COMES SOUTH

Will Establish a Model Farm in the Charleston District Soon

SOIL SECOND TO NONE

General Manager of the National Corn Exposition Will Purchase Several Thousand Acres Near Charleston and Will Induce White Set-

tlers to Clear and Cultivate Land. The News and Courier says it is George H. Stevenson, general mana- this week from a Canadian tour. . . ger of the National Corn Exposition, will locate in the Charleston district in the near future for the purpose of operating a model farm colony. Prof. Stevenson, who is reputed to be one of the largest corn growers in the Western Hemisphere, was in Charleston and surrounding territory last March, at a time when the question of choosing the next place for the 1913 Corn Exposition first came up. He was immediately impressed with the vast opportunities presented in this district to the agriculturist, and did not hesitate to say at the time that the soil here was second to none in the United States.

Prof. Stevenson is known to possess extensive farm lands in the Western States and had grown rich through the raising of corn. He is, however, so enthusiastic with the prospects in South Carolina, and particularly in the Charleston district, that he will shortly make his home here. It is now understood that he is now negotiating for the purchase of about 3,000 acres between Charleston and Summerville, on which he expects to build up and maintain a model farm colony.

On the occasion of his visit some time ago to Charleston Prof. Stevenson stated that he had his own pet ideas as to the operation of a large farm. He is a firm believer in intensive farming and thinks that the climate and soil of South Carolina are peculiarly adapted for this. After purchasing his land he will induce from twenty to thirty thrifty white settlers to take portions of the tract and imediately begin extensive drainage operation.

The settlers will all be men of means and experience and will therefore be able to get down to work in a comprehensive and systematic manner without losing too much time. The latest machinery will be used latest ideas in the agricultural world. High grade stock of every description will be purchased and raised. As Prof. Stevenson expects to raise corn along ertensive lines, he will have the corn, both in quality and quantity, to feed his cattle.

Prof. Stevenson is expected to visit Charleston i nthe near future for the purpose of perfecting his plans not. with regard to the model farm colgeneral manager; E. D. Funk, of tioned rule a good one. Shirly, Ill., president; E. G. Montgomery, of Linoln, Neb., first vice president. The board of directors all live in the Middle West.

The fact that the big corn show is coming to South Carolina is recognized as a big thing for the entire State, and as a big thing for Charleston and the whole coast country as for any other part of the State. The railroads will make special rates for he show—the lowest rates into South Carolina that they have ever made; and it is expected that all these tickets will be good for a journey to any part of the State. Thus the men who go to Columbia to see the Corn Ex- and Courier appreciates the general weather bureau, Mr. Willis L. position may come right down to excellence of the service you have Charleston without any extra expense to themselves.

KHLLED AT A FROLIC. "

Five Negroes Are Held for the Mur- dorsement. der of a Woman.

At Spartanburg five negroes were committed to jail Monday as accessories to an alleged murder, in which the victim, Nellie Landers, a negro woman was burned to death. Mattie Russell, also a negress, will also be committed to jail in connection with the affair as, according to the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest she broke a lamp over Nellie's head, causing the burns which resulted in Nellie's death Stinday.

There was a negro frolic in the woods near Cherokee Springs last Friday night. All of those concerned in Nellie Landers' death were there. In an ante-mortem statement Nellie said that the party started to play a gambling game called "skin." She declined to play. Mattie Russell urged her to play, telling her she never would make any money unless she took a chance. Nellie said she replied that she never did want to make

money by gambling. Nellie Landers is the sixth negro vietim of a homicide in Spartanburg county in seven weeks.

TRIED TO END HIS DAYS.

Barnwell Man Wanted to Cut His Own Throat.

Jerry Snelling, a son of the late Capt. Jerry Snelling, of Snelling, and a brother of John K. Snelling, judge

of probate for Barnwell county, attempted to commit suicide at his night. Mme. Moore has already home at Snellings Monday morning by cutting his throat with a knife. He succeeded in making several cuts in his throat, none of them sufficiently deep, however, to cause death. He was carried to Barnwell as quickly as possible and given medical aid. He is now resting quietly. No reason has been assigned for the act.

Very Queer Case.

Florence, has suffered from rabies Turner killed him with a stick, which | crop of cotton." the dog bit in the scuffle. Afterwards Mr. Turner in examining the institute in Columbia for treatment.* right.

MAKES A CHANGE

NEWS AND COURIER OBJECTS TO BLEASE COLONEL

Columbia Correspondent Asked to Resign From Governor's Staff. But He Refuses to Do So

Leon M. Green, Columbia correspondent for the News and Courier, bas refused to accede to the demands of his newspaper that he resign an appointment recently received upon the staff of Governor Blease and says he will resign as correspondent inemediately. His resignation will be handed to the head of the News and Courier's Columbia bureau, Auauthoritatively announed that Prof. gust Kohn, upon the latter's return

represented to seek to tell me that I ciency. should resign either from the paper my personal rights.

"I felt that I could still remain on sought to give unbiased reports of have been avoided if Secretary Wilthe State.

"The position taken by the paper appears to me, and I have no doubtt curred. will so appear to many others in the reason that the position occupied sending to the papers I represent was and accept his responsibility. the news of the day here-nothing

ing the matter. Mr. Lathan's letter to Mr. Green is as follows:

'Mr. Leon M. Green, Columbia, S. C. "Dear Mr. Green: I have just received your letter of July 20 and regret very much to learn of your determination to remain on the staff of the governor rather than on that of

The News and Courier. "As I wrote Mr. Kohn, I do not regard it as proper for a newspaper correspondent to hold two such positions at the same time; my understanding of the matter being that the acceptance of an appointment as one on the model farm, as well as the of a governor's aides entails upon the person accepting it a responsibility of doing all that he can to uphold whatever the governor may do.

> "I think it should be a rule of the paper that no one of its staff should occupy any position which might exnose him to the criticism that his impartiality might be affected, whether such criticism be well founded or

"It is the desire of the News and ony. The officers of the National Courier to do every public official the Secretary of Agriculture. But Corn Exposition are: Prof. George H. justice fairly and impartially, and in Stevenson, secretary, treasurer and order to do so I think the above men-

"It is true that Mr. Kohn was at one time an aide to a governor but that was before I became editor of the paper.

"I appreciate your offer to look after matters connected with the bureau until Mr. Kohn returns, but tinue the present arrangement until cover whatever may happen, as he has been doing since you have been away from Columbia.

"Let me repeat to you personally as head of the bureau, that the News givn it during the period of your thing like that which is ascribed to connection with the paper, and that I Dr. Wiley. am genuinely sorry that you have chosen to take a stand in this matter, a most important one as I see it, to which this paper can not give its in-

> "Yours truly, "Robert Lathan."

A FIEND LYNCHED.

He Attempted an Assault on

Young Woman. Following an attempt to assault a young woman in Mount Croghan, a small town near Cheraw, a negro without his knowledge or approval. from North Carolina, whose name has not been learned, is believed to

have been lynched.

The attempt at assault was comand part of Tuesday parties of fren- department permitting such guesses zied men searched the woods for the to be given out with its authority criminal.

Parties of men returning Tuesday morning were non-committal as to whether the negro was caught or not. but it is thought from the bearing of the pursuers, that the negro was captured and put to death in the

woods somewhere. The victim of the attempted as sault is one of the most prominent and well connected young women of

that section, and the crime stirred up unusual excitement and anger. Sheriff Douglass, of Chesterfield County, was on the scene and sought to capture the negro, but was ansuccessful.

First Woman Victim.

Mme. Denise Moore is the first wo man victim of aviation. She was killed at Etompes, France, Monday made several fine ascents and was about to make a high flight. When about 150 feet in the air her biplane was caught by a gust and capsized. It fell stright to the earth and the woman was crushed beneath it.

Rain Hurt Crop.

The excessive rains recently have destroyed Georgia's chances of producing a bumper crop of cotton, according to State Commissioner of Ag-Ed. Turner, a farmer living near riculture Hudson. "There has been entirely too much rain all over the

WILL BE NEXT

The Nations Chief Farmer is Getting Too Old For His Daties.

YOUNGER MAN

Recent Developments in the Department of Agriculture Indicate that the Secretary is Lacking in Executive Strength, Due Probably to the Encroachments of Age.

Because of repeated developments in the Agriclltdral Departmnet at Mr. Green. "I can not comply with pression is growing that its venerawas appointed on the Governor's staff ing the encroachments of age to towns of South Carolina. accepted because of the honor, and such an extent that he is incapable I know that the position was given of handling the complicated machin- Exposition in South Carolina in 1913 in the right spirit. For the paper I ery of his great dtpartment with effi- is now assured provided the cost of

The Washington correspondent of or from the governor's staff was, in | The News and Courier says it is being my opinion, an encroachment upon said with a good deal of freedom in semi-official circles that some of the most embarrassing troubles that have the governor's staff, as I have always afflicted the administration might official acts of the chief executive of son had supervised with the proper alertness and positiveness the various bureaus in which trouble has oc-

here for the paper was that solely of on under his very nose, and only a news correspondent. I had nothing when a veritable explosion occurs

First, there was the Pinchot affair. The bureau of forestry is a subsid-Mr. Green Monday night gave out liary of the department of agriculthe letter below which he stated ture. It was built up into one of the had been written him by Robert La- leading branches of the Government portance and benefit. In addition to ries there have been epidemics of country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force a country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force a country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force a country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force a country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force a country, although it is interesting possible for the majority to force and benefit. than, the editor of the News and under the direction of the former Courier. Mr. Lathan said last night chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, and building without any solicitation as early in the last century that it asthat he had nothing to say concern- no one regarded the development yet, three citizens of Columbia have sumed pandemic proportions and in value from \$3,500,000 in 1900 to with greater satisfaction than the Hon. Jeremiah Wilson.

When the Taft administration changed the policy of the interior department and Mr. Ballinger got to work to "kill snakes" there is reason to believe that the Secretary of Agriculture still sided with Pinchot and that the latter had his chief's approval in a number of acts that attracted the ire of the new Secretard of the Interior. But when it was evident that the President was aggressively backing the Ballinger policy, and that if the secretary of Agriculture did not disayow the doings of Pinchot there would probably be a new man holding the agricultural portfolio, Mr. Wilson dropped Pinchot lite a hot potato.

Secretary Wilson followed the same course with regard to Dr. Wilev, of the bureau of chemistry. When the policy of safe-guarding the public against injuriously "doped" food products and beverages was being de- August 10. veloped, nebody enjoyed it more than when the fight came to a crisis and the "interests" looked about them for some way of stopping the assault on tenzoate of soda as a preservative.

Secretary Wilson raised no objection. In the present effort to drive Dr. Wiley out of the government service, Secretary Wilson has been revealed in an attitude of ignorance or of vacillation by no means creditable to perhaps it would be better to con- him. He must recommend some course of action to the Presithat time, allowing Mr. Horton to dent with regard to the technical error in which Dr. Wiley has been antrehended and the task is oppressing

he Secretary unspeakably. Another possibility of trouble for what I have already said to Mr. Kohn | the Serretary is found in the charges preferred against the chief of the foore, who seems to have done some-

It is said that Mr. Moore hired earthquake experts out of the emergency fund, which technically should not be used for such a purpose. Comis disposed to agree 1wth the Attorney General that Dr. Wiley should

leave the service. If Dr. Wiley, why not also Dr. Moore. But the most conclusive evidence of timate of the size of the forthcoming crop of cotton was published by his Southern State in agricultural develdepartment and given to the press

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who is one of the leaders of the Southern Cotton Grewers Association went to see Mr. Wilson the other day mitted at noon Monday, and all day to protest against the policy of the causing great demorilization in the cotton market and giving great impetus to speculation against the far

> mers' interest. The Secretary told the Senator that he(the Secretary) had not been apprised of the alleged estimate and that is was without his sanction or warrant of law, and that an estimate had been published by the depart-

> ment it should never be done again. The estimate was published, of course, and Mr. Wilson's statement in the premises simply shows how much has been going er under his nominal supervision without his really knowing any more about it than if he were at the North Pole.

Senator Smith will introduce a resolution calling upon Mr. Wilson to him." inform Congress whether or not his department did issue the advance estimate attributed to it in the newspapers; if so, why such an estimate was permitted; and what fluctuations in the cotton market have followed the publication of the esitinate.

There is no telling what may grow out of this incident, emphasizing as t does the looseness with which the department of agriculture is being operated under the existing system of

had the disease. A dog with rabies son, "there is no question but that dentally killed last week by a rifle Griffin, of the Penitentiary, said he up, I have been hunted since 1908."* recently entered his yard, and Mr. much damage has been done to the ball fired by some member of the had made a excellett prisoner. Suwannee Rifles. Several members of the company were out north of Wilson, Clark, Harmon or any the city engaged in rifle practice, va on his hand, and the hand and arm the Democratic candidate for Presi- rifles struck Mrs. Greene, who was said Champ Clark is Bryan's first Dallas News. The total vote to date much prudence as would be exercised other good Democrat will suit us for and a stray bullet from one of their swelled so badly that he went to the dent. Either of them would be all at her home, one mile distant, kill- choice for the Democratic standard is: Against the amendment, 234,- in private business matters, but also the publicity that was generally proming her instantly.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS NEEDED TO FINANCE IT.

Cities and Towns Will Be Asked to Aid in the Movement of National

Importance. The National Corn Exposition will be held in Columbia in 1913. This announcement was made Monday by Secretary Hamby of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and a campaign will be launched imediately to secure \$40,000 necessary to hold the exposition. The cities and towns of South Carolina will be asked to help

in the movenment. The following letter was address-Washington indicating that the exec- ed Monday by Secretary Hamby to "I resign under pressure," said utive grip upon it is weak, the im- the president and officers of the chambers of commerce and boards the demand made on me. When I ble head, Secretary Wilson, is feel- of trade of the different cities and

> "The holding of the National Corn putting it on can be guaranteed within sixty days. "This guarantee is \$40,000-\$20,

000 of which is to be paid in cash monthly installments between now and the opening of the exposition, which will be January 29, 1913. "In addition to the above guaran-

tee, it is necessary to erect on the fair grounds a building sufficiently large to take care of the exposition; this building has been purchased at In several important instances it a cost of \$25,000, and is the largest State, untenable, for the particular looks as the venerable Secretary has auditorium in the South, capable of been unaware of what has been going seating 35,000 people. You will see from the above that it required a total of \$65,000 to finance the propowhatever to do with the editorial poldoes he arise to the necessity of do-sition, \$25,000 of which has been icy of he paper. What I have been ing something to show his authority pledged by Columbia for the buildings and \$40,000 must now be guaran-

"This is the largest proposition State and is one of State-wide imguarantee; the city of Charleston has already pledged a subscription of er by guarantee or cash, or both.

have already begun their campaign of publicity, securing concessions, arranging for State and other exhibits, securing special transportation rates, etc.

"Monthly installments will have to be paid in cash, beginning immediately, and it is therefore necessary that the opportunity be accorded the undersigned to present this matter to every commercial body in every county in South Carolina which may be interested in the agricultural and industrial development of the State as soon as possible after Thursday,

"Time and space will not permit this spectfully ask that your board of directors and membership grant me an Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia to audience at such a time and place Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor as may be most convenient. As it and the Black Sea. In 1904 it folwill probably be necessary for me to lowed the caravan routes from Cenvisit 25 or 30 towns in the State, you tral Asia and the following year will see the importance of giving this spread over Russia and Poland and your earliest attention, that I may be appeared in Prussia. able to arrange an itinerary that can be carried out at the least expense

and in the shortest time. "Kindly let me know as soon as possible whether you can arrange for

date, place and hour. "I am convinced that this movement and rebound to the greatest good to this State, which is now in the very best shape to receive the benefits that will accrue to it from the holding of the National Corn exposition here in 1913. Those who realize the agricultural and indusing at this time, the Moore charge trial possibilities of South Carolina tends to embarass the Secretary if he will need no urging in this matter, and its mainly to those who have not given it a thought that I wish to present the proposition, that they, too, may become materially interested in an undertaking which will not only the Secretary's lack to grasp upon be the best advertisement possible to the situation is the fact that an esthe entire State, but will put it at

I may have the privilege of meeting your organization for the purpose

above mentioned, I am."

DON'T BELONG TO THEM.

Padgett Unknown to South Carolina Methodists

From the Atlanta Constitution comes the report that the Rev. B. L. Padgett, claiming to be a Methodist preacher from Greenville, S. C., was apprehended in a little Madison avenue hotel as being unlawfully in the company of a young lady, also from the South Carolina city.

"Rev. Mr. Patgett says that he has been a Methodist preacher a number of years and that last year and year before he was president of the South Carolina Conference. He declares that his record is above reproach and that when the local authorities are wired about him they will release

A well known minister of the Meth-Columbia, says that he does not know is not a minister of the authorized Methodist Church. We have no such thing as president of the Conferences. He must be a member of one of the sects that inhabit the mountain parts of the State."

Parole a Negro.

Governor Blease paroled Lorum Washington, colored, of Darlington,

In every one of his eligible lists bearer.

DREADED DISEASE

ASIATIC CHOLERA IS KNOCKING AT OUR VERY DOOR.

Some Facts About This Awful Plague that Will Be of Interest Just at the Present Time.

Six deaths in New York and one in Boston of victims of Asiatic cholera give warning that the United States is seriously menaced by the plague which is so serious in Italy that the authorities of that country will not permit any information as to actual conditions there to be sent ut to other countries, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.

It does not follow that the plague is likely to become epidemic in this country, for proper precautionary measures will preclude that. However, the plague is at our doors, and public health authorities, both Federal and State, realize that they have a serious problem to handle. That they have the situation well in hand, is generally recognized, but it is also ecognized that conditions might develop such that the United States would have a genuine cholera scare.

Fortunately the Federal health ofemergency for more than a year. in cycles. For eight years the pres-Asia and Europe and it was expected to reach the United States this year. A year ago the United States public health and marine hospital service Nature, Detection and Preventation.' the plague and told State and municipal health authorities how to deal with the problem when it reached them.

This is by no means the first time contributed \$3,500 in cash; one of swept over the world. Since 1817 the railroads entering Columbia, the there have been six great pandemics name of which will be revealed la- of cholera, as follows: 1817-1823; ter, has subscribed \$5,000 toward the 1826-1837; 1846-1862; 1864-1875; 1883-1896: 1902-1911.

The first pandemic spread slowly \$2.000, making a total of \$35,000, involving India, Java, Borneo, Maurleaving a balance of 30,000 yet to be itius, the Phillipines, China, Persia, secured in one of the four ways: eith- Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Egypt. The second had a wider spread. The officers of the association Europe became infected from Persia and Turkey and it was carried to England, Canada, the United States Cuba and South America. Since then each pandemic has covered practical-If the entire world.

The fifth pandemic was perhaps the most serious. It is estimated that in two years, 1892-94, over 800,000 people died of the cholera in Russia, and a terrific outbreak in Hamburg in 1892 cost the lives of 8,600 persons. In 1893 the disease reached the port of New York in the person of immigrants from Europe and a few cases occurred in Jersey

The present pandemic began in 1902 and spread through farther Inmedium, therefore I would re- dia and China to the Phillipines. In 1903 it spread as usual by way of

No great spread of the disease has occurred in the German empire, because of the constant vigilance exercised by the German sanitary authorities, although the continued persistsuch an audience at your regular ence of the disease in Russia has furmonthly meeting, or if that time be nished Germany new infections alnow past, at some special meeting most yearly. The presence and spread called for the purpose, giving me the of cholera in Italy, a country from which this country receives more immigrants than from any other country, makes the menace of cholera to the United States more direct and threatening than at any time since 1892-3.

EATEN BY AN ALLIGATOR.

Watch of Missing Girl Found in the Reptile's Stomach.

A dispatch from Forsyth, Ga., says the finding of a valuable watch and past. chain in the stomach of a large alligator that died in a pond near there Monday night is believed to solve the least two years ahead of every other mystery of the disappearance of 12year-old Janet Thompson from the home of her parents at Island Grove, "Thanking you in advance for an Fla., two years ago. The alligator early reply, and eagerly hoping that was captured near Island Grove with such concealment of names that some weeks after the girl disappeared and was brought to Forsyth by J. M. Jackson. The little girl has never been heard from since she disappeared. When last seen she was standing on the banks of the lake near where Jackson captured the alligator, and was wearing at the time a gold watch with her initials engraved on the back. The same inititals are on the back of the watch found inside the dead alligator. It is believed by Jackson and others that while the girl was playing on the bank of the what? lake the alligator came upon the bank and devoured. The parents of the girl have been notified and the watch will be returned to them.

Saved Life of Many.

With a shirt torn from his back. Robert Cook, of DeGrac, Ohio flagged Big Four Flyer No. 11 at Quncy curve, probably saving the 150 passengers from death. The Quncy curve is the sharpest on the Idianapolis division and Cook, while walking odist Episcopal Church, South, of along the track discovered a broken rail. He ripped off his shirt and runof any such Rev. Mr. Padgett. He ning a milt up the track flagged the train.

The Wages of Sin.

C. A. Manker, sixty-fivt years old. arose from his 'flop" in a water front lodging house at San Francisco Saturday and surprised the proprietor by declaring "I am a fugitive banker from Pearl, Ill. I embezzled \$45,-000 fom the Bank of Pearl, wrecked

Booze Wins in Texas.

[101: for the amendment, 237,997. | that they would be conducted with all | ished among other reforms.

Tariff Plan Proposed by Democrats on Cotton Goods Stirs Them Up

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association Lays a Statement of Its Views Before the Chairman of

the Ways and Means Committee of States and Canada. The plans of the Democrats in the

house to materially reduce the tariff on cotton products has raised a howl from one end of the country to the other from manufacturers who see ruin staring them in the face. The reciprocity issue will be begun all manufacturers ask among other things why the cotton industry is first when its products have advanced few persons expected it before next least of all the great commodities week, if at all. The new Parliaduring the past ten years.

In order to understand thoroughly the position the manufacturers ed at once. ficers have been preparing for this take, the tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' as-Cholera is a world disease and moves sociation has just placed the following statement before Chairman Unent pandemic has been spreading over | derwood of the ways and Means committee of the house: We are opposed to any revision that will increase the percentage of

importations to total United States issued a bulletin on "Cholera: Its cotton manufactures that now exists. In figuring percentages of imporwhich gave warning to the coming of tations on manufactures we call attention to the fact that importations under the cotton manufactures the total cotton manufactures for Conservatives and 3 Independents, schedule were 17 1-4 per cent. of the year 1910, including laces and that has been undertaken in this the United States has been threat other such luxuries that are as yet ened with this plague. For centu- not made in great quantities in this the expenditure of \$25,000 for this cholera in India, but it was not until to note that the manufacture of laces in the United States increased nearly \$10,000,000 in 1916.

We believe that any way it may be considered that the present importation are sufficient to protect the consumer by regulating prices, for there is no monopoly or restraint of trade, but on the contrary, the keenest competition among cotton manufacturers of the United States.

We do not believe that anything

more regulative of prices can be secured, however much importations may be increased, for American manufacturers are already down to cost, and without radical cutting of wages, which it is not believed would Journal, "that Thursday's vote on the or could be effected the chief result of wool bill in the senate clearly demonlegislating more foreign goods into strated that Governor Smith's vote this country would only transfer that will not be needed for the passage work to foreigners, for the importers of tariff legislation at this session of do not usually undersell a local market except enough to bring in their

We believe that the cotton schedule bears its share of the customs revenue for the support of the government, and that there is no call for increasing the amount collected

under it. We are opposed to revision without adequate data. We offer our assistance in obtain-

ing such data. We are in favor of such revision as will protect all clasifications under the schedule primarily in proportion to their labor costs, and are especially in favor of simplification of the schedule.

We are opposed to any revision that does not take into account difference in other conditions as well as labor costs, particularly on account of Southern mill conditions. We are opposed to reductions of duty on machinery and other items entering into the cost of mills, except such as will keep them on a parity with our own industry as to labor and other costs at home and abroad. We do not want our property depreciated, nor do we want broadly to injure other industries to

help our own. Let each case rest on its merits and benefit equally. We ar opposed to personal hearings; too often it has been alleged following official statement, protestthat unfair advantage has been taken ing against the propose reuction in

that way in making the tariffs of the We are in favor of publicity and record, and of the freest and most open discussion and consideration of eveything relating to tariff making. We demand that the data upon which revision is based be made public and a matter of record except good faith dictates with those furnishing data. If publicity is good for other things, and we believe it is, it certainly is desirable in such vitally important matter as the tariff.

We also demand a definite statement as to just what it is intended by its makers that the revision shall accomplish.

intended to accord to American manly, equality in cost of production, or How much relative increase or decrease, is intended in importations,

What measure of protection is it

which means how much more or less competition is it intended to impose upon us? If more competition, how are we

If we are expected to cut labor,

now is that labor to be compensated

expected to meet it?

pected to vield.

for the reduction and what can it definitely expect in lesser cost of livinp to offset the cut? What amount of revenue is the new tariff on cotton manufactures ex-

n the cost of articles of cotton manufacture to the consumer at retail stores? We ask consideration of the above stabbed and killed Clarence C. Peavy, in the spirit in which it is offered. of Cordele, Ga., a bar tender, after a Mass.. Tuesday afternoon to see their

What reduction is expected, if any,

by those who make the way. mind that our industry directly con- be tried in November on the charge cerns 2,000,000 people, and indirectly of murder. Mrs. R. R. Greene, who resides lowed a baseball game over which the institution and escaped. I am many more: that we are not simply north of Live Oak, Fla., was acci- they had disagreed. Superintendent starving and I want to give myself manufacturers and employes asking protection for our property and our labor, bht we are consumers, and that her father, brother and sister are sewe are citizens most of whom voted riously injured, as the result of a The anti-prohibition measure won for the party proposing this revision boiler explosion at the father's saw for the presidency Bryan puts Wood- cut in Texas at the Saturday election and who expected not only that any mill in Cabarrus County, N. C., Frirow Wilson at the head. Yet it is according to figures compiled by the revisions would be made with as day.

PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

RECIPROCITY QUESTION TO BE VOTED ON BY THEM.

The Fate of tht New Measure De

pends Upon Complexion of New Parliament Soon to be Elected.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says the eleventh Parliament of Canada passed out of existence Saturday and upon the political complexion a new one, to be elected September 21, will depend the fate of the reciprocity agreement between the United

Premier Lauritr decided to ask for an mmediate dissolution, at a meeting of his cabinet Saturday afternoon, and at once notified Earl Grey the Governor General.

the Capital and the campaign on the over the Dominion. The announcement of the disso-

ment will be summoned to meet October 11, and supply bills will be vot-It is generally agreed that the two month's campaign before the country will be vigorous, and even bitter. Reciprocity will be the sole issue, although the conservatives in Que-

bec may seek to inject the naval issue into the campaign. The anti-annexation cry has been raised by the Conservatives in all parts of the country. Sir Wilfred Laurier and his ministers will take the stump and conduct platform cam-

paigns in all provinces. The Parliament just dissolved had a membership of 133 Liberals, 85 giving the Government a working majorty of over 40. The absence of a closure rult, however, made t im-

Should the present Liberal Government be returned with anything like a workinf majority, it will mean that a vote can be takktn on the reciprocity resolution, and that the trade agreement will go into ecect. A Conservative victory at the polls means the pasage of the Laurier government and the permanent killing of the reciprocity pact.

WILL PASS OTHER BILLS.

Senator LaFollette Tells What Will

Be Done Soon. "Tell the people of Georgia," says Washington special to the Atlanta congress," said Senator LaFollette,

following the passage of the compromise wool bill. "Moreover, Gov. Hoke Smth's vote won't be needed to put the farmers' free list bill through the senate,"

the insurgent leader, Saturday night,

aded Mr. LaFollette. "We will join the Democrats in voting for that measure, and will put the matter squarely up to the President, you may rest assured, and may inform the farmers of Georgia that more than enough progressive Republicans will vote for the free list bill to make its passage certain,

if all of the Democrats stand up as they did on the wool bill." Senator LaFollette's statement concerning the attitude of the insurgents with reference to the farmers' free list bill is the first positive intimation that has come from the insurgent camp concerning this all important measure. Its signifi-

cance is not to be underestimated. PROTEST TARIFF REDUCTION.

Mill Man Says it Will Turn the Mills

Into Soup Houses. R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., chairman of the tariff committee of the Americ a Cotton Manufacturers' Association Friay gave out the

the cotton taric schedule: "The so-called Underwood bill on the revision of the cotton tariff schedin the interest of the importer and foreigner-wholly unfair and unjust to us-ignoring entirely the interest of the American cotton manufacturer and the American laborer and if enacted into a law will turn the cotton

mills of our country into soup houses. "Based upon to-day's prices of cotton yarns as best that I can figure, in loss to the United States of less than order that the manufacturers of this country may meet the reductions in the proposed schedule and to compete with imported yarns, it will ntcessitate a cut somewhere from 25 to 50 per cent in the wages of our cotton mill operatifes. This means pauufacturers, equality in labor cost on- per wages to our American labortr to meet the pauper wages of Europe. Will American labor stand for it? The American cotton manufacthir-

ers protest against it. Takes a Long Sleep.

After sleeping almost continuousof Vandalia, Ill., the 18-year-old girl whose strange case has puzzled phy- 1,000, at a revenue loss for the two scans for weeks, was awakened for items of \$200,000. five hour Saturday and ate thrte meals. She sad she felt no ll effects from her slumber. Attendng physicians say the girl's trance is broken and that she soon will be herself

Killed Man in Her Room. At Macon, Ga., Eva Goodwyn, a 19-year-old girl from Tampa, Fla.,

again.

Killed in Boiler Explosion. Miss Tine Blackwelder is dead and

WILL HELP SOME

What the Reciprocity Agreement Will Do

for the Consumers.

CHEAPEN

Some of the Benefits that the Reci-

procity Agreement with Canada Will Confer on the Great Mass of Consumers in the Cities and Towns and Country.

In presenting the prospective benefits of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, it is necessary to consider Practically every member has ltft that under the present tariff law many of the duties have been wholly prohibitive. The present amount of importation or the present income to the United States through the meselected for tariff revision among the lution came as a great surprist, as dium of the custom house is, except in a few instances, no index to the future trade in any particular article or commodity.

The restrictions of the past removed, certain articles, to-day only nominally upon the list of imports from the United States into Canada and from Canada into the United States, must, in the immediate future become important articles of trade in one direction or the other and in some instances in both directions. The following are among the important changes in the present trade conditions with Canada, which the agreement ratified by the bill passed will put into effect at once. The question, then, is What will rec-

iprocity accomplish? It will-1. Admit to the United States free of duty articles to the value of \$39 .purposes of calculation.

peas and beans, and corn upon which the United States at present imposes a varying schedule of duties ranging from ten cents per bushel for Tye to 45 cents per bushel for dried beans. All this benefit to the revenue cost to the United States of less than \$300,000.

3. Place upon the free list cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine at present dutiable at rates approximately 25 per cent., but at a revenue cost to the United States of less than \$275,000. 4. Place upon the free list vegeta-

cabbages, onions, sweet potatoes and yams, now taxed at from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel, and all other fresh vegetables not enumerated at 25 per cent advalorem, a .1 at a cost to the United States of \$380,000. 5. Relieve from the tariff of 1-4 on of 31.841.153 pounds of fresh

6. Remove the existing tariff on pulp wood and print paper, thereby admitting to the United States free 160.217.569 bounds of pulp wood now dutible, and 86:766,027 pounds of print paper, according to the im-

to the government of \$300,000, and 75,446,109 pounds of chemically prepared unbleached and 19,345,312 pounds of bleached pulp wood at a revenue of \$175,000.

a revenue sacrifice of \$1,219,970. 8. Reduce the present tariff on fresh meats from 11-2 per pound to 1 1-4 cents per pound for the return concession on the part of Canada of a reduction of 3 cents a pound to ule is a bill formed apparently solely | 1 1-4 cents. Reduce the tariff on bacon and hams from 4 cents per pound to 1 1-4 cents per pound, on all other dried and smoked meats from 25 per cent. advalorem to 1 1-4 cent per pound, in return for a reduction on the part of Canada from 2 cents per pound to the same figure. These changes in the meat tariff to be effected at a revenue

9. Reduce the duty on canned veg-

13. Articles to the value of \$47,-333,158 are affected by the new reciprocal agreement. Upon these articles the total tariff levied at present is \$5,649,826 per annum. Of this

Triplets Hold Reception. Hundreds called on Mr. and Mrs.

We intend no reflection: we mere- quarrel in the girl's room at her Fourth of July triplets. The parents y ask to have our way pointed out boardng house about 5 o'clock this of the pair of boys and a girl were morning. She says that he attacked so beset they decided to hold a public We beg leave to have it borne in ber first. She is now in jail and will reception. Many of the visitors left bootees, flannel coats, tiny dresses and other baby wear. Both Pass Away.

28 years old, died at his home at Lucknow, in Lee county, Monday afternoon, after being ill for the past few days. Within one hour after he had breathed his last his wife. Mrs. Mollie Hyatt, died of heart failure. The remains of both were buried near Lucknow.

811,560 under which the Payne-Aldrich tariff law there is now a duty. In return Canada by a remission of her duties, will admit free, products of the United States to the value of \$21,957,605, according to the statistics for last year obtainable for 2. Place upon the free list wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, dried

consumer being accomplished at a

bles of all sorts, including potatoes,

cent per pound the annual importawater fish, and from the tariff of from 3-4 to 1 cent per pound of 13,-341,921 pounds of mackerel, ells, smelts, halibut, and herring; 17,-085,091 pounds of cod, hadock, hake and other dried, smoked and salt fish, and 10,000,000 pounds of salted and smoked mackerel and herring, at a revenue cost to the United States of \$380,000.

portations of 1910, at a revenue cost

7. Place lumber upon the free list thereby relieving the American consumer of the tariff of \$1.25 per 1,000 feet upon the 975,975,000 feet of sawed lumber imported last year at

\$8,000. etables from 40 per cent advalorem to 1 1-4 cents per pound, at a reve-

nue loss of \$6,000. 10. Reduce the tariff on flour from 25 per cent advalorem to 50 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, at a revenue loss of \$18,000. 11. Reduce the tariff on maple

sugar and maple syrup from 4 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound, at a revenue loss of \$72,000. 12. Reduce the tariff on lathes from 20 cents per 1,000 to 10 cents ly for 105 days, Miss Hazel Schmidt, per 1,000, and upon shingles from 50 cents per 1,000, to 30 cents per

> revenue the United States will remit duties to the amount of \$4,849,933.

George C. Livingston of Pittsburg,

Mr. Ellie Hyatt, a young farmer,