BEGAN ALL OVER

Career of Colonel Andrews as Related by Colonel August Kohn.

SERVED WITH HAMPTON

Railroad Service of the Southern Railway's Famous First Vice President Interrupted by the War, During Which He Rendered Conspicuous Military Service to the Confederacy.

Seated in an arm-chair at the Metropolitan Club in Columbia Wednesday night was Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice president of the Southern railway system. Mr. Sam H. Hardwick and I had a little argument about Col. Andrews' first railroad experience and we went over to Col. Andrews to have him settle the issue. The point was decided in favor of the newspaper man and, by way of explanation.

Col. Andrews took from his trouser pocket two well rubbed and shining Mexican silver dollars. There were two of them and they had rubbed against each other for a long time, for there were perhaps no companion pieces. These two Mexican dolars represented the worldly possessions of Col. Andrews when he left the Confederate army, at the close of the struggle, except two mules. The mules and two unspent Mexican dollars represented the beginnings of his present accumulations.

But the point is: When did Col. Andrews begin his railroad servicee? It was before the war, before 1860, when as a lad of seventeen he was given charge of the trains that hauled the stone used in the construction of the masonry on the present Blue Ridge railroad, running from Belton to Walhalla, via Anderson. Col. Andrews' uncle had the contract to construct the Blue Ridge railroad—the pineer road that was to have pierced the mountains and provided a through line from the coast to the West.

The original contract was for company to haul the stone to be used in the construction work, but the deliveries were so unsatisfactory that Col. Andrews, then a mere lad, was put in charge of the train that hauled the rock. That was his first service as a superintendent of a railroad. Later he was a real superintendent and he has gone the entire gamut of railroad service—active and actual service.

Then came the war and Col. Andrews, as he is now called—and he is a real colonel, and not one by post-war service—entered the 1st North Carolina cavary as a lieutena North Carolina cavalry as a lieutenant. He served in the Hampton Cavalry, and with distinction and courage. He was in the stress of many of the serious engagements with Wade Hampton, and the last time he saw Hampton that distinguished chieftain remarked to him: "Andrews, I am going to write something that I hope will give full credit to your North Carolina men in my command, for I do not think you have ever gotten full justice in recorded history." Unfortunately that promise was unfulfilled, for Gen. Hampton died about two weeks later.

With his two dollars and mules Col. Andrews went to work. He saw the destruction that had been wrought and it occurred to him that there would be money and service in rebuilding bridges—railroad bridges. He borrowed money and got the job of reconstructing the bridges on the old Raleigh and Gaston railroad. He remained with the Raleigh and Gaston road for ten years, during which time he was its superintendent.

Then he went with what was formerly the Richmond and Danville road; perhaps his devotion to this system is accentuated by the fact that Col. Andrews' wife is the daughter of Col. Johnson, who was the first president of the Charlotte and Augusta railroad. Thirty-five years ago Col. Andrews entered the service of the nucleus of the present great Southern railway system. It has been largely due to his constructive genius, his capacity for work and his knowledge of men that the weakling roads here and there have been brought together until today the system aggregates over 8,000 miles.

When Samuel Spencer and his predecessors were gathering in weak roads, pulling them out of bankrupt courts and whipping the lines into shape Col. Andrews was his right-hand and his safety check. Col. Andrews then as now was first vice president of the system. He kept unceasingly at work to make the Southern railway a great system and he as persistently kept in the background. When Mr. Spencer was killed he showed the same keen spirit of co-operation towards a younger man, President W. W. Finley, recognizing in him a man of abundat ability and energy.

Col. Adrews was severly wounded in the war. Several years ago the physicians told him his "boilers would not stand full pressure," but it is even now difficult to keep him from doing too much work.

Of course he is interested in the pending "merger" litigation, for it was he and Col. B. L. Abney who handled the transaction by which the Southern railway took the properties "out of the wet" and undertook to develop them, and thereby the State. At that time Col. Andrews went over the entire system and saw what was ahead, and is abundantly satisfied with his prophecy that South Carolina had not then seen the dawn of the great industrial future that was ahead. August Kohn.

Ginner's Report.

While we believe that the cotton crop of this year is a small one, yet the ginner's report issued Thursday shows the largest ginning up to December 1 of any year yet except 1908. Number of bales ginned to that time is placed at 10,139,386 against 8,876,886 same time last year. The future market went off on the receipt of this report.

President Taft's message preached standpatism all the way through. At least that is what the New York World says.

FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY WILL HELP DOWN THE PEST.

Which in a Few Years Will Invade This Section of the Southern Cotton Belt.

The cotton boll weevil is steadily marching in this direction, and in a few years at best the pest will begin to invade our cotton fields. The experience of the farmers in Texas where the weevil has been for some years, demonstrates the fact that by the adoption of proper methods practically as large yields of cotton can be obtained as before the appearance of the weevil.

We therefore announce with pleasure that practical steps are being taken by the Southern Railway and others to co-operate with officials of the United States agricultural department and the state commissioners of agriculture in advising those farmers living within the territory that may eventually be reached by the boll weevil as to the best methods of growing cotton in spite of the presence of this pest.

These railroad companies are acting with the view of adopting the most improved methods in advance of the appearance of the weevil, which will have the effect, it is believed, of maintaining the normal production of cotton, and the farmers of this and other sections that will soon be invaded by the boll weevil, should make use of the liberal offer of the Southern and other railroads to help them fight the cotton's worst enemy.

Practical farmers, who have had experience in dealing with the weevil, will devote their entire time to visiting any farmers along the lines of these railroads in localities which may eventually be reached by the weevil and giving them practical advice as how best to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions.

Planters and others in these localities who are desirous of availing themselves of the practical advice and assistance of these men employed by the railroads are invited to correspond with T. O. Plunkett, general agent of the cotton culture department, Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn. There is no cost whatever connected with this.

To familiarize the farmers with the work that is being carried on, the railroads have appealed to the banks of the south in assisting them to distribute their pamphlets. The following letter has been sent to the bankers in this and other States that have not yet been invaded by the boll weevil:

Gentlemen:—I enclose a copy of a circular letter addressed "to the farmers of the south" announcing the organization of the cotton culture department of the Southern Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and incorporating the advice of Dr. S. A. Knapp of the United States agricultural department as to the best methods of growing cotton.

While the advice is intended primarily for growing cotton under boll weevil conditions, the methods of soil preparation and cultivation are those that are recommended by Dr. Knapp for increasing the yield of cotton per acre, whether the weevil is present or not. They are, therefore, methods which I believe may advantageously be adopted by cotton growers throughout the south.

I have had a large supply of these circular letters printed for distribution to farmers along our lines. I shall be glad to have your co-operation in this distribution, and if you would like to have a supply of the circulars to hand out to farmers who may visit your bank or with whom you may otherwise be in touch, I shall be glad to have as many copies as you may desire sent to you.

Yours truly

W. W. Finley,
President.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE PROBLEM.

Can Only Be Successfully Solved by the Local Merchant.

After all the problem of how to successfully meet the mail order houses rests mainly with local merchants. Of course in almost every place there are some people who will buy of mail order houses just because they have a craze for buying out of town, but the great majority of people are reasonable and fair and prefer to deal with home merchants.

But they need to have brought home to them in clear, unmistakable form the advantages which home trading gives them. As a rule this is not done as it should be. The mail order firms send to almost every home their big illustrated catalogues two or three times a year, and those catalogues are got up in alluring manner and are full of illusory bargains.

The way for the home merchants to meet that is by keeping honest goods upon their shelves and then tell the public about them in generous, attractive advertising that catches the eye. As a rule they do the first all right, but their goods, however excellent, will remain on their shelves unsold unless customers are secured.

ESTIMATES 11,126,000 BALES.

National Ginners' Association Makes Crop Estimate.

The annual report of the National Ginner's Association, issued at Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, shows 10,020,000 bales of cotton ginned to December 1st. The total crop estimated by the Association is 11,126,000 bales. The report by States follows:

State.	Bales ginned.	Crop estimate.
Alabama	1,050,000	1,176,000
Arkansas	610,000	694,000
Florida	53,000	60,000
Georgia	1,612,000	1,757,000
Louisiana	210,000	232,000
Mississippi	948,000	1,134,000
N. Carolina	608,000	684,000
Oklahoma	827,000	906,000
S. Carolina	1,031,000	1,166,000
Tennessee	242,000	283,000
Texas	2,770,000	2,974,000
Various	53,000	60,000
Total	10,020,000	11,126,000

YOUNG CORN RAISERS

CAPTURE ADULT AWARDS AS WELL AS BOYS' PRIZES.

County Exhibits Show Much Care, Aiken, Barnwell and Clarendon Leading in This Respect.

Mr. L. L. Baker of Bishopville, who has had charge of the promotion of the boys' exhibition department of the South Atlantic States Corn Exposition, has reason to be proud of the showing made in his department. Approximately 400 boys, from 30 different counties, sent in exhibits. The best county exhibits came from Aiken, Barnwell and Clarendon.

Several of the boy contestants not only took prizes in their own classes but captured premiums and ribbons in the adult competitions. The boys' prizes and the winners thereof are as follows:

Class A.

Best individual exhibit, limited to one bushel (80 ears) and variety: First premium, one pony, Yancey Mathis, Lee county, $125; second premium, Jerry Moore, Florence county, $40; third premium, one roller top desk, H. C. Brearly, Lee county, $25.

Class B.

Best ten-ear exhibit:

White prolific variety: First premium, one ton fertilizer, Jerry Moore, Florence county, $30; second premium, one Molen 16-shot rifle, Frank Moore, Florence county, $9.50; third premium, one Diverse cultivator, Greenville county, $6.50.

White single-ear variety: First premium, one ton fertilizer, Eldridge Mixon, Lee county, $30; second premium, one pair tailor-made pants, John Smith, Clarendon county, $10; third premium, one English riding bridle, G. B. Gunthrop, Oconee county, $6.50.

Yellow variety (single or prolific): First premium, one ton fertilizer, M. Davis Lever, Richland county, $30; second premium, one suit clothes, M. Lowman, Lexington county, $8.50; third premium, one Chattanooga plough, F. M. Monts, Richland county, $5.50.

Class C.

One-ear exhibit:

White variety (single or prolific): First premium, one silver cup, Henry H. Plowden, Clarendon county, $10; second premium, one steel beam Oliver chilled plough, Paul Greenville, $5; third premium, one Stetson hat, H. J. Willis, Florence county, $3.50.

Yellow variety (single or prolific): First premium, cash, M. Lowman, Lexington county, $10; second premium, one rocker, M. D. Lever, Richland county, $5.

Class D.

To the county superintendent of education from the county making the best exhibit of Boys' Corn club work: First premium, one silver cup, Clarendon county, $75; second premium, one Royal Standard typewriter, Aiken county, $65; third premium, one humidor, Barnwell county, $12.

Class E.

To the county making the best exhibit of the Boys' Corn club work: First premium, one agricultural library, Clarendon county; second premium, one agricultural library, Aiken county; third premium, one agricultural library, Barnwell county.

Class F.

To the teacher whose school makes the best exhibit of the Boys' Corn club work: Premium, cash, J. J. Dargan, $25.

Class G.

To the school making the best exhibit of the Boys' Corn club work: Premium, one agricultural library, Gen. Sumter Memorial academy, Sumter county.

MY HOUSE BESIDE THE ROAD.

Homer's Ideal—"He was a friend to man, and lived in a house by the side of the road."

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their selfish content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
The men that are good and the men that are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles or their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height,
And the road passes through the long afternoon,
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man who dwells alone.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are good; they are bad; they are weak; they are strong;
Wise, foolish, and so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

A GREAT NATION

Over One Hundred and One Million Under the Stars and Stripes.

WHAT EACH STATE HAS

There Are Nearly Ninety-Two Million People in the United States Proper and Over Ten Million People in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Other Islands.

In the United States and all its possessions the Stars and Stripes protect 101,100,000 souls. This enormous number is the official estimate of the United States bureau of census, announced today in connection with the population statistics of the country as enumerated in the thirteenth decennial cesus.

It includes the Philippines, Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone. Within its borders on the North American continent, exclusive of Alaska, the Nnited States has a population of 91,972,266 inhabitants. During the last ten years the States of the Union had an aggregate increase in population of 15,977,691, which amounts to 21 per cent over the 1900 figures.

Since the first census was taken in 1790, the country has grown twenty-five times as large, the population then having been 3,929,214 slightly larger than the present population of the State of Texas. The growth of the country was greater than has been expected by the expert statisticians who have closely watched the progress of the country's population.

Census Director Durand says:

"The States showing the lowest rates of increase, falling below 10 per cent, are five in the great Central section of the country, namely, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee; the three Northern New England States and Maryland and Delaware.

"The States showing the next higher increase between 10 and 20 per cent lie adjacent to those showing the lowest rate and include, in the Middle West, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and on the other hand a great belt of Southern States, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

"States which show an increase from 20 to 30 per cent are, for the most, the great manufacturing States, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvaia and West Virginia, the oly otser States icreasing between 20 and 30 per cent are Arkansas and Texas.

"The States which show an increase exceeding 30 per cent are, with the exception of New Jersey and Florida, all located in the West and make up a solid belt comprising fully one-third of the area of the United States. South Dakota, Colorado and Utah had rates of increase between 30 and 50 per cent, while North Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, California, New Mexico and Arizona increased between 50 and 100 per cent, and Oklahoma, Idaho and Washington more than 100 per cent.

"The greatest chage in rate of growth is found in the three Pacific coast States, and Nevada and New Mexico, all of which grew far faster during the ast ten years than during the preceding period.

"The population of the Middle Atlantic States is 19,315,892 and the South Atlantic States 12,194,895. The percentage of increases of the South Atlantic States is 16.84.

"The fact that the rate of increases for the country as a whole was greater from 1900 to 1910 than during the preceding decade was due entirely to the added rate of growth in the Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific divisions. In all six of the other divisions the increase during the last decade was less than during the previous one."

The following is the population by the States:

Alabama	2,138,093
Arizona	204,354
Arkansas	1,574,449
California	2,377,549
Colorado	799,024
Connecticut	1,114,756
Delaware	202,322
District of Columbia	331,069
Florida	751,139
Georgia	3,609,121
Idaho	325,594
Illinois	5,638,591
Indiana	2,700,876
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,690,949
Kentucky	2,289,905
Louisiana	1,606,428
Maine	742,371
Maryland	1,295,346
Massachusetts	3,336,416
Michigan	2,810,173
Minnesota	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114
Missouri	3,293,335
Montana	376,053
Nebraska	1,192,214
Nevada	81,875
New Hampshire	430,572
New Jersey	2,537,167
New Mexico	327,301
New York	9,113,279
North Carolina	2,206,287
North Dakota	577,056
Ohio	4,767,121
Oklahoma	1,657,155
Oregon	672,765
Pennsylvania	7,665,111
Rhode Island	542,610
South Carolina	1,515,400
South Dakota	583,888
Tennessee	2,184,789
Texas	3,896,542
Utah	373,351
Vermont	355,956
Virginia	2,016,612
Washington	1,141,990
West Virginia	1,221,119
Wisconsin	2,333,860
Wyoming	145,966
Alaska	64,356
Hawaii	191,900
Porto Rico	1,118,012

The States in their respective ranks according to population are:

Neew York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Iowa, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Minnesota, Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, Maryland, West Virginia, Nebraska, Washington, Porto Rico, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Maine, Oregon, South Dakota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Montana, Utah, Vermont, District of Columbia, New Mexico, Idaho, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Wyoming, Nevada and Alaska.

Corrected figures issued by the census office today give the State of New York population as 9,113,614, increase 1,844,720, or 25.4 per cent; Florida 752,619, increase 224,077, or 42.4 per cent, and Maryland 1,295,346, increase 107,302, or 9 per cent.

Unquestionably it will be necessary to alter the basis of representation in Congress. At the present ratio of 194,000 people to each member of the House of Representatives, the House would contain about 474 members as against 392 at present. It is the general belief that this number would be unwieldly. Even at the rate of 220,000 as a basis the public assembly would contain 418 members, an increase of 27.

STATE POPULATION

CENSUS BUREAU GIVES GRAND TOTAL OF 1,515,400.

Statistics by Counties Show Charleston, Spartanburg, Anderson and Greenville Leading.

According to the official count of the returns of the thirteenth census, the population of the State of South Carolina is 1,515,400, as compared with 1,340,316 in 1900, and 1,151,149 in 1890. The increase from 1900 to 1910, therefore, is 175,084, or 13.1 per cent, as compared with an increase for the preceding decade of 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

Population by Counties.

County.	1910.	1900.
Abbeville	34,804	33,400
Aiken	41,840	39,032
Anderson	69,568	55,728
Bamberg	18,544	17,236
Barnwell	34,209	35,504
Beaufort	30,355	35,495
Berkeley	23,487	30,454
Calhoun	16,634	.....
Charleston	88,594	88,006
Cherokee	26,179	21,359
Chester	29,425	28,616
Chesterfield	26,301	20,401
Clarendon	32,188	28,184
Colleton	35,390	33,452
Darlington	36,027	32,388
Dillon	22,615	.....
Dorchester	17,891	16,294
Edgefield	28,281	25,478
Fairfield	29,442	29,425
Florence	35,671	28,474
Georgetown	22,270	22,846
Greenville	68,377	53,490
Greenwood	34,225	28,343
Hampton	25,126	23,738
Horry	26,995	23,364
Kershaw	27,094	24,696
Lancaster	26,650	24,311
Laurens	41,550	37,382
Lee	25,318	.....
Lexington	32,040	27,264
Marion	20,596	35,181
Marlboro	31,189	27,628
Newberry	34,586	30,182
Oconee	27,337	23,624
Orangeburg	55,893	59,663
Pickens	25,143	19,375
Richland	55,143	45,589
Saluda	20,943	18,966
Spartanburg	83,365	65,560
Sumter	38,472	51,237
Union	29,911	25,501
Williamsburg	37,626	31,685
York	47,718	41,684

Former Census Reports.

Following is the population of South Carolina as shown by the Federal census taken at each decade from the beginning of the Government of the United States:

1790	249,073	...
1800	345,591	38.7
1810	415,115	20.1
1820	502,741	21.1
1830	581,185	15.6
1840	594,398	2.2
1850	668,507	12.4
1860	703,708	5.2
1870	705,706	0.2
1880	995,577	41.
1890	1,151,149	14.
1900	1,340,316	13.6
1910	1,515,400	13.

Legislative Apportionment.

The following statement, carefully prepared by Senator Lide of Orangeburg County, shows the loses and gains in members of the Legislature by some of the counties in the State under the apportionment of representatives in the State Legislature under the new census:

	Present.	New.
Abbeville	3	3
Aiken	4	3
Anderson	5	6
Bamberg	2	2
Barnwell	3	3
Beaufort	3	2
Berkeley	3	2
Calhoun	1	1
Charleston	8	7
Cherokee	2	2
Chester	3	2
Chesterfield	2	2
Clarendon	3	2
Colleton	3	3
Darlington	3	3
Dillon	1	2
Dorchester	1	1
Edgefield	2	2
Fairfield	3	2
Florence	3	3
Georgetown	2	2
Greenville	5	6
Greenwood	3	3
Hampton	2	2
Horry	2	2
Kershaw	2	2
Lancaster	2	2
Laurens	3	3
Lee	2	2
Lexington	3	3
Marion	2	2
Marlboro	3	2
Newberry	3	3
Oconee	2	2
Orangeburg	4	5
Pickens	2	2
Richland	4	5
Saluda	2	2
Spartanburg	6	7
Sumter	3	3
Union	2	2
Williamsburg	3	3
York	4	4

By the above the counties of Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Chester and Fairfield each lose a representative, while the counties of Anderson, Dillon, Greenville, Orangeburg, Richland and Spartanburg each gain one.

How foolish it is to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied, or to make ourselves miserable because we cannot always have what we want.

VERY SMALL CROP

WILL NOT GO MUCH OVER TEN AND A HALF MILLION.

The Southern Mills Had Better Wake Up to a Realization of the True Situation.

There is no doubt but that the cotton crop of the present year is a short one. Even shorter than was thought a few weeks ago. In a letter to the Augusta Chronicle Mr. T. E. Massengale, of Norwood, Ga., gives good reasons to bear out the above statement. Here is what he says:

"Convince a man against his will,
He is of the same opinion still."

Some time back I wrote an article for your paper on the cotton crop, stating that the spinnable crop, or crop from first ginning would not be over the amount stated above. And now even with linters and city crop it will not reach more than 11,000,000 bales. City crop should never be counted. Neither should linters. The city crop is nothing but samples having been pulled from bales already weighed and which are sold and in warehouses—in transit or in the hands of spinners. And the weights of these bales will show in the average weight of bales by Mr. Hester. And to count them again in which they again appear is a proposition that seems fishy. Linters are fit for nothing that cotton is or can be used for, and should not be counted.

But the bears are hard to convince. They had set their hearts and hands on robbing the Southern planter by announcing a bumper crop from the opening of the season. And there has not been a day since September 1st, that would have warranted a large yield. The bears, however, are beginning to come down from 13 1-2 millions to 12 1-2 and 11 1-2 million—quite a fall.

The last census bureau report shows bales cotton ginned 8,764,153. Now last year the same date cotton ginned 8,112,199, or 80 per cent of the crop that year, which was 10,072,731 bales. If the same ratio appertains again this season, of 80 per cent ginned we have a crop of 10,517,063 bales, first ginning of cotton, and I can see no reason why these figures should not prevail as every sensible person knows that a more propitious fall for gathering was never known, and the ginning facilities never better, and the price attractive.

But suppose we go back to the ginning of 1908. When 9,595,803 was ginned, leaving 27 per cent to be ginned (and this was a bad fall for gathering.) The crop that year was 13,086,005. So if we take this year's ginning for this crop yet to be ginned at 27 per cent we only get a crop of 11,100,000 bales of cotton, but I say that is preposterous. So I still insist that I am eminently correct, not only my premises, but in my conclusions. If I had one million dollars today I would invest in spot cotton so quick, "twould make your head swim."

The lowest estimate of the Augusta cotton exchange this season was 10,650,000, identical with my figures. Two short crops coming on the heels of the other means 20 cents cotton by March 1st, and that will be cheap. The total consumption of all kinds cotton during the 12 months ending August 31st was 17,030,511 bales, over 11,200,000 bales of American was spun, and as that spun in 1909 over 12,000,000 of American. Where will the cotton come from to supply the demand? As there are 135,000,000 spindles now humming sweet music to ears of the world, where, oh! where, is the cotton coming from to keep the music going?

The Southern mills had better wake up to a realization of the fact that there is no more cotton in the fields to pick. They are as bare as they will be March 1st. Ginning all over our country—having had ginning days since November 1st, and the cotton being gathered up by the European spinners, the smartest mill men on earth. They call great meetings (always in our cotton country) and pass resolutions that they will shut down before they will pay the price, and while the English spinner is hollering "sick him, Tige," and our mill boys drawing their knives to assassinate the farmer and factor, the European spinner is quietly buying through his agents the cream of the cotton—leaving our mill men to run around and get the tail end of the crop, and pay like prices for that. This reminds me of the story of the outlaws that called a meeting for prayer, and while the devout ones were down in the temple on their knees praying for the brethren, the outlaws had robbed them of their earthly possessions and ran away.

Now Bulls, give the Bears vts. Tom Barrett can tell you how to do it.

Yours truly,

T. G. Massengale.

Norwood, Ga., Dec. 1, 1910.

Robbery at Denmark.

The store of Mr. S. S. Ray, at Denmark, was entered by burglars and robbed one night this week. The entrance was made by breaking a plate glass window and from general appearance there were more than one concerned in the robbery. Mr. Ray's store is one of the most prominently located business places in town and citizens are astonished at the boldness of the thieves. Denmark employs only one officer, but the citizens will ask council to put on a night man.

This has been an epoch-making week in the Southland. The Corn Exposition held in Columbia was an event of great importance. It means the independence of the South in the matter of her bread and meat. She will no longer have her corn crib and her smoke house in the West, which means plenty and prosperity within her borders greater than ever known before in her history.

A woman recently whipped a man on the main street of Mobile, Ala., with a horsewhip because, as she explained to the police, the man had told her a lie. If it becomes general for women to horsewhip men for telling them lies, the demand for horsewhips is going to be greatly increased.

PITIABLE STORY

The Murder of Langford Was Due to Most Extraordinary Causes.

PATHOS WITH TRAGEDY

Conditions Surrounding the Harris Girl is Most Heartrending and the Coroner's Jury Verdict Has the Approval of All Familiar With the Evidence Adduced at Hearing.

A correspondent of The State, writing from Brunson, says distasteful as is the task it is best that the story of the killing of J. R. Langford be told and necessarily in the telling of it there must be related the too tragic story of Mary Harris, the young white girl who is in the penitentiary at Columbia, an eye-witness of the killing and the occasion of it. There is no charge against her. It is possible there may be one brought—for by her own admission she was accessory after the fact to the murder of Mr. Langford.

After hearing of the life and environment of this poor child, one can but recall what was traced in the dust by the fingers of Him who came to save sinners: "He that is without sin among ye, let him cast the first stone."

With hardly an exception the people of this place and, indeed, all who have heard the details of the case, think the coroner's jury which fixed the killing of Mr. Langford upon Richard Williams, the negro now in the penitentiary, were right in their finding. Two other negroes have been arrested and released under bond to appear as witnesses when the trial is held. They are Ed Rouse and Jake Brown.

The evidence adduced at the inquest in brief is: On Tuesday morning Mr. Langford, who ran a hotel at Brunson and also operated a sawmill, left his home in a buggy, about 8 o'clock. He drove by the telegraph office and sent a message which was filed at 8:10. This fixes the time essentially. From there he drove toward his sawmill at Bopeep, but stopped a short way from the corporate limits and the house of Bob Harris, where he talked to Mary Harris, who was cutting wood in the yard. He drove og a short distance, turned out of the road, tied his home and got out of the buggy. The girl having made a fire, crossed the field and Mr. Mr. Langford in the woods. On her way she saw a buggy coming up the road and recognized the occupants as Ed. Rouse and Richard Williams, negroes, both of whom she knew. She did not know she was followed by Williams, and did not see him again until he was standing over Mr. Langford with a stick or club upraised. The blow fell and Langford's head dropped. He groaned but didd not speak, though she called to him. The negro upbraided her with being unfaithful. She was frightened and ran home. The negro did not follow. She wanted to tel of the crime but was afraid.

The girl talked freely when she did tell. Her story was straightforward and despite traps that were laid her evidence was never shaken in the least.

The story of the search for Mr. Langford and the finding of his body on a buggy road in the woods has been told.

Suspicion fell on Williams before Mary Harris told of the part she had played in the tragedy. While the search was being made for Mr. Langford, Williams volunteered the information that he had seen him on the new Fairfax road at an hour when, it was shown by the evidence of the other negro, corroborating that of Mary Harris, that he could not have been in sight of the road. He did cross the road later in the day.

Ed. Rouse testified that he was driving to Brunson and overtook Williams, taking him in his buggy with him. When they got within sight of the Harris home, Williams, who is a turpentine scraper, got out, saying he had left some of his tools in the woods and had to get them. Rouse did not see Mr. Langford's horse and buggy nor did he see the girl. It is supposed that Williams saw both. He described accurately Mr. Langford's dress.

On this evidence the negro was charged by the coroner's jury with the crime.

There is pathos immeasurable in the story of Mary Harris and though the mind revolts from degradation such as she has confessed to yet it must be said that she is not all bad and is the result of an environment which is deplorable, and a poverty of the direst.

One should "impute the fault
To a soul i' the fud, so starved by ignorance,
Stinted of warmth, it will not blow this year
Nor recognize the orb which spring-flowers know."

Dwelling in a house so open that, as it was described by a resident here, the birds can fly through it, Mary Harris, herself only 18 or 20 years old now, the eldest of a family of four girls, has had to work like a negro and with negroes. Her mother died two years ago, and her father, a simple half-witted unfortunate, gave eloquent testimony that there is a great deal of good in the girl. "Don't keep Mary long," said the poor man the night she was taken from home. "She has been daddy and mammy both to these egirls. Seventeen years I ha' worked for Roy Tuten for wages and I are worn out. Mary's a good daughter." That this is true there is abundant testimony in Brunson.

Bob Harris is described not as half-witted but as less than that. His wife is said to have been not much above her husband in intelligence. The children are intelligent, even bright. They are small.

In Brunson it is said that Mary Harris, in all probability, gave herself from the poverty and not from waywardness. She had some schooling, can read and write and some years back the children came to Sunday school in Brunson. Mary has worked hard for Mr. Tuten, who owns much of the land around here and 98 acres within the corporate limits. Since she has grown to be large enough she has labored in the cotton fields with the negroes, been hauled from one field to another with the min the same wagon, and for some years negroes have been almost her only associates. Jake Brown's wife has been good to her, she said pathetically when asked why she went to the negro's housee. With the care of her young sisters forced upon her without the association of any white woman, is it any wonder this wretched and forsaken child turned to this negro woman who had known her from her infancy?

"She was the only one I could go to for advice; when she told me not to do things I followed her directions," said the girl. "She was good to me."

Battling against such odds, no mother, no friends, a partly helpless father who never was of full intelligence and who had been whipped in the battle with poverty, herself and four others to feed and clothe, can one greatly wonder that this child strayed from the right path? And when she had strayed where was there one to direct her to Him who said to another erring woman: "Go and sin no more. Thy sins are forgiven thee?"

There be some "blind mouths" who condemn utterly and talk extravagantly, but let it be said that it was not due to fear of any violence being ogered that the girl was taken to Columbia. She was as safe in Hampton jail as she is behind the walls of the penitentiary, but to prevent her being talked to by the morbidly curious the sherig thought it best to send her away.

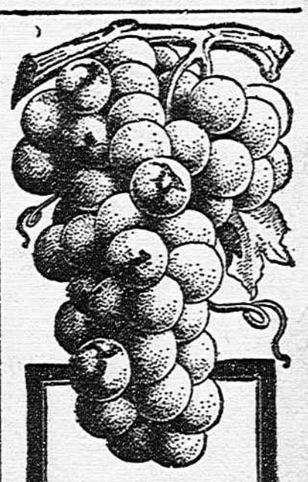
Meantime the three little sisters and the father who has worked 17 years for wages are without the girl who "was a good daughter and both mammy and daddy" to her mother's children.

The News and Courier says "there must be a general recognition among the white people of the South that their own welfare demands that they interest themselves actively in doing all that they can not only to increase the efficiency of the negro as a workman, but to inculcate in him sound morals." The white people of the South have been doing that very thing as far as the negroes would allow them.

Whether at sea or on shore the demands of the worker for better living conditions are usually reasonably, however intemperate may sometimes be the expression of these demands. The vast difference between the daily wage of the laborer and the untold millions of profit reaped by a few corporations is not just and therefore is prejudicial to the best interests of the state.

Our relations with Japan are badly strained again. Several young ladies of Pasadena, Cal., have recently refused to accept invitations to a ball given in honor of Japanese naval officers of high rank, because they did not wish to meet them in a social way.

Several murders have been committed in this county in the last few weeks by negroes upon negroes.



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