

CORN SHOW OPENS

COLUMBIA IS NOW THE MECCA OF THE FARMERS

CORN CLUB BOYS THERE

City Welcomes Visitors to Greatest Agricultural Event Ever Held in United States.—Exhibits From Twenty-seven States.—Display of Federal Government Never Before Equalled.

With innumerable flags and fancy decorations flying a glad welcome, the city of Columbia began Monday morning to receive visitors to the 5th National Corn Exposition, which opened its gates at 9 o'clock. It will continue two weeks, and during this time it is expected that it will be visited by thousands of people from various sections of the country, who will come to it to study the fundamental principles in agriculture which are demonstrated in all its varied exhibits.

The Exposition embraces exhibits from some 27 state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, a great and comprehensive exhibit from the Federal department of agriculture, representing all the numerous phases of activity of this department, and various other exhibits, all devoted to the fundamental purpose of the Exposition—the betterment of agriculture and the enrichment of rural life.

Many strangers visited the grounds Monday morning, and the series of structures which house the agricultural exhibits have been alive with the demonstrations of the exhibits, the operation of the modern farm machinery in the machinery exhibit portion of the building, and with the college yells and the eager exclamations of the corn club boys, who are here to attend the prize winners' school, which began its sessions Monday morning.

The installation of the various exhibits has been completed, and with the elaborate floral decorations all in place, and the mammoth painting around the main educational hall completed, the scene presented is one of striking beauty. Every exhibit has a group of agricultural specialists to explain the various points of interest, and to discuss farm problems with the visitors.

The opening exercises were held Monday afternoon beginning at four o'clock, in the presence of a large throng of city people and visitors. The leading merchants of the city closed their doors at 3:30 o'clock to allow opportunity to all to attend the Exposition. Addresses were delivered by Mayor T. C. Thompson, of Chattanooga; Mayor W. H. Gibbs, of Columbia; and Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina. The Exposition will be open throughout the two weeks from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock in the evenings, and every night the structures will be brilliantly illuminated throughout, showing the elaborate decorative effects to their best advantage. The whole Exposition is completed within one set of walls, and is equipped with all conveniences, including dining hall, rest rooms, and a large number of rest rooms, and the entire day in the Exposition, studying the educational exhibits and getting acquainted with the many farm methods and principles demonstrated.

The great exhibit from the Federal department of agriculture, the best the department has ever put out, has aroused the wonder of all visitors. Many have spent hours studying some single feature of this exhibit. In addition to giving a grand review of the work of the department, this exhibit deals fundamentally with many agricultural problems, especially those which are peculiar to the South.

Beginning Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the government is exhibiting a number of interesting and instructive moving picture films at the Fifth National Corn Exposition. The pictures are to be shown every afternoon and every evening. The admission charge, 50c for adults and 25c for children under 12 years of age, covers the entire Exposition, and, of course, there is no extra charge for these pictures or any of the other educational demonstrations.

Among the reels shown is one dealing exclusively with the cattle tick, the destructive insect which is doing so much damage in the South, amounting from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The complete life story of the cattle tick will be shown in moving picture films, from the eggs to the adult insect, and the various methods of the tick eradication will also be shown upon the screen. This film will be accompanied by lectures from Dr. E. M. Nighberr, of Atlanta, of the United States department of agriculture. These films are now making their first public appearance, having been recently completed after two years of investigation in getting pictures.

Other highly interesting films show the course of the milk supply from "cow to customer", the meat inspection in the United States department of agriculture, and the great live stock parade at Seattle. Government men are in charge of the demonstrations.

Demonstrations of the cattle dipping vat at the fifth National Corn Exposition commenced Tuesday morning at ten o'clock at the Exposition grounds. Cattle were dipped, and this method of eradicating the cattle tick, one of the destructive insects of the South, will be explained by representatives of the Federal department of agriculture, which is putting on this interesting exhibit. The vat is under the direction of Dr. J. Francis Fahy, of the United States bureau of animal industry.

Demonstrations of the vat will be given daily throughout the Exposition at ten o'clock, two o'clock in the afternoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, according to announcements from Dr. Fahy Monday night.

The cattle will be dipping vat at the Exposition grounds, and the operation will be fully explained to all persons interested.

Senator Tillman was reelected on Tuesday without opposition, Senator Young's effort to hold up the election did not even meet with a second.

STRIKERS GIVE TROUBLE

ONE MAN KILLED IN A ROW WITH LAW OFFICERS.

Twelve Other People Were Wounded.

Some of Whom it is Thought Will Die From Injuries.

At Pittsburg, Pa., deputy sheriffs and strikers from the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, clashed Tuesday and one man was killed and twelve persons injured, several fatally. All the wounded except two deputy sheriffs and a policeman, were spectators. Among the injured are several women and a six-months-old child.

The deputy sheriffs and strikers collided in one of the principal streets of Rankin borough, which adjoins that city. The county officers, armed with revolvers and rifles, and the strikers armed with revolvers and stones, battled for one hour within an area of two squares.

The rioting and shooting ended when the deputy sheriffs retreated within the fence of the mill. The dead man, George Kozley, was shot twice in the stomach.

The strike started less than a week ago. They are paid at the rate of 19c an hour. They are demanding 30c an hour. The first outbreak occurred last Saturday night, when strikers and policemen of Rankin clashed.

Nine persons were injured, a majority of them officers. A number of shots were fired without effect Sunday was quiet, owing to the presence of Sheriff Judd Bruff, of Allegheny County, with a large force of deputies. During Saturday night, however, the strikers took possession of the hills surrounding Rankin Borough, building bonfires.

Occasionally shots were directed toward the yards of the mill. Early Monday morning the deputy sheriffs dispersed the strikers, extinguished the fires and Sheriff Bruff issued an order closing all saloons. This was followed later by the probably fatal stabbing of a deputy sheriff, whose assailants escaped.

Tuesday Burgess J. Knox Milligan, of Rankin, issued a proclamation declaring the borough in a state of riot and being a "dead line" of 300 yards around the plant, warning all children from the streets and continuing the order to keep all saloons closed.

MRS. LONGSTREET'S OFFER. Wants Confederate Veterans to Help General Sickles.

"I will raise the money to relieve Gen. Sickles of his embarrassment if New York pushes the prosecution and none of his Northern friends go to his aid. The ragged, maimed veterans of the South will rush to respond to the need of one of the most gallant soldiers America ever knew."

This statement was made Monday by Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the Confederate general at Gainesville, Ga., where she lives, after the publication of her telegram to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, at New York, and the State Attorney General, at Albany, offering aid in the soldier's financial difficulties.

"My husband always spoke of Gen. Sickles as the hero of Gettysburg," the statement continues. They were opposed to each other in that bloody battle of the war, and Gen. Longstreet, in the last autograph letter he ever wrote, September 19, 1902, to Gen. Sickles, told him that the taking of the peach orchard by Sickles' corps won the battle for the Union forces.

"It was Gen. Longstreet's detachment that shot off the leg of the brave Union general, but, as Gen. Longstreet said: 'Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on Gettysburg, for he has the hearts of Americans.'"

TO WEAR THE GREY

GETTYSBURG TO SEE THE OLD UNIFORM AGAIN

OLD CONFEDS TO DON IT

Pennsylvania Governor Disposes of Vexed Question When He Declares That Southern Veterans Will be Welcome Whether They Wear Citizens' Attire or Their Tattered Confederate Grey.

The News and Courier says Gen. C. Irvine Walker has just returned from a conference of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission, with the representatives from the various States, Governor Tener of Pennsylvania and others, held last week at Philadelphia. The meeting was a most pleasant and profitable one. Much progress was made in the necessary arrangements for the celebration to be held July 1-4.

The only matter of general interest to the South was the question reached as to the Confederate Veterans appearing in their grey and bearing their colors at the celebration. At the first Conference, held October 1910, it was agreed that it was best for all that all Veterans appear in citizens' dress, as American citizens and not as soldiers, and that only the flag of the country should be displayed upon the field.

This gave great dissatisfaction to many Veterans, Union as well as Confederate. Just about as many posts of the G. A. R. wanted to appear in blue as there were camps of U. C. V. who wished to come in grey.

The matter was brought up and most forcibly presented by Gen. Felix H. Robertson, commanding the Texas division, U. C. V., and representative from Texas. Among other things he said: "We were forced into the Union, and now we ask that you take us as we are. Allow the old Confederates to go to Gettysburg in their tattered uniforms. If you decide that these grey uniforms must be left at home, a large number of those who wear them will refuse to attend the great encampment."

Gen. J. Thompson Brown, representative from Virginia, and Sergt. J. C. Scarborough, representative from North Carolina, thought every one should wear what pleased. Gen. C. Irvine Walker said that Veterans of both armies will certainly wear their badges; why not their uniforms if they want to?"

The discussion was closed and the question settled, when Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, said: "I want it well understood by the whole Confederate soldiery that you are coming as guests of the State of which I have the honor to be the Chief Executive, and it will make no difference to him or the State whether the man from the South comes in citizens' attire or wears the old grey uniform. Whether the uniform be blue or grey, the wearer will be heartily welcome. No one has greater admiration for the Confederate soldier and for the superior manner in which he fought his battles than I have. As Pennsylvania is the host, all that need concern you, as representatives of the several Southern states, is the bringing of your Veteran soldiers here. Pennsylvania will do the rest, and we hope our guests will enjoy the occasion as much as we will. The hospitable words of Governor Tener were received with great applause, and thus it was decided that the old Confederates could come as they pleased and would be most warmly welcomed. A most marked feature of the conference was the respect and consideration shown the representatives of the Southern States, and the cordial comradeship shown by the Union Veterans.

None of the Southern States, but several of the other states, have yet made appropriations to pay the transportation of their Veterans—not for want of interest, but from the financial difficulties which embarrass them. So, the Confederate Veterans who go will have to pay their own transportation expenses, but will be cared for when they reach the field. The United States Government and the State of Pennsylvania are erecting a modern camp to accommodate at least 40,000 Veterans, and under the skillful direction of Major J. E. Normyle, United States army, will have a complete and commodious camp. There will be issued cots, blankets, mess equipments; quarters and cooking utensils will be supplied; hospitals, if unfortunately any such may be needed, will be provided, and every thing will be done for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the Veterans.

Gen. Walker has been appointed by the commission, its Southern representative, and will be most happy to give any information to his comrades. There will soon be issued a circular of such detailed information as now can be given, and the same will be distributed among the Veterans of the South.

An additional attraction for the trip will be that the Confederate monument at Arlington, which the U. S. C. have raised, will be unveiled on Memorial Day, Sunday, July 16. The railroads will give a lay-over privilege of ten days in Washington so that all the Confederates, returning from Gettysburg, may attend the unveiling.

The monument to Robt. E. Lee and the Virginians, which the State of Virginia is now erecting at Gettysburg, can hardly be ready for unveiling at the time of the Gettysburg celebration, as had been hoped and contracted for. This monument will be erected on the very spot where Lee stood to witness Pickett's glorious charge:

"Surely," said Gen. Walker, "any Confederate can go to a place consecrated by a monument to Lee!"

Commenting on the effort to get up a fight on Senator Tillman by some members of the General Assembly, Brother Banks, of the Anderson Mail, says: "Now witness the old lion at bay. The victor in many a bloody battle on the open field, he is belabored by the jungle insects that swarm. But there is fight in the old lion yet and we would take the liberty to post a placard: 'Notice, Don't tweak his tail.'"

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE

(Continued from page one.)

eventful afternoon and rode to Arlington—the mecca and inspiration of his thoughts—rode slowly—with the great capitol at his back and his home to the front—with this quarter of a century record behind him and only his Virginia hills in front—rode in a Gethsemane of thought and anguish! He had been offered supreme command—"Where shall this sword fight?"

"Reared in a day when his application to West Point was considered to mean that he represented his state there, rather than the country—reared in a day when state loyalty meant patriotism—the question for him was, 'shall I draw sword for the general government against my own state?' Mrs. Lee says that all during that night while she kept vigil below, she could hear him pacing his floor above her, and every now and then he would kneel in prayer. General Lee in prayer! To what God did he pray—and what was he asking of that God? Oh! men and women, I believe that future generations, and the verdict of history, shall decide that when he prayed that night his prayer was to the God of Right and that the prayer, 'Oh God what is my duty?' No matter what he heard in answer, 'No matter what the duty of others, it is right for Robert E. Lee to fight for Virginia at any cost, at any sacrifice!"

"And so he wrote with a breaking heart his letter of resignation saying, 'Never again shall I draw this sword except in defence of my native state.'"

"I proclaim that this sword was unsheathed for naught that could be seen or heard or handled—but for honor, loyalty and right as the God of right let him see it! The Confederate army did not fight for slavery—but for Principle as God gave them the vision to see it!"

"Oh, ye inheritors of the memory of Robert E. Lee, is he the ideal of your civilization, the guiding star of your success? . . . There are worse things than war, worse things than the pillaging of cities—'brutal war is dreadful but brutal Peace is worse! There is some excuse for the war maddened soldier rushing into burn and pillage—but Oh the cold blooded greed of commercialism—that believes in things tangible and not Eternal principles! If you lose your idealism, young men and women of the South, you can not claim the precious heritage of your fathers!"

Lee and Appomattox. "Charles Francis Adams, noble foe and generous enemy, most sympathetic critic of General Lee, says that at Appomattox General Lee rose to the true height of his greatness. These were the circumstances—our beloved General, E. P. Alexander, states in his history that there on the night before the surrender there entered into the tent of General Lee a group of Confederate officers who urged upon him that he escape and with his officers join Gen. Joseph Johnson in North Carolina, letting the men disperse through the South, they said 'General Lee, you can't surrender.' Chas. Francis Adams says the history of the country for the next fifty years depended upon Lee at that moment—'peruilla warfare could have been kept up indefinitely, the decision was his and he turned to them and said, 'Gentlemen, we are Christian people—we have done all in our power in honorable warfare, further fighting would mean useless slaughter—now we must accept the issue.'"

"General Lee in this decision saved his nation from countless woes. . . ."

"His last decision was when he must decide what to do with his life. Few know how many offers he received. An English nobleman offered him an estate and an income amounting to fifteen thousand a year. But he answered: 'I must share the fate of our Southern people.'"

"Among many other offers of support and comfort, an insurance company offered him a large income just for the use of his name—his eyes flashed and he replied: 'Gentlemen, my name is not for sale.' Such a name can not be bought for all the riches of the earth. He refused all these offers and went to Lexington, where the school founded by Washington had been almost completely ruined by the reckless dash of Hunter and he said: 'I have a self-imposed task—I have led young men into battle; I must teach them the duties of life.'"

"And so for the succeeding years, with his beautiful character, his splendid example and noble life, he climbed ever upward. And so one day again he triumphed—the day Lexington he died, and he was laid to rest in the tomb of his ancestors, stirring while he mounted to ride down the streets of gold."

"And he still is calling to the young men of the South, come up higher, higher, higher!"

BULLET INTO HER HEART. Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Commits Suicide at Greenville.

Miss Annie Allen, the pretty fourteen-year-old daughter of Walter Allen, committed suicide Monday by shooting herself in the heart with a 32-calibre revolver. Only one bullet was fired, and this caused the instantaneous death of the young girl. No note or message was left by her. The suicide lived with her father and mother in the suburbs of Greenville and the deed was committed in a wooded near the cottage. Walter Allen, the father of the girl, was convicted some years ago of the murder of Henry Trawmyle, a moon tainer, and was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. A letter escaped, but repented of breaking prison, returned after a few weeks of liberty and told the prison warden that he had come to spend the rest of his days. About two years ago he was found to have tuberculosis and was pardoned.

GETS ENTIRE VOTE

NO EFFORT IS MADE TO DEFEAT SENATOR TILLMAN

DESPITE MANY RUMORS

The House and Senate, Voting Separately, Carry Out the Wishes of the People Expressed in the Primary Without Dissenting Voice. Despite Rumors to the Contrary.

There was no whisper of opposition Tuesday, and so far as the official records will show, the re-election of United States Senator B. R. Tillman was unanimous. Every vote that was recorded in response to the call of the clerk, both in the House and in the Senate, was for Benjamin R. Tillman.

If there was at any time an effort to organize opposition to Senator Tillman, it completely "petered out", and some of those who seemed to be most offended by Senator Tillman's recent communication with reference to alleged objectionable influences joined in seconding the nomination and recorded their votes in his favor.

On the House side there were one hundred and sixteen votes cast, the other eight members being either absent or out of the hall at the time. Speaker Smith, among those absent, was excused by resolution to attend the opening exercises of the Corn Exposition, but before leaving the hall he asked that his vote be recorded as having been cast for Senator Tillman's re-election.

Formal nomination of Senator Tillman for re-election was made by Mr. Courtney, of Edgefield, and in so doing he spoke briefly of the services that had been rendered by Senator Tillman to the State and nation.

The House and Senate both having cast their vote in favor of the re-election of Senator Tillman, the balloting being necessary Tuesday according to the Federal statutes, there is nothing further to be done now, except having the two houses meet in joint assembly, when the result will be formally ratified and Senator Tillman will, on the fourth of March, as the result of his unanimous re-election Tuesday, begin his fourth term as United States Senator from South Carolina.

There was not at any time the slightest possibility of the defeat of Senator Tillman because the members of both branches were pledged to abide by the result of the primary. The only thing might have been a delay, which might possibly have resulted in complications on the tying up of the election by the presentation of "favorite sons", but it all vanished when the show-down came and all realized that the members could not have voted against the result of the primary whatever may have been their feelings with reference to the charges that might have hurt the feelings of some. All seemed to realize that the whole thing is the game of politics.

TWO MEN ARE BADLY HURT. Victims of the Premature Explosion of Some Dynamite.

In a premature explosion at the Caspans Stone Company's plant, near Lexington, at noon Monday, Lucius Bickley, a young white man, and Willie Lorick, a negro, were seriously and dangerously wounded. Young Bickley lost his right eye with a possibility of losing his eyesight entirely, and he is otherwise seriously injured. Lorick, the negro, is more dangerously wounded, being almost completely incised from the waist up.

The two men were rushed to hospitals in Columbia by Dr. P. D. Derrick, the company's surgeon, where operations were performed. How the accident occurred, no one seems to know, other than that Lorick was tampering a charge when it suddenly exploded. Bickley was standing nearby and both were blown into the air by the discharge, it is said. Young Bickley had not been working at the quarry long and the terrible accident is much deplored.

SHOT WOMAN AND BABY. But Fugitive Had Escaped While Posse Stormed House.

In a fight between a sheriff's posse and John Baran, an outlaw, at the latter's home, near Ridge, Burney and arrested such a furor among the neighbors Monday, a woman and child were shot to death by officers. Baran escaped.

The posse had gone to the cabin determined to capture Baran, for shooting Charles Rooke, of the Manning home, near Ridge, Burney and arrested such a furor among the neighbors Monday, a woman and child were shot to death by officers. Baran escaped.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

SOME SCHOOL FACTS

THEY SHOULD BE STUDIED BY ALL OF OUR PEOPLE.

They Show That South Carolina Lags Way Behind Many Other States in Education.

Opportunities for its influence on educators and law-makers, upon the eve of the assembling of many State legislatures, there is published a 100-page report of an important comparative study of State school systems of the forty-eight states, made by the division of education maintained under the Russell Sage foundation.

None of the commonwealths composing the federal union has a school system free from weak points, and the foundation issues this notable summary of its recent investigation at this time, in order to bring these weak points to the attention of educators and to place in the hands of State legislators an authoritative statement of present public school conditions.

Copies of the bulletin have been distributed among newspapers and magazines, colleges, principals of normal schools, city school superintendents, governors and State superintendents of public instruction, and a copy has been forwarded to every member of every State legislature appointed to meet in 1913.

We agree with The State that South Carolinians will find nothing in this remarkable document to induce in them a feeling of complacency, in respect of the provision made by their State for elementary public schools. South Carolina is ranked as follows among the forty-eight states: Forty-seventh in general efficiency.

Forty-eighth in educational expenditure per child of school age. Forty-sixth in average annual salary per teacher.

Forty-fifth in the average number of days' schooling given each child of school age.

Forty-fifth in the number of pupils in high schools and colleges relatively to the number attending public and private elementary schools.

Rhode Island has the longest school year of any State—193 days; but if these 193 days of schooling were divided equally among the children of school age in the State, the result would be 116 days of schooling each. The Sage report terms this the "effective school year", and compares forty-eight states on that conservative basis.

Rated by this standard, South Carolina provides fifty days of schooling for every child of school age. South Carolina's annual expenditure per child of school age is \$3. Washington is \$32, or nearly eleven times as much. South Carolina's investment in school property—buildings, sites, etc.—aggregating \$3,250,000, is only \$6 per child of school age, as against \$115 in Massachusetts and \$111 in New York.

Our rank among the States in this respect is forty-seventh, Mississippi alone holding a lower position. Forty-eighth and lowest place is held by South Carolina in respect of current expenditure per child of school age. The average percentage of attendance among enrolled pupils in South Carolina is 71.8, which gives us the rank of twenty-one among the forty-eight states.

South Carolina teachers receive an average annual salary of but \$212—considerably less than \$1 per day. California teachers are paid, on the average, \$918 per year each. Compare figures with the average annual earnings of carpenters in the United States \$892; of coal miners \$690; of factory workers, \$550; of common laborers, \$513; and of teachers, \$485; and remember also that one Southern State rents its convicts to contractors at a little more than \$400 each per year, while it pays its public school teachers, on an average, slightly over \$300 each.

PRIEST SHOT HIMSELF

LOVE FOR A DIVORCED WOMAN LED TO TRAGEDY.

The Last Night He Spent in Apartments With Woman He Loved, and There He Committed Suicide.

His love for Mrs. Alice Crespy, one of his parishioners, a divorced woman, eccentric in character and behavior, caused the Abbe Chassaigne, curate of the parish of St. Hilare, in Agen, France, to commit suicide by sending a bullet through his forehead. The dead body was found in the apartments of Mrs. Crespy the day after the bishop had ordered the transfer of the abbe from Agen to Montastruc to prevent a scandal.

This news of the abbe's death was first conveyed to the police by Mrs. Crespy after she had summoned a doctor to her home.

Mrs. Crespy long ago declared her love for the abbe and wrote poems in his honor. After he killed himself she put on deep mourning and sent letters to French newspapers in which she declared the abbe's soul was "noble, beautiful, and proud and his sufferings superhuman. On the one hand were stern and bitter duty and sacrifice and torment; on the other his ever-growing love for me."

She deplored the fact that the bishop had exiled himself to Montastruc and declared the abbe had said that such a transfer would drive him mad. Mrs. Crespy urged that the newspapers hand her over to the cruel world, but defend his name.

Describing her last night with the abbe, Mrs. Crespy says they were about to part when the abbe asked that she read two of his favorite poems. Then he took her head between his hands and said, "My little love." Later he started upstairs with some books to read during his hours of solitude, and a few minutes later shot himself through the head.

RELIEVED TO BE EMBEZZLER. Serious Charge Against Member of Wyoming House.

Alleging that E. H. Mansou, a member of the Wyoming Legislature, is F. E. Roberts, wanted in McJannet county, West Virginia, for illegally obtaining \$900 of school funds in 1903. Sheriff J. F. Johnson, of that county, Friday presented Governor Joseph M. Carey at Cheyenne, a request from Governor Glasscock for a requisition for Mansou. Mansou, although elected on a Republican ticket, voted with the Democrats in the organization of the House. He has stated that he would not support United States Senator Warren for re-election.

Some Words of Caution. The Spartanburg Herald says "the sad death in this city of a young man who took a poison tablet by mistake calls attention to a danger to which almost any one of us is liable. In the medicine cupboard of nearly every home there is poison in some form—carbolic acid, laudanum, wood alcohol, or one of different antiseptics or disinfectants. None but the most imprudent fail to label the poison bottles or boxes, but even with this precaution it often happens, as in the case referred to, that in the night time a medicine is sought, and the label not being carefully read, the poison resembling the medicine is taken instead. The safest plan is to keep the poisons elsewhere, under lock and key."

Wear Corn Exposition Badges. The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says in honor of the opening day of the National Corn Exposition at Columbia, most of the members of the House of Representatives Monday wore upon their lapels the official badge of the Exposition, which attracted attention on account of its beauty. The badges were presented by Representative A. F. Lever, who saw that no Representative was overlooked. Mr. Lever says that this is the first time, so far as he can ascertain, that the membership of the House has joined in such a tribute to an agricultural product.

The Spartanburg Journal says Senator Tillman's reply to a message of Blease, submitted to the general assembly Tuesday, is a strong, dignified and sensible document which, in itself, acquits the Senator of at least one of the Governor's charges, that of being of feeble mind. Senator Tillman takes up each of the Governor's charges separately, makes known the real facts, and produces statements and arguments that will convince any thinking person.

He is interested in the laymen's conference that is to be held early in February, preceding a campaign by Methodist churches to raise money for missionary work in Cuba, but he must leave for Chattanooga before that conference begins.

GIVES ALL HE MAKES

COVENANT MADE YEARS AGO TO BE FULFILLED

MONEY GOES TO CHURCH

Beginning at the First of the Year All the Earnings of Twenty-One Five-Cent Stores of H. Z. Duke in Texas Will be Given by Him to Charity.

The Atlanta Journal says that H. Z. Duke, who went west from Carroll County, Ga., to grow up with the country, has covenanted to devote his twenty-one nickel stores to God.

He and his wife agreed with their conscience three years ago to turn the earnings of his stores to the uses of Christianity when his savings should amount to \$100,000. He then had \$50,000.

Within a year he had \$75,000; within another year his savings were little short of \$100,000; last year the sum he named was completed, and on the first day of this year he entered upon his covenant. As he explained Wednesday morning at the home of his brother-in-law, A. P. Morgan, at Oakland City, he will conduct the twenty-one nickel stores during the remainder of his life, purely in the interest of God.

Every penny earned from the candles, the toys, the thousand and one things of a nickel store, will be used in the Christian church. These stores will support missionaries, they will pay the salaries of ministers, they will comfort the needy, they will furnish the lessons of Christianity to the untaught. The nickel stores scattered through Texas will spread a Christian influence throughout the states and to foreign lands.

Mr. Duke married in Carroll County years ago, and set forth for the west to find a young man's country. With \$700 he entered business. His one-room store was the size of a close-in modern flat and his stock in trade would furnish one counter of the smallest of his twenty-one nickel stores.

But even then he gave a tenth of his earnings to Christian work. Bit by bit the store grew, and finally other nickel stores of H. Z. Duke's appeared in other western towns. They seemed to meet with instant success. Wherever he established a nickel store he prospered. And as he prospered he increased his gifts to the church.

"I believe," he said Wednesday morning, "that these gifts were the secret of my success. They taught me many things. They impressed upon me the value of money; they convinced me of the necessity of method and system in all things; they showed me how essential it is to have more than petty interests."

"At last I decided that I had earned enough, and I told my wife that whatever else I earned should be given to the church and work of the church. She agreed that when I had \$100,000 I should stop earning money for myself or for any one but God, and we made a covenant of that sort. I am now keeping it."

"Last year I made something over \$24,000, and I think that by increasing the number of my stores I can increase these earnings to \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year, all of which shall be used as I have agreed."

"I am a member of the First Baptist church of Dallas. I am sixty years old and I joined the church at the age of thirty-five years. During a large part of my life I have devoted a part of my means to the church."

"When I first went west I met a man, a lawyer, named R. L. Rudy, who gave a tenth of his income to the church work. He gave with such little effort and got such good from his giving that my pastor, Mr. McConnell, and myself decided we would do the same thing. We were not willing to let any one else get more out of religion than we did. So we also began tithing, and I found that this giving to God was the greatest experience of my life. No man, no matter what his condition, no matter what his responsibilities, should give less than one-tenth to the church. Only then can he know the full benefits of religion."

"As I made more money I gave more. From a tenth, I increased my gifts to a seventh, then to a fifth, and now to all. During the first year that I began systematically giving to the church my offering amounted to \$110; second year, \$154; third, \$260; fourth, \$338; fifth, \$330; sixth, \$230; sixth, \$662; seventh, \$556; eighth, \$250; ninth, \$555; tenth, \$1,040; eleventh, \$650; twelfth, \$1,143; thirteenth, \$2,472; fourteenth, \$3,378; seventeenth, \$1,604; eighteenth, \$2,300."

In a pamphlet published by him at the request of the Baptist laymen of Texas, he gives his experience of "Fifteen Years of Tithing."