

AN ADDRESS TO MOTHERS

President Roosevelt Made a Vigorous and Wholesome Address.

THE GLORY OF TRUE MOTHERHOOD

In an Address Before a National Gathering the President Emphasizes the Prime Importance of a Wholesome Home Life to the Perpetuity of the Nation and the Happiness of the Individual.

Washington, Special.—An address by President Roosevelt was the feature of the evening session of the National Congress of Mothers, now holding its triennial convention at the Metropolitan M. E. church. There was an immense attendance. The President was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the congress. He read his speech, but occasionally interjected some extemporaneous remarks to emphasize a point. The President spoke as follows:

"In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to counterbalance the splendors and triumphs. It is not a good thing that cities grow at disproportionate speed relative to the country; for the small land owners, the men who own their little homes, and therefore to a very large extent the men who till farms, the men of the soil, who are the foundation of lasting national life in every state; and if the foundation becomes either too weak or too narrow, the superstructure, no matter how attractive, is in imminent danger of falling.

"But far more important than the question of the occupation of our citizens is the question of how their family life is conducted. No matter what that occupation may be, as long as there is a real home and as long as those who make up that home do their duty to one another, to their neighbors and to the State, it is of minor consequence whether the man's trade is plied in the country or the city, whether it calls for the work of the hands or for the work of the head.

"But the nation is in a bad way if there is no real home, if the family is not of the right size, if the man is not a good husband and father, if he is brutal or cowardly or selfish, if the woman has lost her sense of duty, if she is sunk in rapid self-indulgence or has let her nature be twisted so that she pursues a sterile pseudo-intellectuality to that great and beautiful development of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made and self-sacrifice undergone.

HOME LIFE ALL-IMPORTANT.

"In the last analysis the welfare of the State depends absolutely upon whether or not the average family, the average man and woman and their children, represent the best of citizenry; fit for the foundation of a great nation; and if we fail to appreciate this we fail to appreciate the root morality upon which all healthy civilization is based.

DIVISION OF LABOR BY SEX.

"There are certain old truths which will be true as long as the world endures, and which no amount of progress can alter. One of these is the truth that the primary duty of the husband is to be the home maker, the bread-winner for his wife and children, and that the primary duty of the woman is to be the helpmeet, the housewife and mother. The woman should have ample educational advantages, but save in exceptional cases the man must be, and she need not be, and generally ought not to be trained for a life-long career as the family bread-winner; and, therefore, after a certain point the training of the two must normally be different because the duties of the two are normally different. This does not mean inequality of function, but it does mean that normally there must be dissimilarity of function. On the whole, I think the duty of the woman the more important the more difficult, and the more honorable of the two; on the whole I respect the woman who does her duty even more than I respect the man who does his.

WOMAN'S WORK THE NOBLER.

"No ordinary work done by a man is either as hard or responsible as the work of a woman who is bringing up a family of small children; for upon her time and strength demands are made not only every hour of the day but often every hour of the night. She may have to get up night after night to take care of a sick child, and yet must by day continue to do all her household duties as well; and if the family means are scant she must usually enjoy even her rare holidays taking her whole brood of children, taking care of all women. Above all our sympathy and regard are due to the struggling wives among those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain people, and whom I think to have been the most honorable and desirable task.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

State Superintendent Martin Writes Letter to County Superintendents. Mr. O. B. Martin, State superintendent of education, is planning a series of conferences at which he hopes to meet as many county superintendents of education and their boards as possible. In a letter to the county superintendents, he says: "I wish to discuss with you various plans for our work during the coming year. I especially desire to confer in regard to summer schools, libraries, the school building act, and other recent legislation. I think that we can facilitate the work by coming together and making mutual suggestions. To this end, therefore, I shall be at the following places on the following dates, and I wish to urge you to meet me at the place most convenient to you: "Clemson College, March 14, 10 a. m.; Hartsville (high school), March 16, 10 a. m.; Orangeburg (Supt. Mellichamp's office), March 24, 10 a. m.; Chester (Supt. Knox's office), March 27, 10 a. m.; Greenwood (Supt. Banger's office), March 29, 10 a. m.; Spartanburg (Supt. Elmors's office), March 30, 10 a. m.; Charleston (Supt. Wang's office), April 4, 12 m. Please let me know as early as possible where you can meet me and also whether you wish members of your board will be present."

State Superintendent Martin Writes Letter to County Superintendents.

Superintendent Martin has received an invitation to address at the next annual meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association to be held at Mammoth Cave, Ky., June 21-23. This meeting comes so near to the opening of the State Summer schools that Mr. Martin is afraid that he shall be unable to accept.

Superintendent Martin received a check last week for \$1,000 from Dr. S. A. Green, general agent of the Peabody board. This money is to be used in aiding the summer schools work.

The department of education has received many inquiries in regard to Senator Mauldin's bill for celebrating Calhoun's birthday in the public schools as "South Carolina day." The bill is on the senate calendar and will likely pass next session. It does not provide for a holiday, but also because it comes at a time when the schools are in session.

Scuppernons by the Carload.

Mr. E. J. Watson, commissioner of immigration, has been in communication with one of the largest wine manufacturing concerns in Missouri, with a view to the opening of a market for South Carolina raised scuppernons, this grape growing so generally and easily in almost every portion of the State. Commissioner Watson stated yesterday that he had just been advised by the concern that it would "be in a position to take all the scuppernon grapes that may be offered this fall, if the scale of prices can be arranged satisfactory, but also because it comes at a time when the schools are in session."

An Aged Convict.

Portman Agnel, a negro of advanced age who is serving a sentence on the chain gang in Greenville county for violation of the dispensary law, is said to be the oldest convict in the State. His petition has been sent to Gov. Heyward asking for him to be pardoned. The convict is too old to work, is confined to the jail, is 65 years of age and has nine children, all but one of whom have deserted him, and this one is a child 11 years old.

Rock Hill Pastor Resigns.

Rock Hill, Special.—Rev. J. C. Jones, pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, has resigned his charge here to take up work in California. He will begin his new duties about the 1st of April. Mr. Jones has been pastor of the church here and in Yorkville for several years, but recently he has devoted his entire time to this parish. He has also done much work in Lancaster, Blacksburg and other towns of this section. The expressions of regret heard since his decision to leave Rock Hill have been many and sincere. Mr. Jones is a man of rare personality and has endeared himself to the community as a whole irrespective of his own church.

Wants a Reward Offered.

Gov. Heyward has received from Mr. Simeon E. Smith of Barnwell an appeal for the State to offer a reward in addition to that which he has already offered for the arrest of the party who killed his brother, W. T. Smith, Jr., of Williston. Mr. Simeon E. Smith is a lawyer of Barnwell and has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the guilty party. He states that he is willing to double the amount if necessary.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Charlotte Cotton Market and General Cotton Market.

Heavy Sales of Fertilizers.

The sales of fertilizers appears to be increasing. In the eight days of March, the State treasurer has received over \$17,600 from the tag tax against 7,600 tons last year. This shows an increase of nearly \$1,000 a day. For the months of January and February there had been a marked falling off, and now it is probable that the month of March will nearly offset the difference of \$33,000 between the months of January and February of last year and the same months this year. Indeed it is quite probable that Clemson college will receive royalties nearly as heavy this year as last year, when the total reached \$118,000.

Sinking Fund Commission.

The sinking fund commission met Thursday for the first time since the adjournment of the legislature when a great many bills were passed, and permit counties to borrow money from the sinking fund commission. Over half of the counties in the state are asking for loans, and all, of course, cannot be granted. It will be necessary to make the loans on a pro rata basis, as was done last year. The commission deferred action in compliance with the following report and resolutions from the loan committee: "The loan committee respectfully reports that after conferring among themselves and with the attorney general, it is of the opinion that the March 1st apportionment of fund in hand among applicant counties, under section 95 of volume 1902, should be made under the following rules and unless it be otherwise ordered by the committee on that the apportionment be so made: First Funds to be apportioned under this section constitute not only the cash on hand on March 1st of each year, but also those outstanding annual loans (made under laws requiring repayment) that have not yet been repaid, which fall due during the year within a reasonable time after March 1st. Second. In apportioning such funds among applicant counties, the county shall be charged in the apportionment with all of its unpaid outstanding annual loans then unpaid, but falling due during the year, but the county shall not be charged with any unpaid portion of any special loan extending over several years made under some special act authorizing same."

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LAST YEAR'S CROP CONDITIONS

A Review of Conditions of Months Issued by Section Director Bauer.

The annual review of weather and crop conditions issued by Section Director Bauer for 1904 is full of interest to all who are affected or at all concerned about such matters. The review says: "The year was, seemingly, an anomalous one in the relation between the prevailing weather and crop production. The spring was cold, especially during April, and was very dry well into early summer—conditions adverse to favorable germination and rapid growth. During June, July and August, slightly more than 45 per cent of the year's precipitation was recorded, and during the same months the temperature was unusually equable, with no long periods of extremely hot weather. Both of these conditions were very favorable on crops that had their principal period of growth and development in these months, such as corn and cotton, and the previous long period of dry weather had afforded ample opportunity for thorough cultivation, which is an essential factor in causing large yields of these crops. However, increased yields, over 1903, were not confined to these two crops, but included wheat, oats, tobacco, rice as well as less important crops, commercially, such as fruits, hay and the many minor crops that have a large economic importance though of small commercial value. Nearly all of the latter crops were not materially affected by the mid-summer rains, having matured before the rains set in, or having had their growth prolonged to the less favorable autumn, and yet they produced more abundantly than in the previous year, hence the anomaly.

The seeding time for wheat and oats, late in 1903, was not favorable; the winter was an unusually cold one; the spring was cold and dry; the summer had an equable temperature and copious rainfall; the autumn was unusually dry; the killing frosts somewhat later than the average date of occurrence; the closing months were fairly favorable for seeding wheat and oats. This is a brief epitome of the weather for 1904, to which may be added that the year as a whole was colder than usual, and had the smallest average amount of precipitation since systematic records have been kept. January was unusually cold with less than the usual precipitation; there was some snow in parts of the State, but not enough to afford protection to winter grains. Wheat and oats were, in places, injured by freezing. Less than the usual amount of plowing was done.

February was colder than usual, with much alternate freezing and thawing that was injurious to winter grains. The precipitation was slightly below normal. Farm work advanced rapidly, although planting operations were restricted to the eastern half of the State. Wheat and oats did well; the weather was favorable on truck in the coast regions, and early vegetables were marketed. Fruit trees and vines bloomed throughout the month. Some corn and cotton were planted and came up to fair stands. April had persistent low temperature with frequent light to killing frosts, until the 22nd, after which the ground was in the rapid growth of plants that were up, so that early cotton came up to irregular stands and the plants looked sickly. Early corn had poor stands, and was ravaged some by cut worms. So that much replanting was necessary. The April precipitation was but little more than one-third of the normal amount, and a severe drought developed in the coast truck regions, reducing yields materially. Planting operations progressed rapidly and, with usually well advanced by the close of the month. Wheat and oats developed into promising crops. Tobacco transplanting was finished, though the soil was, in places, too dry to secure full stands. Peaches, plums, cherries and apples continued promising, the low temperature being seemingly favorable toward their development.

May was cool, owing principally to the low night temperatures, a condition favorable on fruits and on wheat, but unfavorable for cotton and corn, and for the growth of these crops. The greater part of the month was very dry, but copious rainfall during the closing days partially relieved the drought, and caused a material improvement in the condition of all growing crops. The rains came too late to benefit wheat or oats, both of which began to ripen and some oats were cut. Fruits remained promising. Gardens suffered severely. The absence of rain made the thorough cultivation of field crops possible. Both corn and cotton attained fairly good stands on all but clay soils, where some of the seed lay dormant owing to lack of moisture.

June growth and development of all crops was very satisfactory, due to generally favorable temperatures and well distributed rainfall. The soil was rarely too wet for cultivation of field crops, and both corn and cotton were easily kept free from grass and weeds. During the middle of the month cotton suffered slightly from cool nights, causing it to develop, but higher temperatures soon caused a complete recovery without showing plants any backwardness. Some blights appeared on cotton after the 20th. Corn developed favorably. Stands of both corn and cotton were excellent. Wheat and oats were harvested. Tobacco improved rapidly and became very promising; selecting and curing were begun. Rice suffered severely from late frosts, but was saved from total loss by a late crop of superior quality. Melons were somewhat later than usual in ripening.

DEAD COVER MUKDEN FIELD

Thousands of Japs and Russians Killed in Latest Battle.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN RESIGNS

Spills Captured by the Mukden's Troop—Major General Nakhimoff Among the Captured—Forty Thousand Prisoners Taken—Each Report Increases Size of Disaster to Russians.

Tokio, Japan. Every official report from the front adds to the magnitude of the Russian disaster, and the indications are that the whole truth of the crushing blow delivered by Field Marshal Oyama to the Russian army will not be known for some days, owing to the fact that the casualties are so great and the spoils so large that it is impossible as yet to get accurate figures.

As an indication of the losses inflicted on the enemy, a dispatch received at headquarters states that the Russian losses in front of the army in the Sha River direction alone were 30,000 prisoners, including Major General Nakhimoff, and 25,000 dead left on the field. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded number about 300,000.

The spoils taken by the Japanese comprise a number of colors, sixty guns, 60,000 rifles, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 2000 horses, twenty-three carriages of war, a vast quantity of provisions, food, fuel and clothing, railway and telegraph materials, accoutrements and supplies of all kinds. Every dispatch received adds to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured.

The official dispatches state that the pursuing detachments which started from the right bank of the Han River reached a line thirteen miles north of the river. On the following day the pursuit of the retreating Russians was vigorously continued.

A detachment which left the Pan River, thirteen miles from Mukden, on the Tieling road, that forenoon had an engagement with a large column of the enemy which was making its way northward as rapidly as possible. The Japanese charged the Russians and a hard battle ensued. The Japanese killed most of the column and captured. Those of the column who succeeded in escaping continued to fight hopelessly for awhile and finally surrendered. The whole field was covered with Russian dead. The Japanese have since engaged the reports of their own dead and those of the enemy.

KILLS 34,000 IN WEEK.

London, England.—In a dispatch just filed, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times confirms the reports of General Kuropatkin's resignation. The Council of War has been summoned.

For Lieutenant Governor.

New York, Special.—Booker T. Washington called upon Andrew Carnegie in company with Bishop Clinton, one of the trustees, and Dr. W. H. Goler, the president of Livingstone College, for colored people, at Salisbury, N. C., under the auspices of the African M. E. Zion Church. They suggested to Mr. Carnegie that he present the college with a library building. This Carnegie consented to do. The amount of the gift was not made public.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE IS CERTAIN

Despite Strenuous Denials by the Russian Ambassador, the Diplomats Are Convinced That Russia Will Ask For Peace, and Expect Definite Notice of Such Intention to Be Signified as a Result of the Czar's War Council.

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