

HOLDS UP TRAIN

Robbers Seize Registered Mail and Make Good Their Escape.

TWO BANDITS DID JOB

Second Section of Robbed Coast Line Pursuing Detectives' Special Flyer Came up as Robbers Fled—Wrecked Shortly Afterward by Southern Railway Freight.

The Atlantic Coast Line train which left Savannah for Charleston twenty minutes late Tuesday morning at about one o'clock was held up and robbed a short distance from Hardeeville just before day Tuesday morning. The train was running in two sections because of the heavy passenger traffic and the express car which the robbers were believed to be after was carried on the second section and escaped. The robbers, however, captured the mail car and secured several sacks of registered mail.

D. H. McRoy, the night operator in the tower at Hardeeville, states that the train reached his station in good condition and he gave it the signal to go ahead. Shortly after the train got away from Hardeeville and before it had gotten out of sight, it stopped. He was surprised to see this, as it had no signal to stop at that point. Just about that time the second section of the train arrived at Savannah and McRoy advised the "crew to go ahead and find out what the trouble was with the first section. Arriving at the spot where the first section had stopped, the train crew found the utmost confusion reigning.

The robbers, two in number, had forced the engineer to stop his train, and, covering the flagman and the conductor with pistols, they made the conductor open the mail car, after it had been detached from the train and run some distance. Here two mail clerks were found at work and they were made to give up two bags of registered mail. The robbers then made their escape. As quickly as possible, Savannah was notified of the robbery and a special train, consisting of an engine and two cars, with several Coast Line officials and detectives, was en route to the scene within an hour.

The special was in charge of Engineer L. E. Rawls and a conductor. The Coast Line and the Southern use the same tracks out of Savannah to Hardeeville, and while en route to the scene of the robbery, the train with the detectives on board ran into a freight train of the Southern Railway. The wreck delayed the arrival of the officials and the detectives for some time and they did not reach the scene of the robbery until several hours after it had occurred. The robbers, it is believed, boarded the train at Hardeeville, as the dispatcher thinks he saw two suspicious looking characters get aboard at that point.

He thinks they got between the two front coaches and from there made their way to the tender and to the engine. The train that was held up was in charge of Engineer J. E. Farris of Charleston. Conductor Damon of Florence and Fireman Abe Williams, colored. Engineer Farris says, in his report to the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, that as he was leaving Hardeeville he looked around and the two men had climbed into the cab and had him covered with revolvers. They ordered him to go ahead and after getting just north of the north switch ordered him to stop. They made him and his fireman get down on the ground on the left side of the engine. One of them stood guard over them while the other looked after the others. Conductor Damon went up to the engine on the right side and was shot at by one of the men and made to go to the postal car and have the postal clerks come out, the robbers threatening to blow up the car if they did not do so.

Ed. Dooler, the colored porter, came up shortly after this and he was also held up by the robbers. The engineer and the postal clerks were put on the engine and Farris was made to pull ahead a short distance with the postal car. The clerks were then made to put all the registered mail into bags. A large, stout man appeared to be the leader. Bloodhounds were dispatched to the scene from Beaufort and Hampton counties, with officers. Another special train, carrying the special agents of the Atlantic Coast Line, United States postal inspectors and railroad officials, has been sent from Savannah to the scene of the robbery. Orders were also issued by the railroad officials to prevent any one from going about the place, if possible, until after the bloodhounds have reached the scene. The robbers are supposed to have gotten fifty-five registered packages.

The engineer and firemen of the first special train jumped when their train ran into the freight and the fireman was painfully hurt. Another feature of the robbery was the scare the passengers on the local Coast Line train, leaving Savannah at 5:40 o'clock Tuesday morning, got just this side of Hardeeville. The train was going along at a good rate of speed, when suddenly there was a loud report and everybody jumped up, believing it was held up, too. Pistols were drawn and the passengers determined to protect themselves at all hazards. There was almost a panic for a time, until it was found that the noise had been made by a torpedo, which had been placed on the track to warn the train of the delay to the second section of the held-up train.

Emigrant Train Wrecked. A special train on the Grand trunk, bringing several hundred emigrants to Portland, Maine, to West Liverpool was wrecked at West Ash, Maine. Several passengers were hurt but no one was killed.

A man who is afraid to trust people is not fit to represent Congress or anywhere else. Lesson that Congressman learns to learn. The people remind you who they want for Congress and so instruct the delegate to the National Congress.

Quite a Large Family. At Detroit in a divorce case Mrs. Mary Scholdt in reply to a question said: "I am the mother of twenty-four children, none of them twins."

REDUCE ACREAGE

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS NEXT WEEK.

Campaign to This End to be Launched at Once by the Cotton Congress.

"In view of the vital importance of immediately organizing and pushing to a successful issue the matter of securing uniform pledges for a reduction of cotton acreage for 1912 from individual farmers from one end of the cotton belt to another, and in view of the absolute necessity for proper and efficient organizations to his end, action having been urged for many quarters, I have determined to call a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Congress, to be held in the city of New Orleans on Wednesday of next week, December 20."

The above announcement was made at Columbia Tuesday night by Commissioner E. J. Watson, President of the Southern Cotton Congress. Commissioner Watson further said: "In addition to the members of the executive committee I will specially request each State Farmers' Union president to be present with the committee or to be represented by some delegate acting for him, and I will make a special request of the governor of each State and the commissioner of agriculture of each State to be present in person or by representatives. In this way the three organizations that have been endeavoring to aid in the matter of marketing cotton will be combined into one effective meeting, for a common purpose."

"C. E. Barrett, President of the National Farmers' Union, of course, will be invited to be present. It is our purpose to put into immediate operation an effective plan for securing pledges of reduction of at least 25 per cent of cotton acreage, somewhat upon the lines inaugurated so successfully in York County this State by J. G. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson has been invited to meet with the committee looking to this end. This will not be a miscellaneous attended conference, but a purely business meeting of a small body of men thoroughly representative, and with the interests of the South at heart. For some weeks I have been working upon these lines, and believe that I have secured sufficient assurance for the financing of this undertaking which unquestionably holds the key to next year's situation."

NEGRO LODGE MEN ARRESTED. They Are Charged With Burning a Farmer's Barn. A dispatch from Abbeville to the Greenville News says for a time Monday morning there was considerable excitement in Abbeville and threats of lynching for negroes who had been put in jail, charged with burning a barn belonging to a farmer by the name of Bradbury, together with four fine mules and the contents of the barn. Incendiarism was suspected, and some of Mr. Bradbury's sons stayed up to watch for developments. In a short while a negro boy came stealing up and when he saw the white boys he ran away, but he was followed and caught. He confessed that he was one of four negroes who set fire to the barn and that they were appointed by a lodge of which they were members to fire the barn and also the residence of Mr. Bradbury, and that he was returning to fire the house when he was captured. He said that he was compelled by the other three to go with them to fire the barn, and that he was threatened with death if he told on them.

The whole trouble started about the removal of a lodge room off some land which Mr. Bradbury owned. The negroes did not want to move, and sought revenge in the torch. A message was sent the governor Tuesday morning asking a speedy trial for the four negroes, and it is probable that a number of other arrests will follow. Feeling is intense against the negroes under arrest, and there might be an outbreak at any time unless there is a speedy trial.

TWO MULES WERE DROWNED. Animals and Wagon Went Down Flat Chain Broke. A dispatch from Lexington to the State says two mules were drowned in the Saluda river at Dreher's ferry late Saturday afternoon when an attempt was made to cross on a flat operated by the county. The mules were hitched to a wagon loaded with brick, and as the driver started to enter the flat a link in the chain broke and the flat went out from under the team and all went down together. The wagon was later recovered. One of the mules belonged to John J. Dreher, the other to Thomas Shuler. Mr. Dreher's mule was valued at \$250, and Mr. Shuler's at \$150. No one seems to be directly responsible for the accident, the only reason assigned being the defective link in the chain.

AGED MAN KILLED BY TRAIN. John Ferguson Struck Dead by Seaboard Passenger Engine. At Rock Hill John Ferguson, sixty-nine years old, who lived near Catawba Junction, was killed Tuesday afternoon by being run over by a Seaboard passenger train. Mr. Ferguson lived near the Seaboard tracks on the plantation of John T. Spencer, and for some reason or other was coming along the track. Just where he was walking there is said to be a very sharp curve, and as the train, running at a good rate of speed, turned this curve, it was close upon Mr. Ferguson. Being very deaf he did not hear the whistle and was struck and almost instantly killed.

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BREAKS RECORD

Estimate Puts Yield of Cotton at Nearly Fifteen Million Bales.

MORE THAN EVER KNOWN

All But Four of the Cotton-Growing States Establish New Production Records—Figures for South Carolina Indicate Crop of Nearly Million and Half Bales.

The total production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1911-12 will amount to 7,121,713,000 pounds (not including linters), of 14,835,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, according to the first official estimate of the size of the crop issued at 2 p. m. Tuesday by the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture and made up from reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau of statistics throughout the cotton belt.

Heretofore the record cotton crop was that of the year 1904, when 13,433,012 bales, exclusive of linters, were grown. Other large crops were those of 1906, which was 13,273,809 bales, and 1905, when 12,241,799 bales were grown. In point of value, however, the crop of 1910, which was 11,938,616 bales, exclusive of linters, was the record one, the three being valued at \$420,320,000, the cotton seed at \$182,560,000, a total of \$602,880,000 as the aggregate value of the cotton crop of that year.

Conditions early in the growing season this year led to the belief that the crop would be one of record proportions. First estimates of the yields, based on the condition figures, placed the probable production well toward the figures of the biggest crop heretofore grown. The acreage on which cotton was planted this season was estimated by the department of agriculture to be 35,004,000 acres, a greater area than ever before planted to cotton in this country. This vast area exceeded the previous record of acreage by more than 2,500,000 acres, there having been planted 32,444,000 acres in 1908 and 32,403,000 acres last year. In the record production year of 1904 only 30,053,793 acres were planted.

Scorching hot and excessively dry weather during the middle of the summer caused considerable damage to cotton in many parts of the cotton belt. Later in the season weather conditions were distinctly favorable in most parts of the belt and the crop improved. The hot weather and drought, however, were responsible for a smaller yield this year than experts early in the season predicted as a result of the record acreage and splendid growing conditions then prevailing. One result of the hot weather was that the crop matured about two weeks earlier than usual.

The estimated production by States, in 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, with the acreage and yield comparisons for 1910, and the record years of 1906 and 1904 follows:

Table with columns: State, Acreage, 1911, 1910, 1906, 1904, Bales, Acreage. Lists data for Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, California, Texas.

Alabama. 1911. . . . . 1,600,000 3,815,000 1910. . . . . 1,194,250 3,623,000 1906. . . . . 1,261,522 3,658,000 1904. . . . . 1,448,157 3,611,781

Virginia. 1911. . . . . 23,000 37,000 1910. . . . . 14,813 34,000 1906. . . . . 16,195 47,199 1904. . . . . 13,862 36,000

North Carolina. 1911. . . . . 935,000 1,587,000 1910. . . . . 706,142 1,511,000 1906. . . . . 578,326 1,374,000 1904. . . . . 703,760 1,306,968

South Carolina. 1911. . . . . 1,480,000 2,705,000 1910. . . . . 1,163,501 2,626,000 1906. . . . . 875,181 2,389,000 1904. . . . . 1,151,170 2,313,875

CHASE OF BOLD THIEF

ROBBED A STORE WHERE LITTLE GIRL WAS CLERK.

After a Long Run, One Rascal Was Shot, Captured, But the Other Made His Escape.

With a severe flesh wound in the left leg, just below the knee, caused by a pistol ball from the weapon of one of his captors, Flux Suber, a negro, was lodged in the Lexington jail Friday night. According to the story told by the officers, Suber and Oscar Cook, another negro, entered the store of P. H. Stallings, the well-known dry goods merchant of Brookland, Friday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock, and proceeded to take possession of the store, when they found that only one clerk was in the store at the time—a young girl.

While one of the negroes was pretending to look at some socks the other picked up a half dozen pairs of pants, the best quality that was in the shop. When the negro who was looking at the socks was told by the young lady clerk that she could not make the proper change to complete the purchase, he said that was all right he would take two pair, thus saving her the trouble to secure the change.

At one time the young woman, who was very much frightened, attempted to leave the store to report the occurrence to the next door, but was met at the door by one of the negroes who had a drawn knife. Finally, however, the negroes rushed out, one of them carrying the bunch of pants, and the clerk at once reported what had happened.

In a very short while, it is said, a large posse was in pursuit, and so hot became the chase that the pants were dropped by one of the culprits. After a long chase across hill and dale the men in pursuit came upon Suber, who was commanded to halt. Instead of stopping the fugitive is said to have gotten faster and faster, and it was necessary to shoot him in the leg to effect his capture. Cook managed to escape.

Suber was carried back to Brookland, where his injuries were looked after by Dr. Geiger. Suber had been off the gang only a short while, having completed a sentence for larceny. For a while there was intense excitement in the little town, and it looked like the negroes were in danger of being summarily dealt with for their dastardly attempts.

WIFE'S DREAM SAVED HIM.

True Story About the Bricewille Mine Explosion.

A Bricewille, Tenn., dispatch says Hugh Larue, a miner employed in the Cross Mountain mine, in which there was an explosion Saturday, believes he owes his life to a dream his wife had Friday night. When he awoke Saturday morning and prepared to go to his daily task in the mine, Mrs. Larue told him she would not prepare dinner for him to carry to the mines, as she did not want him to work that day.

She then recited a dream she had, giving this as her reason for asking that her husband stay out of the mine. Mrs. Larue said that Friday night she dreamed she saw scores of miners, with their heads blown off, being carried out of the mine entrance; that she and her little children (and she has several) stood at the mine's mouth, watching the horrible sight.

Despite the fact that he had not missed a day from his work for many months, he was prevailed upon Saturday to remain out of the mines. It was only a short time after Mrs. Larue told of her dream until the explosion was announced. With tears of joy streaming down her face, she embraced her husband and thanked God that she had had the dream Friday night.

VERY MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Queer Story About Elloree and Lone Star Citizens.

The St. Matthews correspondent of The News and Courier says "late Sunday afternoon Sheriff Rast ruffed Jake Amaker, colored, handcuffed from the Elloree section and lodged him in jail. The negro had a cut, cut in one place and mach be sprinkled with shot, which he brought from Columbia. Investigation apparently revealed the fact that three prominent white men of Elloree and Lone Star, with this negro, went on a joy ride Saturday night to Columbia and ran into a box car at Cyces, near Columbia. At this point stories vary and conflict, but one of the white men is reported to have been shot. The negro is guilty of nothing at running like a turkey. The matter has created a sensation, as the parties are well known—Orangeburg times and Democrat.

CLEAN UP ALL TRASH.

Do So At Once. During the Christmas holidays when fireworks are more or less set off by old and young, it is well to have all trash removed, not only from the streets, but from the yards of residents and stores as well. The lots in rear of stores should receive special attention, and all trash and their combustible matter carefully removed from them.

Time to Pray.

A preacher, at the close of one of his sermons, said: "Let all in the house who are paying their debts stand up." Presently every man, woman and child, with one exception, rose to their feet.

The preacher seated them and said: "Now, every man not paying his debts stand up." The exception, a careworn, hungry-looking individual, clothed in his last summer suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position.

"How is it, my friend," asked the minister. "You are the only man not to meet his obligations?"

"I run a newspaper," he answered meekly. "And the brethren here who stood up are my subscribers, and—"

"Let us pray," exclaimed the minister.—Tampa Tribune.

THEY WILL WIN

Outlook Bright for Democrats if They Adopt Progressive Platform.

WHICH THEY SHOULD DO

This Is the Assurance Given the New York World by a Majority of the Democratic Leaders in and Out of Congress, Who Are Divided on Wilson and Harmon.

The New York World says many Democrats of high standing in political life all over the country have within the last few days answered for The World these questions: "What are the prospects of the success of your party candidate for the presidency if existing conditions continue as at present?" "Who in your estimation should be the candidate of the national convention of your party in order to enlist the support of the majority of voters in your state."

"What, in your judgment, should be the issues upon which your party should make its appeal to the voters of your state for their support?" "Do you believe that a 'conservative' or a 'progressive' policy would best contribute to the success of your party?"

"The answers show that Democrats everywhere are eager for the campaign, sure of their issues, and wholesomely confident of success. The World herewith presents them succinctly: "The tariff reform, said everyone, is the paramount issue.

"Progressive, rather than a conservative policy was in the platform of the majority. "Where choice of candidates was given it was singular to note that Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, ran even, with Champ Clark a good second; Representative Oscar W. Underwood and Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, next and scattering mention made of Senator John W. Kern, Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri; Governor John Burke, of North Dakota; Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts.

"Any good progressive Democrat, was the answer of a surprisingly large number. Supporters of Woodrow Wilson. "Woodrow Wilson was the first choice of these men among others: "Senator John Sharp Williams, of Missouri; Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon; Senator Martine, of New Jersey; Senator L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Congressman R. P. Hobson, of Alabama; Congressman Claude V. Stone, of Illinois; Congressman Eugene F. Kinkead, of New Jersey; Congressman Charles B. Smith, of New York; Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina; Congressman C. D. Carter, of Oklahoma; Congressman Rufus Hardy, of Texas; Congressman Alex. Sweek, of Oregon; State Chairman J. B. Thompson, of Oklahoma; Editor Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C.; State Chairman H. S. Martin, of Kansas.

Some Harmon Supporters. "Judson Harmon was the first choice of these men: "Congressman J. D. Post, of Ohio; Congressman T. T. Ansberry, of Ohio; Congressman Isaac K. Sherwood, of Ohio; Congressman William A. Ashbrooke, of Ohio; Congressman Alfred G. Allen, of Ohio; Congressman Steven B. Ayres, of New York; Congressman James P. Maher, of New York; Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, of New York; Congressman John Lamb, of Virginia; Congressman George F. Burgess, of Texas; Congressman Ben Cravens, of Arkansas; State Chairman William O. Ventries, of Tennessee; State Chairman J. S. Williams, of Texas; National Committeeman Edwin O. Wood, of Michigan; ex-Senator Henry D. Money, of Mississippi; ex-National Chairman William F. Harrierty, of Pennsylvania.

Champ Clark's Friends. "Among Champ Clark's "first and only choice" supporters are: "State Chairman N. F. Reed, of Iowa; Congressman Charles F. Bookner, of Missouri; Congressman William P. Borland, of Missouri; Congressman James E. Ellerbe, of South Carolina; Congressman Ben Johnson, of Kentucky. "Congressman Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, has the strong support of Senator Joseph F. Johnson, of Alabama, the Alabama congressional delegation and he is often mentioned as a "dark horse" elsewhere.

"Governor Marshall, of Indiana, has the strength of a "favorite son" and the hearty indorsement of Governor Lee Cruise, of Oklahoma, among others."

GONE JUST ONE YEAR.

Dorothy Arnold's Mysterious Disappearance Unsolved. Miss Dorothy Arnold, whose mysterious disappearance from her home in New York puzzled the police of two continents, will have been missing just one year last Monday. The absence was first made public on January 26, and since then various conflicting reports concerning the search for her have kept the public in a state of wonderment. John S. Keith, the Arnold family's lawyer, says the family believes the girl is dead and no other explanation can be conceived, as absolutely no clue as to what became of her has ever been found.

Diploma Given to Boys.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, presented diplomas of merit to twenty-one boys from the Southern States who have won prizes for raising large crops of corn and whose trip to the national capital is part of the award given to them by the States from which they came.

Lynching in Oklahoma.

At Valiant, Okla., a mob forced an entrance to the jail, secured a young negro, who refused to give his name, and hanged him to a tree at the Fair grounds, near the town. The negro was arrested on the charge of assaulting the twelve-year-old daughter of Lee Saunders.

TEDDY TO THE FORE

WAR BREAKS OUT IN THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Roosevelt's Friends Start the Trouble by Opposing Taft's Choice for Head of Campaign.

A dispatch from Washington says hostilities of an unexpected character and from an unlooked for quarter developed Tuesday among members of the Republican national committee and other prominent party leaders who are here in connection with the meeting to fix the time and place for the presidential nomination convention next summer.

Opposition to Col. Harry S. New of Indiana, the administration's candidate for chairman of the subcommittee on convention arrangements, was responsible for the ill feeling engendered. No settlement was reached, but some of President Taft's closest friends announce that they not only would insist upon the election of Mr. New, but upon naming a majority of the committee.

Only less interesting than the unlooked for controversy over the control of the subcommittee in charge of the convention was the exploitation throughout the day of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the possible candidate for the presidential nomination. The advocacy of Col. Roosevelt, but thinly veiled Monday, was open and promiscuously proclaimed Tuesday.

The advocates of Col. Roosevelt's nomination apparently based their arguments in his behalf upon the fact that at no time had the former president announced that he would not accept the nomination if it were tendered to him.

It was recognized that he would not openly become a candidate, they said, but they were busy sounding members of the national committee and other prominent Republicans as to their sentiment in regard to "forcing" the nomination upon the colonel. There were many who connected the open advocacy of Col. Roosevelt's nomination with the opposition to naming a committee of arrangements dominated by administration men.

It was apparent throughout the day that friends of Col. Roosevelt were endeavoring in every way possible to postpone action by the national committee which would definitely commit anybody to any man's candidacy. The Roosevelt enthusiasts frankly stated their hope lay in working up a demand for Col. Roosevelt to be expressed in the convention itself.

How Roosevelt Fooled Harriman. Mr. Roosevelt dismisses Wharton Barker's testimony before the Senate committee with the contemptuous remark that "I would as soon discuss a pipe-dream with an out-patient of Bedlam as discuss this nonsense." Mr. Roosevelt's sweeping denials of Barker's testimony have been long ago ceased to carry weight, and this is a case in which a convincing defense cannot easily be made out for him.

Mr. Barker says a distinguished financier, now dead, informed him three or four weeks before the 1904 election that Mr. Roosevelt "had made a bargain on the railroad question." By the terms of this bargain a railroad bill was to be brought in on recommendation of the President cutting off rebates and free passes, permitting the roads to make pooling arrangements and providing for maximum rates.

If E. H. Harriman is the distinguished financier to whom Mr. Barker refers, a careful study of the correspondence made public from the White House after the New York World printed the Sidney Webster letter will prove that Roosevelt made Harriman believe that he would make certain recommendations in his message in order to get Harriman to raise campaign funds for him.

As soon as he got the campaign booklet from Harriman, Roosevelt went completely back on the railroad magnate, as the facts related below will amply show. June 29, 1904, Mr. Roosevelt wrote from the White House to Mr. Harriman: "As soon as you come home I shall want to see you."

Oct. 10, 1904, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Harriman: "In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York, I should much like to have a few words with you."

Oct. 14, 1904, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Harriman: "A suggestion has come to me in a round-about way that you do not think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men."

In this same letter Mr. Roosevelt suggested that if Mr. Harriman did not think it best to come to Washington at that time, then "before I write my message I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign."

Mr. Harriman went to Washington in the closing days of the campaign. He returned to Wall street at once after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt and raised a fund of \$260,000 by which, he boasted, "at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."

Mr. Harriman was not consulted about the message, however, as he expected, and telephoned to Secretary Loeb Nov. 30. Mr. Harriman thought "that part of the message could be sent to me," meaning the part that referred to railroads. Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Harriman insisting that it was currency legislation that he intended to discuss with him, and that it was not possible to send out parts of the message in advance to anybody.

Mr. Harriman did not agree with all of Mr. Roosevelt's railroad recommendations and thought no more power should be conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1906 he refused to contribute to the Republican Congressional campaign fund. Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt denounced Mr. Harriman as "an undesirable citizen," and the Federal authorities pursued him until his death.

Governor Bleess says the newspapers are great liars. May be so, but the Governor-even will have to admit that all the liars are not in the newspaper business.

Royal BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Used and praised by the most competent and careful pastry cooks the world over The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes

HE WILL GO

Confident as to Future. Negro Bridegroom Asked Parson Who Performed Ceremony to Wait Until the Bride Got a Job.

The pastor of a large Baptist church in a neighboring city, whose congregation included many negroes, received recently a call from a young colored man and woman, a matrimony bent. The man had been a shiftless person and the woman was known as industrious. The preacher noticed that the bridegroom was all spruced up and concluded that the bride had made a proper member of society out of him, so he went ahead with the ceremony with a good deal of satisfaction.

He had it in mind not to accept a fee from these lowly members of his flock, but the bridegroom, with a beaming face, handed over the usual small envelope and departed with his Dinah before the preacher could protest. When the pastor opened the envelope later he read this note: "Dear Pastor: I am sorry I cannot pay you a fee now for uniting me in wedlock, but I spent all I had on wedding clothes. I will send you the money just as soon as Dinah gets to work again."

The preacher got a fee later from a very grateful Dinah, who seemed to think it proper that she should pay, and was overcome with surprise when the fee was given back to her as a wedding present.

SCIENTIFIC POINT CLEARED UP

Size of Water Particles Now Known to Change With the Age of Clouds. It seems rather singular to speak of the "age of clouds"—of "old clouds" and "young clouds," yet it really appears that such a distinction can be made, and that the discovery, as so frequently happens in matters scientific, was based upon a preceding mistake.

The conclusion was reached years ago in scientific quarters that the density of a cloud was proportioned to the number of water particles it contained, the water particles, in turn, depending upon the particles of dust present. Later, however, these same authorities ascertained that their first conclusion was wrong, and that in many clouds the density falls far short of proportionality with the number of water particles. Further investigation points to the fact that the size of the water particles changes with the "age" of the cloud. The clouds upon which the first observations were made must, it is thought, have been old clouds, and in them the water particles, being comparatively large appeared to be proportional to the density. But the later observations were made upon newly-formed or young clouds, in which the particles were small in size.

Friendship. Some one once asked Kingsley what was the secret of his strong, joyous life, and he answered: "I had a friend. Every evil man is a center of contagion, every good man is a center of healing. He provides an environment in which others can see God.