world over in the raising of cotton; the second, that the consumption of cotton is increasing wonderfully each year and the third that the South has the ability to keep pace with the increasing consumption. These three things taken together mean that the South will be the richest and the most prosperous part of the greatest country in the world.

As to Prices. "The first thing to be considered is the relation between production and consumption. What are the facts to be considered in regard to the cotton crop for the season of 1907-8? Do they show that they warrant the paying of a better price than is now being offered?

tor, and he is not, for the simple reason that the home man buys something as cheap as he can and naturally tries to sell it as high as he can. The other runs down the price of some one else and makes his profit out of the other man's losses.

"Unfortunately there has been so much speculation in the cotton market that it is difficult for any one to find a disinterested party to whom to study to advise. The only way to find out what certain facts warrant, and in the long run it is facts that tell. To the second question there is but one answer, should you determine that your product to the market is of such a quality as to warrant it in such quantities and at such times as consumption demands.

"To illustrate: I am not going to pay you your price for a horse in the fall and feed him all winter when I do not need him. I am not going to pay you for a horse in the spring, when I must have the money at eight per cent. When I need the horse—then and not until then—will I be willing to meet your demands. When you are in a position to keep the horse for more than I can, and a horse at less price than I can, especially if you can insure him from death, the proposition is simple enough. It is to your interest to keep the horse until I am in the market; even if you have to borrow a little money on the horse, it is worth for you to do the full amount of the purchase price. But if you insist upon my buying him now the difference must be borne by you. As it is in the sale of a horse so it is in the sale of a bale of cotton. The carrying charges and the risks of fluctuating market must be assumed by the producer, who insists on selling before the consumer is ready to purchase.

"In speaking to you this morning, I wish to discuss with you the present and prospective prices of cotton, and also to show you the only method which I see you can adopt to bring about more favorable conditions.

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SAVING CHINA.

A South Carolina Preacher Doing Strenuous Missionary Work

DRIVING OUT DEVILS

From the Chinese Who Are Converted and Become Christians at the Meetings—Rev. S. C. Todd, Formerly of Laurens, Describes Scenes at His Mission, When the Chinese Get Religion and Cast Off the Demons of Evil.

In a little leaflet entitled "Gleanings from South China," now being distributed among his friends and co-workers in this country, the Rev. S. C. Todd, formerly of Laurens, but now working in South China as a missionary, gives an interesting insight into how the Chinese, usually thought to be so unimpressionable, act under the nerve pressure of a stirring revival meeting of several days' continuance.

"It is exceedingly fortunate to all interested in the money market that the cotton market should prevail just at the time when it is very desirable and greatly to the advantage of the cotton planter to keep off the market as much as possible. In some quarters a theory is prevailing that the cotton market is not helping the farmer, but that they should hold on to their cotton. If the stringency in the money market were local, it is not probable that the man who owns cotton to borrow money with which to buy or hold, then there might be some basis for such a theory.

Money Stringency in General. "The money stringency in the money market is not confined to the South and to Southern banks. It prevails, I might say, throughout the United States and Canada, and the same conditions exist in Europe. The unusually high rate of interest in the money market in England, which justifies to the fact that the present money stringency is worldwide, and that for the time being, at least, the world's monetary facilities are inadequate for the volume of business both in progress and contemplated.

Does not help matters for us to deary and to blame any one especially for the present condition of affairs in this respect. The scarcity of money affects all alike, and we can do nothing to meet that situation as we find it, realizing as we are today that a money condition and not a monetary stringency has caused the present condition, but in my opinion, the stringency in money is caused by the fact that the people of this country and Europe have overdone the amount of business that they have transacted. Not only this, but the large profits which have been made in business have been invested in improvements, comforts, and luxuries of the present and of the future.

Banks Are Taxed. "While the banks of the South, of course realize fair profits upon the business created by production and handling of cotton still oftentimes they are taxed to their utmost capacity to furnish to this industry in its many ramifications all of the money that it demands. The banks furnish money directly to the farmer in the form of loans, and they also loan money to the merchants. When a farmer gives his note for fertilizers that note before long finds its way to the bank, and the same is true often with the millmen and agents who hold the money with which to move it, and until that time, everything has been going out and nothing coming in. When the Southern banks, therefore, are called upon to furnish the money with which to hold the crop until they can be sold, they are in a position to help the farmer to hold the cotton, but they are in times such as this, when money is so tight as it is now, they cannot help themselves because the same conditions prevail there—often unable to meet the demands which are made upon them. There is very short money to believe that in a very short time the money market will become more liberal.

Secret in Marketing Cotton. "The secret, as I have already stated, in marketing cotton is for the farmer to give to the market the cotton as the market demands it, and his best bet is to warehouse it and sell it at a profit. I do not believe that it would be to the interest of the farmer at any time to hold all of his cotton for the reason that the farmer then becomes the only one who owns cotton. If you want to get the most out of your cotton, you should sell it to a certain extent on your side in the light to maintain the price—he does not wish to sell and it is not his interest to hold it. He has bought it, and he has bought it for its own consumption it is not to the interest of the mill manager for several reasons, to have cotton delivered in the first place it gives him an advantage over him in the market of goods and where he has to borrow money with his cotton as security, as nearly all mills do, it makes him liable to be called upon at any time for additional margins. The

LAKE DISASTER.

Twenty-One Men and a Fine Freight Steamer Lost.

ONLY ONE MAN SAVED.

The Fine Steel Freighter Cyprus, Launched August 17, Lost—Founders in Lake Superior and the Only Survivor is Washed Ashore Lashed to a Raft, Half Dead and Unable to Tell the Story.

Bound down from the head of the lakes on the second trip she had made since being launched at Lorain, Ohio, on August last, the fine steel freighter Cyprus, 400 feet long and owned by the Lackawanna Transportation Company, Cleveland, Ohio, foundered Saturday night in Lake Superior, off Deer Park, taking down with her twenty-two members of the crew.

Second Mate C. J. Pitt, washed ashore, lashed to a rail, is the only person left alive of the ship's crew, and his condition is so critical that since he was found on the beach, he has only been able to gasp out the name of the sunken ship and the fact that twenty-two lives were lost. Pitt is suffering from the dreadful exposure in the icy waters of Lake Superior, in addition to the buffeting he received from the breakers. Until he recovers sufficiently to talk the story of the wreck and exact cause of the stout steel ship foundering will not be definitely known.

Deer Park is about thirty miles south of Grand Marais, on the shore of Lake Superior. Several bodies from the wreck have washed ashore, and two are known to be those of the first mate and the watchman. Marine men suggest as possible explanations of the foundering that the engines became disabled; that the plates opened and that the ship sprang a leak and that the hatches may not have been securely battened, permitting the steamer to fill with water from the waves washing over her decks.

MORE AFFINITY NONSENSE. A Brooklyn Preacher Takes the Wife of Another Man.

The Rev. Maxwell H. W. Valenta, pastor of the German Mission Church of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Louis A. Baur, a pianist, and the wife of an elector, were arrested Saturday and held by the Court for an inquiry into their mental conditions.

The action was instituted by Mr. Baur and the minister's father, the Rev. Emanuel Valenta, of the German Evange. Union Church of Brooklyn. The complaints asserted that Mrs. Baur had left her husband and child and sought refuge at the young clergyman's houses. The two were charged with offending public decency.

In Court the accused minister, who is 28 years of age, denied wrong doing, but admitted that his "official room" at two o'clock Wednesday morning.

"She and her husband had differences," he explained, "I saw it was impossible for me to effect a reconciliation. I welcomed her to my church. I felt in Mrs. Baur a living soul, and my soul cried aloud for somebody who was alive in the twentieth century. In her I realized my affinity."

WHAT ANGER DID.

Montana Lad Utterly Unable to Speak to His Father.

THE CASE IS CITED AS A PROOF THAT ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS ARE TRANSMITTED TO OFFSPRING.

Heretofore has sealed the lips of Harry Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, of Custer county, Mont., in such a way that he is free to speak to any person excepting his father. In his presence the child is dumb. The lad has been examined by physicians who declare they can find no abnormal mental or physical conditions. Scientists have given the case their profoundest consideration, but the mother holds the key to the situation and bears the cross of the misfortune. The case is cited as one of the clearest instances of the transmission of a characteristic from a parent to child.

Six months before the birth of Harry Martin his mother declares she began to speak to him and refused to speak to him. Silence returned to carry out her threat against the entreaties of a husband who was guilty of no wrong to her. The child was born and the domestic trouble settled and father and mother rejoiced that their son cemented a bond of union.

He was bright and cheerful. He grew and soon began to talk. It was natural that his mother should first interpret his meaningless words, but they were always directed toward her. Harry began to speak clearly, but when he brought before his father and told to talk to him. He is now six years of age and has never spoken a word to his father, even in conversation when he does not see him. All communication must be carried by the mother whose fault it is that he is thus afflicted. She bears the cross of the affliction heavily.

The example is cited as a proof of the Darwinian holding that acquired characteristics may be transmitted to offspring. In this case the mother's carrying out of deep-seated hatred toward her husband was transmitted and its relentless imprint is shown in her offspring. Professional nurses are said to have records of cases fully as remarkable. Oliver Wendell Holmes' vivid and fascinating novel, "Elsie Venner" is based on the same theory.

The transmission of physical characteristics through generation after generation of offspring is generally conceded by biologists, but pathologists do not agree that mental characteristics may be transmitted except so far as they become a part of the physical make-up of the parent. This is based on the fact that the only structure which connects mother and child in the state of pregnancy, is not nervous tissue.

It is purely physical and conveys nourishment to the developing offspring. What particular nerves or muscle of the larynx of the child in question are affected, when he tries to speak to his father, are not known but the fact of the dumbness is conceded and the explanation, though not satisfactory in any case, is a warning against improper mental conditions on the part of the parents.

WARDMAN ROASTS ROOSEVELT He is the Revolutionist and Past-master in Verbiage.

Governor James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, in an interview given in reply to President Roosevelt's speech at St. Louis, strongly denounced the president's policy and called him "a revolutionist." The governor says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is a past-master in the use of words. With the great French diplomat, he is evidently thinks that language is to conceal rather than express thoughts. Within the pile of verbiage there lurks the most pernicious principle and vicious spirit that ever attacked a republic or destroyed the rights of the people.

"He has preached purity in politics and at the same time accepted from the railroads contributions to corrupt the ballot. He accepts the office bought for him by criminal contributions and then turns around and undertakes to preach political honesty to people who corruptly bought for him the office he holds.

DRIVING OUT DEVILS

THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE VOTES OUT THE BAR ROOMS.

DRIVING OUT DEVILS

After telling how the cook was the first at the meeting to become "converted" and how "the wire through whom the divine electricity came upon us," Mr. Todd proceeds with a description of some of the more violent scenes of the "revival."

"We were not only to witness God's power, but the enemy's as well, and in a most unexpected and startling manner. The manifestation came near the close of the evening meeting, some of which I have just told you. On hearing a noise toward the rear of the building, while some was speaking, I went back to see what was the matter. Passing down the aisle I noticed a young man with his head buried in his arms kneeling between two benches, and just as I stood opposite him he screamed at the top of his voice in a most hideous manner. Immediately he was thrown prostrate upon his back and at once began to kick the benches, breaking more than one.

By this time the congregation began to reign in the audience, but at word of explanation all gathered in the front of the room and earnestly gave themselves to prayer that this demon might be expelled, for now we saw we were dealing with a real demon possession, such as the New Testament speaks of.

"And, as if to add to our consternation, the door leading to the floor below suddenly flew open and there with drawn sword stood a Portuguese soldier. But a sign of explanation sent him away. The demon, however, was not to be so quickly dealt with.

"Arising from his prostrate condition the poor boy like a caged animal, restlessly walked to and fro. His ashen face, glaring eyes and puffing cheeks made him a sight to be truly pitied. During a moment of quietness he came to me and said, 'I have no plan for deliverance.' And truly he has. He now eats and drinks his cotton.

"The great mistake which farmers make when they wish to affect a loan secured by cotton is that they lay a great stress on the margin which the bank is able to allow as the interest which the bank charges. The question for the farmer to always ask himself is this: How great a margin, and not how small a margin, can he get on who are his most business for him to borrow on the cotton more money than he actually needs. He simply has the interest to pay. And then, in addition, when he borrows more on the cotton than the cotton costs and stores the cotton, hoping for a further advance in price, he immediately becomes a speculator to a greater extent than it is prudent for him to be. If he is going to speculate with his cotton the safe side with him to follow is to speculate only with the profit which may be made in the cotton and not with the cost of the crop.

"Although cotton still reigns as king there is a crisis today in the affairs of his kingdom. Much will depend upon the outcome, for the issue is whether his reign shall be helpful or harmful to those who are his loyal subjects. The fight is being waged fiercely on both sides.

"It is told that once in the midst of a battle the color bearer carried forward the colors and planted them in the advance of the wavering battle line. The soldiers called to him to bring the colors back to the line. His reply was, 'Bring the line up to the colors.' So today, from those who have at heart the best interests of the cotton farmer, comes the plea, not only to stand firm but to advance to the standard and carry the fight into the enemy's country. The road to victory is pointed out; to a victory which will be as beneficial as it will be lasting. And it only remains to be seen whether the farmer will take that road or not."

Gov. Ansel Thinks the Salary of Governor Too Small. Governor Ansel stated Friday in his annual message to the general assembly, which convenes in January, he will recommend that the salary of the governor be increased from \$39,000 to \$44,000, and that the state erect a new executive mansion on the site of the present building.