

THEY HEAR TAFT

Customary Presidential Advice Has Been Delivered

TO SENATE AND HOUSE

The Tenor of the Document Pleases the Republicans, Who Think Its Recommendations Are a Skillful Cross Between Fulfillment of the Pledges and Recommendations.

Congress met on last Monday and on Tuesday heard President Taft's message read. The formality of reading the message consumed about an hour and a half of the time of each house.

Little fault was found with the message among the Republicans, who seemed to agree that it was as satisfactory a document as the president could prepare and remain consistent with the party's campaign pledges.

Opposition to the proposed immediate congressional investigation of the sugar import scandals in the New York custom house, and like wise to any further revision of the tariff at present; absence of any specific recommendation regarding the crisis in Nicaragua; and actual recommendation of legislation to forbid the issuance of judicial injunctions without notice in labor control cases, and of the establishment of a system of postal savings banks may be considered the most striking features of the first annual message of President Taft to congress.

The Nicaragua question, conservation of the nation's natural resources, need of amendments to the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts, and the contemplated revision of the federal statutes governing the organization of the armed forces of the nation in time of war are all reserved for possible treatment later in special messages.

In his message which bulks some 17,000 words, Mr. Taft reports the country to be "in a high state of prosperity," and he adds that "there is every reason to believe that we are on an eve of a substantial but business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of agricultural products."

The president expressed entire confidence that the duty imposed upon the executive of enforcing the maximum rates of the new tariff law against nations unduly discriminating against the United States will not provoke any tariff war, and he favors no further tariff tinkering at least until the new tariff commission has completed its work of gathering information as to the relative cost of producing dutiable articles in this country and abroad.

Projects recommended by the president, in addition to those mentioned above, include: A ship subsidy to encourage American shipping; Publicity of political contributions in elections of members of congress; Civil pensions; A higher rate of postage on periodicals and magazines; A fund of \$50,000 to aid in suppressing the "white slave" traffic; A commission to evolve a plan to expedite legal procedure and mitigate the "law's delays"; Construction of an artificial island and fortification in the entrance to Chesapeake bay, two battleships and one repair ship for the navy and the establishment of an extensive naval base at Pearl Island, Hawaii; A national bureau of health; Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona and an appointive governor and executive council for Alaska; Civil control of the light house board and separation of the national survey.

Celebration in 1913 of the semi-centennial of negro emancipation and reimbursement of the depositor of the defunct Freedman's Trust and Saving Company.

Consolidation of the bureau of manufactures and statistics in the department of commerce and labor; Appropriation for the remodeling of the District of Columbia jail.

Calling attention to the crisis in Central American affairs brought about by the execution in Nicaragua of two Americans, the president announces that this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya administration in Nicaragua and intends to take such further steps as may be found most consistent "with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligation to Central America and to civilization."

In opposing any immediate investigation of the New York customs house scandal the president takes the ground that such investigation "might, by giving immunity and otherwise, prove an embarrassment in securing convictions of the guilty parties."

A proposal submitted by the secretary of the treasury that the executive department for the current fiscal year, estimated at \$73,075,620—be met by issuance of Panama bonds authorized by congress, is approved by the president. He explains that in order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1911, estimates have been cut to the bone and instead of a deficit there will be a surplus of \$56,921,000, excluding payments on the Panama canal which are expected to be taken care of by bonds.

The president records with pleasure the satisfactory arrangements made by the arbitration of the important North American fisheries treaty with Canada and the successful prosecution of the work of the commissions adjusting other boundary issues and the lake fisheries. He urges an international conference to devise measures for the protection of fur seals. He is hopeful of a happy adjustment of the Kooze question.

OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED

NEGRO WAS SENT TO THE PEN FOR TERRIBLE CRIME.

Pin Worn by Lexington Man Slain Twenty-seven Years Ago Returned to His Son.

Twenty-seven years ago the dead and mangled body of W. S. Hook was found lying on the Richmond and Danville Railroad track (now the Southern), between the little towns of Summit and Gilbert Hollow, two miles from Lexington. A few days afterwards, Squire Clarke, a negro, was arrested, charged with having killed Hook, and placing his body on the railroad track to cover his terrible crime. For a time the feeling against the negro ran high, and after two trials he was convicted and sentenced to serve the balance of his life in the State Penitentiary. Clarke is said to have protested his innocence through thick and thin, but owing to the fact that he bore a bad reputation in the community, coupled with the fact that he and Hook had had a falling out a day or two before, it was believed that he was the guilty party.

Another thing which worked against the accused was that he and Hook both resided at Gilbert Hollow, which was only two miles from Summit, and both walked the railroad on the night in question. Hook was a barber, and at that time, it is said, and at the time the negro was tried some of the citizens believed that he had merely laid down upon the track and went to sleep.

Clarke did not remain in the Penitentiary long, dying about two years after being taken there, of consumption. When death was staring him in the face, and when he knew there was no possible escape, he is said to have devised any knowledge of the killing of the white man. Four or five weeks ago a letter came to Summit, addressed to Mr. W. S. Hook. The postmistress, Mrs. Shealy, the mother of Clark of the Court Frank W. Shealy, of Lexington, delivered the letter to W. S. Hook, Jr., who resides in the neighborhood, not far away. The letter was from a gentleman in Charleston, and in the letter was inclosed a Masonic pin, bearing the inscription "W. S. Hook." Young Hook did not know what to think of it at first, for he himself was not a Mason, and he at once began to make inquiry. He told his friends and relatives about it. To him the finding of the body of W. S. Hook on the railroad track was but a dream. But there were others who remembered that terrible tragedy, and it was learned that the Masonic emblem was no other than that which was worn by W. S. Hook on the night in which he met his death, but which was never found.

The sender of the letter stated that he had found the pin a few days before at the Union Station in Columbia, and that he took pleasure in sending it to his owner. It is now believed by many that the negro, Equus Clarke, was convicted and punished for a crime of which he was innocent, and finding of the pin may be the means of bringing justice to the parties who committed the murder—if murder there was—or of clearing up the mystery which surrounded the finding of the dead body of W. S. Hook beside the old Richmond and Danville Railroad track more than twenty-seven years ago. Who knows?

WHITE SLAVE AGENT

Confesses Her Trade and Two Girls Are Rescued.

Cleo Evans, a strikingly handsome young Atlanta woman, confessed to the police of that city on Tuesday afternoon that she was an agent in the white slave traffic and asked the officers to detain two young women who were to leave for Columbus, Ohio, that evening. The police found the young girls at the station, waiting for the Evans woman. The latter had two tickets for Columbus, which she said had been sent to her for the girls' use by the keeper of a disorderly house there.

The Evans woman was formerly a bookkeeper in that city, but she had been in Columbus and was sent on to Atlanta to recruit young women. The girls she had selected were but 15 years of age. They sat in court and laughed and giggled as though the whole affair was a joke. The Evans woman said: "I strayed away myself, but at the last moment I had not the courage to lead those two children into that life. I want you to know what I have done and I want to have those children saved."

Police Judge Broyles believes that the woman thought she was under suspicion and took this means of escaping punishment, but he was forced to dismiss her. His suspicions were strengthened by the fact that the brother of one of the girls was following the trio. The younger girls will be sent to the house of the Good Shepherd. In dismissing the Evans woman, the magistrate said: "If I ever hear of your doing this again I will do what I can to send you to the penitentiary."

James Edwards is Rescued. Gov. Ansel Tuesday granted a respite to James Edwards, who was to have been hanged in Berkeley county next Friday on the charge of murder. The respite is until the first Friday in January. The case is pending appeal to the supreme court. There was some misunderstanding as to when the time for appeal was out. Under the law when notice of appeal is given the sentence is suspended until the appeal is heard or dismissed. Edwards was sentenced on November 1st.

and expresses his desire to afford a large measure of protection to the little negro state of Liberia. Satisfaction is expressed with the declaration by Japan and Russia in favor of the "open door" and appropriations are asked for the expenses of the Pan-American congress to be held in Buenos Ayres and for participation in the Belgian exposition, both scheduled for next year.

ARTFUL CROOKS

Use the Mails to Defraud the Public on a Big Scale

CLEVER BEGGING GAME

An Official of the Postoffice Department Tells of an Interesting Scheme Where a Girl Raked in Big Pile of Hard Cash by a Charitable Scheme.

The following interesting story is reported by a postoffice official: "Use of the mails is resorted to by artful crooks as a most convenient way of defrauding the defenseless public. The chief postoffice inspector and his numerous expert assistants, stationed in various parts of the country, are busy at all times trying to save the people from being financially separated from their money. Little does the public realize the nature of the schemes employed to defraud through the mails. Almost every day the Postmaster General signs orders depriving individuals and concerns conducting businesses to defraud, from further use of the mails. This is not always the final disposition of such cases—numbers of these individuals are summoned to court, and in many instances after trial, sentenced to serve long terms in the penitentiary.

"Perhaps one of the most unusual schemes to defraud through the mails was discovered not long ago. After thorough investigation by the inspectors it was ultimately suppressed, but not until after the promoters had reaped a harvest. The scheme consisted of an appeal to the people for financial assistance in behalf of an armless girl. For the purpose of bringing her condition to the public attention, she published a booklet and sent it broadcast throughout the country. The booklet was devoted to a brief history of the girl's life, detailing an accident by which she had lost both of her arms. The narrative was accompanied by illustrations of the unusual work she performed with her feet. With each booklet mailed was enclosed a coin card requesting the remittance of 25 cents for the same, and a circular letter appealing to the recipient for money with which to build a home and take care of her motherly woman to get some of it for her.

"The investigation made by the inspector developed the fact that the armless girl had entered into a contract with a man, who resided in the same city, to furnish the capital necessary to publish the booklet. In return the man was to receive, and did receive one-half of the net proceeds deriving from the sale of the booklet. He was first reimbursed for the money he had advanced to pay for its publication.

"On his initial visit to the town where the business was being carried on, the inspector found that the enterprise had attained such proportions that the services of eleven persons, in addition to the armless girl and her manager, were required. The girl informed the inspector on this visit that at that time three thousand booklets per day were being mailed, that the daily receipts amounted to from \$85 to \$150, and that the business was steadily increasing. She further informed the inspector that up to that time she had accumulated as her share of the proceeds more than \$10,000. While the representations appearing in the booklet respecting the physical condition of the girl were true, she had long passed the stage where she was dependent upon charity.

"When the inspector was satisfied that the girl was no longer a subject for charity, and that her manager was sharing equally in the proceeds, the subject of depriving them of further use of the mails was taken up. The interested parties were asked to show why such an order should be issued. After appearing and consenting to eliminate from their literature objectionable and misleading statements, they were permitted to continue their business. During the ensuing few months the business prospered to practically nothing and it soon abandoned entirely, the elimination of the objectionable features from the literature having proved as effective as the issuance of a fraud order.

"The letter which accompanied the booklet was a reproduction. A footnote explained that it was a specimen of a letter written with the feet of the girl, and that she would like to write each a personal letter, but it would be too much of a task. On the reverse side of the letter, what the girl proposed to do with the money derived from the sale of the booklet was explained and at the same time a little history of her past was recited. It was stated that she had not had much experience in a business way and that her friends thought it advisable that she have some one look after her interest, and that the county court had appointed a man to act as her trustee.

"The booklet enclosed in addition to giving a detailed history of the girl's life, contained many illustrations of the performance of marvelous acts with her feet, such as sharpening a pencil, using the shares, writing, combing her hair, sawing wood and presented many reproductions of embroidery work and pen sketches.

Send Them Back. A dispatch from Geneva says that the police there declare that there is a wholesale exodus of members of the blackband who are looking for new fields of operation in America. It develops that sixty of these characters, forty of whom were expelled from Switzerland, are making their way to the United States by a circuitous route. What a blessing in the home is music. The bome that has in it some good instrument which one or more members of the family can play and around which all may gather and sing is a home that ought to be doaded with melody and joy these long winter evenings.

GET THEM NOW

BUY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS BEFORE THE RUSH COMES

And You Will Make the Tired Clerks and the Postoffice and Express People Happy.

The approach of Christmas forbids the annual "unprecedented" rush that the postoffice and express companies will be called upon to bear. The many appeals that the press in behalf of suffering humanity has hurled at the people beseeching them to shop early has had the desired effect in many instances and much shopping has been disposed of.

Assuming, however, that the presents so purchased are to be sent any distance the question arises—how? As the messenger and stage coach no longer serve the mails and Habington expresses will have to substitute. "Mail early" and "express early" should be companion expressions to the "shop early" slogan. Postmasters and express managers all over the country are urging the people to "come early and avoid the rush," and as A. D. Webster, local manager for the Southern Express Company, are only human, notwithstanding the phenomenal way they take care of the Christmas rush, they will, on behalf of clerks and messengers and drivers, shower blessings upon the people who will ship their presents now instead of waiting to get in line at the last minute with those who have no choice but to be late.

Better late than never is paraphrased by these officials to "better early than late," and the 11th hour packages may not reach their destination before Christmas, while the ones sent now will be ready and waiting upon the stage when the curtain is rung up on the big Yuletide act.

The postoffice calls over the country and it necessary some 10 days before Christmas to install extra clerks to care for the rapidly increasing mail. Such force will be put on the Orangeburg postoffice very soon now, but even with the increased facilities for handling the rush of Uncle Sam's burden, some presents from procrastinating persons arrive a few days after schedule time. If the senders are very, very tardy they may be transformed into New Year offerings.

The express company is putting out placards urging their patrons to hurry along with their packages and get the best service. These cards announce, "Do not wait until the last day; ship your Christmas presents now." They also furnish red labels with which the packages shipped early but intended for Christmas are decorated.

These labels read: "Do not open until Christmas" with the name of the sender following the request. The label will at once attract the attention of the recipient and the present will be tucked away until the dawn of Christmas day. It is much wiser to ship several days earlier than the ordinary giver would at once consider necessary, for overburdened cars and crowded offices are to be avoided. The Southern Express Company issues a card of information to shippers, saying: "1. All packages of freight or merchandise should be properly packed, so that all ordinary handling, such as packages must have in transportation, will not result in the breaking of contents. The strength of the box or wrapper must always be proportionate to the character or weight of the contents. All packages should be securely tied and should be plainly marked with a marking brush or a strong tag or a label printed or written with plain black ink pasted on the package.

"2. If there are any old marks on the package they should be thoroughly obliterated. No package should be sent to the express company with two marks thereon, even though both marks are the same. One mark is enough.

"3. If there are two places of the same name in the same State, always put the name of the county on the package. When you send a package to a city always give the full address of the consignee, the street and number. It is always well to send a letter by United States mail, advising the consignee that you have sent a package by express.

"4. Do not pack in one box one class of matter that might injure another class.

"5. Remember that glass will not carry without breaking unless properly packed. If you send a glass of jelly or packages of nice dress goods and the glass breaks you spoil your goods.

"6. When shipping always tell the receiving clerk what the value is, so that such care may be given it as its value may require.

"7. Do not put any money or valuables whatever into a freight package."

"DEATH TO AMERICANS." Report From Panama Says That is Order Issued in Nicaragua.

TAKES IT ALL BACK

RETRACTS SLANDER AGAINST SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Collier's Explanation and Apology in Regard to Publication That Was Offensive to the South.

For a year or more the charge has been appearing every now and then in the Southern press that Collier's Weekly upon a time vilified the women of the South in an editorial on lynching. A few days ago The Jeffersonian carried the subjoined editorial challenge, presumably from the pen of its editor, Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

Make Collier's Take It Back! The Griffin Daily Herald has promptly followed up the suggestion that the Southern papers should compel Collier's Weekly to take back that vile insult which it flung in the face of Southern women—and consequently in the face of all Southern men. Bullly for the Griffin Herald. What about it, Pendleton? What about it, Messrs. F. L. Seely and Jas. R. Gray? What about it, Howdrie Pbilizy, of The Augusta Herald? What about it, Savannah News, and Evening Press? What about it, Lindsay Johnson, of The Rome Tribune-Herald? What about it, brethren of the Southern press? Get after Colliers and make that reckless slanderer of Southern womanhood take it back and apologize!

The Georgian, of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the following letter to the editor of Collier's Weekly: Dear Sir: The charge has been going the rounds of the Southern press, for more than a year, that in one of your editorials you insulted, by innuendo, the women of the South.

In justice to your great paper, The Georgian would like to present the exact text of your editorial in which this alleged insult appeared. Will you be so kind as to send us a copy, or transcript, of the editorial in question, together with a statement, if you think any be needed, as to what you meant? Yours very truly, Atlanta Georgian.

In due time the editor of The Georgian received the following letter from Mr. Robert J. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly: Dear Sir: Thanks for your note of November 23, which has been referred to me. I am glad to have the opportunity of letting you know the facts in relation to an editorial which has been widely misconstrued.

A paragraph appeared in Collier's some two years ago (without my seeing it, I regret to say) which commented severely upon a lynching in Springfield, Ill. While this article made no reference to the South, it was sufficiently obscure in language, and injudicious in tone, to provoke very general resentment throughout the South.

While there was nothing further, I am sure, from the mind of the writer of that article than to reflect upon the South, I nevertheless regarded its publication at the time as a matter for serious regret. The attitude of Collier's toward the South has always been particularly cordial. We have been praised for our sympathy in discussing Southern problems by no less an authority than your distinguished colleague, Mr. Clark Howell, in the following words: "The Constitution desires to contribute its share of full meed of praise due Collier's Weekly for the truthful, fair and fearless stand that excellent periodical is taking editorially on all matters affecting generally misrepresented and misunderstood conditions of the South."

I am glad, therefore, to be able to say to you with absolute frankness that the article which has given offense was printed without my knowledge and to my deep regret; that it did not refer to a Southern city, but to a city in Illinois; that in so far as it can be construed as reflecting upon the wisdom of the South, in its treatment of the race problem, for upon the women of the South, for whom I have the most profound respect, it represents exactly the opposite of my sentiments and the sentiments of Collier's.

I inclose for your consideration a few editorials published in Collier's during the past four years, together with the unfortunate paragraph in question. Very sincerely yours, Robert J. Collier.

Here is the extract from Collier's Weekly, which appeared over a year ago, that raised all the row above alluded to and contains the language for which Mr. Collier apologizes in his letter above: "Barleycorn, and Others. Colonel Watson observes that the proprietor of The New York Times 'deserves to be hanged to the nearest lamp-post.' In the same issue of his paper it is related that because a negro in Kentucky was rumored to have sworn, and drawn a revolver, his home was burned and his small baby were shot by the expectant mob. In Springfield, Ill., a little white girl, a woman said something about a negro, and with the horrors that ensued the country was ablaze. Then, after the burning and the shooting had subsided, the woman's story was disproved and the negro, whom the mob had failed to get, was set free. That little item about the final truth, when it emerged, was in most papers half hidden from the eye—an unimportant fact, to blush unseen. It is well known that many 'identifications' are sheer hysteria, often for crimes that never were committed, and many other charges and identifications are founded on something worse than historical invention; they are the easiest escape from scandal! Now, there are not the things to say, you doubt. They altogether lack charity and the aristocratic virtues. But perhaps it is time to put justice and truth above 'honor,' whatever that may be. If this paragraph were not already named, 'Civility' or 'Honor' would serve for a title as well.

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A FIEND CAUGHT

In Act of Trying to Assault a Little White Girl on Road.

BRUTE LODGED IN JAIL

A Gentleman Riding Along the Road Heard the Screams of the Little Victim, Went to Her Rescue and Saved Her From the Lastful Devil's Clutches.

A dispatch from Kingstree to The News and Courier tells of a dastardly, but luckily for the intended victim, unsuccessful attempt to commit rape in Williamsburg county on Monday, about one-half mile from the Clarendon county line. A little white girl about 13 years old, was on her way to school a little before 9 o'clock Monday morning, when she was approached by a negro fiend abt at 18 to 19 years of age. Without warning, the negro seized her and dragged her into the woods near at hand, the girl screaming and fighting.

A young man by the name of Burgess, who lives in the neighborhood, and who was on the road in his buggy, heard the screams of the little girl and hastened to the scene. As he approached he saw the little girl on the ground in the clutch of the fiend, whom he recognized and who broke and ran into the woods. Mr. Burgess gave his immediate attention to the poor little girl, whose clothes had been nearly torn from her person in her struggles with the devilish fiend. She was terribly alarmed and in a hysterical condition. Meanwhile the alarm was spread in the community and a vigorous search instituted. The news came to Kingstree, and a party was organized and started up the road to join in the hunt. Before this party reached the scene of the attempt, Trial Justice McElveen came up with the negro in the woods and soon had him tied securely.

Mr. McElven, with the help of some five or six of his neighbors carried the negro quickly and safely to Kingstree and lodged him in jail about 3 o'clock. Had the crowd which was every hour growing bigger, gotten possession of the negro, it is doubtful if he would have gotten to jail. Now that he is lodged in jail no violence is apprehended. Mr. Burgess who went to the child's assistance, was in time to prevent the scandal from accomplishing his purpose. The negro gives his name as John Woods and has worked at various times in Kingstree. Great credit is due to Mr. McElven and his posse for their cool headed work and good judgment in bringing their prisoner safely to jail.

AVIATOR MEETS DEATH

French Aeroplanist Falls While Pressing Machine First Time.

A dispatch from Nice, France, says Antonio Fernandez, an aviator, met death a few days ago while flying for the first time in an aeroplane of his own invention at the new aerodrome near the mouth of the Var. The accident appears to have been due mainly to the inexperience and recklessness of the aviator, who impatient at the delay and not heedful of the expectations of his mechanic, patched up a defective part of the machine by binding it with common twine. The aeroplane sailed off gracefully, amid the cheers of the spectators, and the inventor's hopes seemed to be fulfilled, when, after going two hundred metres and gradually rising, the aviator attempted to make a turn too sharply, and the machine tipped over in the twinkling of an eye.

Fernandez was hurled headlong to the ground, striking with terrific force, with the wreck of his aeroplane on top of him. Willing hands lifted the mass of debris and the aviator was found crushed beneath the motor, his head having been driven into the soft earth by the impact.

The victim took up aviation quite recently, devoting all of his time to it. He was convinced that his machine, which resembled both the Wright and the Curtiss machines, was absolutely superior to either.

NEW PULLMAN RULES.

The Company Has Revised Their Rules and Regulations.

"Sorry, boys, but you'll have to tote yo' bag yo' self, sah." That's the new rule, sah. This may be the new greeting of the Pullman porter from now on. It was reported a few days ago at one of the company's Chicago offices that some new rules would be instituted and that an old one—considerably obsolete—would be revived. In substance the reported changes in the conduct and care of the Pullmans are as follows: No grip that will not go under a seat or in its way will be allowed on Pullmans. Such luggage must be checked in the baggage car. Porters cannot carry grips or bags to the vestibule of the car for passengers who are about to get off. The old rule, reported in line for rejuvenation, is the one which forbids porters from brushing passengers off anywhere in the car except at the ends.

Will Review Case. The Supreme Court of the United States Tuesday granted the petition for a writ of certiorari in the contempt cases of Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, officers of the American Federation of Labor. The effect of the decision will be to bring the entire record in the Buck's stove and range case against these men to the Supreme Court for review.

Greek Kills Greek. At Roanoke, Va., Wednesday Michael Mitsalis, a Greek, 19 years old, stabbed and killed James Stamoulis, proprietor of a Greek restaurant. The men quarreled in a Greek barber shop and when the restaurant man attempted to eject Mitsalis the latter stabbed him in the breast. Mitsalis escaped.

As any other term—as well, for instance as "Murder for Fun," "Brutality" or "The Last for Blood."

Royal Baking Powder. The only baking powder from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from Grapes—Makes Finest, Purest Food. Absolutely Pure.

SHORT COTTON CROP SOUTH'S FUTURE

CENSUS REPORT SENDS PRICE OF STAPLE UP SHARPLY. Its Publications Followed by Increased Activity and Considerable Excitement, With Bulls Confident.

There were 8,878,277 running bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1909 to December 1, as compared with 11,008,661 for 1908, according to a census Wednesday. These figures count round bales as half bales and excludelinters. They stand against 8,343,296 for 1907 and 10,297,868 for 1906. The proportion of the last three crops stated to December 1 is 84.1 per cent for 1908, 75.5 per cent for 1907, and 77.2 per cent for 1906. Round bales included this year are 132,913 against 291,480 included for 1908 and 154,636 for 1907. Sea Island bales included are 77,776 for 1909; 63,389 for 1908, and 55,299 for 1907.

The distribution of sea island cotton by States for 1909 is Florida, 25,906; Georgia, 43,118, and South Carolina, 5,752. The total cotton crop for 1909 was 13,086,005, and for 1907 is 11,757,822. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to November 14 are 8,112,119 bales. By States the cotton ginned from the 1909 growth to December 1 is as follows: Alabama, 218,573; Arkansas, 613,571; Florida, 65,948; Georgia, 1,677,232; Louisiana, 237,533; Mississippi, 860,509; North Carolina, 536,168; Oklahoma, 504,836; South Carolina, 598,340; Tennessee, 204,357; Texas, 2,212,319; all other States, 49,130.

Excite New York Market. A New York dispatch says the report of the census bureau showing only 8,878,277 bales of cotton ginned to December 1, comparing with 11,008,661 to the same date last season, was followed by increased activity and considerable excitement in the cotton market Wednesday morning with May contracts selling up to 15.39 or 17 points above the closing figures of Tuesday night, and at a new high record for the season. Heavy realizing, attributed to some of the leading bulls, caused slight recessions during the morning, but there was a great volume of outside buying and the market showed a very firm tone with bulls claiming that the census figures indicated a government estimate of under 10,200,000 bales. The cotton crop last year was in the neighborhood of 13,800,000 bales.

The market became even more active later in the day, with buying orders reaching the ring from all directions, while it looked as though some of the largest of the old bulls were replacing cotton which they had sold below 15 cents in expectation of 16 cents before Christmas. May contracts sold at 15.30 or 15.40 per bale above the closing bid of Tuesday night, while August advanced to 17.95 or 18.40 a bale. The close was steady with the general market showing a gain for the day of from 14 to 43 points.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hayes was not able to present. His address was road. Science and education combined with the new spirit of the times, said Mr. Hayes in his address, "are clearing the decks for most wonderful activities in the South."

"The South of today, in so far as the development of its resources is concerned, is in the first flush of its youth," is the happy introduction to a address delivered by Hugh McRae of Wilmington, N. C. He declared that from an industrial standpoint the South had to be born over again and that it had required 40 years since the Civil war to accumulate capital sufficient to do things, but that no wit was on the threshold of a great future, having great opportunities within its grasp. He dwelt upon the necessity of immigration to the South and what the lack of it had cost that section. Mr. McRae expressed the belief that increased immigration would tend to solve the race problem.

The South has a monopoly on yellow pine, the great structural timber, and its hickory is the best vehicle wood ever produced, declared Assistant Forester Kellogg of the United States forest service. He also stated that timber had been cut in wasteful fashion. He pointed out that the government, too, had a duty to perform in the maintenance of the Southern forests.

Gen. J. S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., deplored the fact that raw material of the South was more largely converted into the manufactured product in other sections, although the South contained all the essential prerequisites for manufacturing. He presented an array of figures showing the wealth of the resources of the South and urged the necessity of a vigorous campaign for the bringing of capital to that section.

John L. Matthews, of St. Louis, said that a transportation company in St. Louis, organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, which in a very short time will have to increase its capital to \$25,000,000, proposes to navigate the deep channels of the Mississippi with deep boats and shallow channels with shallow boats. It was proposed, he said, to put on coast line steamships and trains of barges for sea-towing to all the principal ports of the South, including Pensacola, Tampa, Jacksonville, Charleston and all intervening points.

Mr. Matthews said that wherever on the smaller rivers proper means of transportation were provided the boom and take of their cargoes. He further proposed to go out of New Orleans to any point in the world, he asserted, and to this and other contributory points he urged the necessity of utilizing the shallow rivers.

Insane Man Runs Amuck. After murdering Sheriff Jacob Bell of Holmes county, Ohio, running wild for 48 hours and terrorizing the countryside, O. E. Robey, an escaped patient from the Madison State hospital for the insane, was shot down and captured on the farm of R. S. Wells, one mile north of Stearns, O.