

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

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NO. 8.

CZAR CALLS PARLIAMENT

Wants Meeting of the General Parliament

HARD BLOW TO REVOLUTIONISTS

Convincing Answer to Argument that the Government is Not Acting in Good Faith is Furnished by Ukase Issued as Soon as Reports Indicated Possibility of Holding Elections in Over Half Districts.

St. Petersburg, By Cable. Reports from the interior showing it to be possible to hold the elections in more than half the districts and open the National Assembly May 10 with a working majority, the cabinet has recommended that the first meeting of the Russian Parliament be held and the long expected imperial ukase to that effect was promulgated Monday. This decisive announcement furnished a convincing answer to the revolutionary argument that the government had no intention of convoking the National Assembly. It is expected to do for more towards completing the organization of the country than all the repressive measures of Interior Minister Dumov, of whose waning power the ukase is but one of several indications.

Negro Eddied the Barred.

Shreveport, La., Special. A mob of 500 men shot today Witz Page, a negro, aged 30 years, and after wards burned the body near the town of Bienville, in Bienville parish. The negro was captured during the night, suspected of being the one who attempted a criminal assault on Sarah Gani, a 11-year-old school girl, Friday afternoon. Page was identified by the girl and when a deputy sheriff started to jail with him a mob overpowered the officers and took the negro. He was taken to the scene of the crime, where he made a full confession. The mob then stood him up against a tree and shot him to death, riddling his body with bullets. More than 500 shots were fired.

Dis Suddenly of Old World.

Tampa, Fla., Special. Captain C. L. Park, of the independent steamer H. B. Plant, was stricken with illness while bringing his boat to this city from Manatee river and died Saturday. On May 4 last, Captain Park was shot by Harry Bonafant, whom he surprised in his home with his wife and it was the opinion of the doctors that the present attack was due to the wound he received at that time. Other physicians, however, hold to the belief that death was caused by acute Bright's disease and that the wound had nothing to do with it.

New Railroad For Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Special. Papers of incorporation were filed with the secretary of State by the Atlanta & St. Andrew's Bay Railway Company. The company certifies to its intention to build a line of railway from Opelika, through the counties of Russell, Barbour, Henry and Houston in Alabama and Jackson and Washington counties in Florida, to Panama City, a new town on St. Andrew's Bay. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000 and the certificate shows that \$300,000 has been paid in.

News Notes.

Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Maryland Society of New York.

Mrs. John W. Waters, wife of a New York insurance man, threw her three little children from a Long Island sound steamer and then jumped after them, presumably in a fit of dementia.

The Winslow in Bad Shape.

Norfolk, Va., Special. The torpedo boat Winslow, of the Spanish war-gardens name, was towed to a mooring at the Norfolk navy yard from sea by the naval tug Aphawk, with her engines completely disabled. The Winslow left New York Tuesday for this station and suffered three knock-overs during the voyage and was lighted drifting down the coast by a fog, which reported her condition to navy yards and the Mohawk was sent after her.

Tampa Bay Forts May be Abolished.

Tampa, Fla., Special. A well authenticated report was received here at the War Department contemplating the abandoning of Fort Desoto, artillery forts located at the entrance to Tampa Bay. The report has it that the forts will be transferred to Key West and Galveston. The government has expended over \$300,000 on the posts.

WANT INSURANCE PROXIES

Organizations Take Steps to Carry Out Instructions of the Meetings Held Last Month.

Columbia State. The associations of policyholders of the New York Mutual and New York Life are actively at work to secure the proxies of the policyholders, the primary purpose to which the associations were organized. The associations have been unable to secure a list of the policyholders, as the companies refuse to give the lists even to such organizations, and this position has been sustained by the courts as proper in a recent decision. Hence the associations have had to appeal to the policyholders through the press.

The Mutual Life Policyholders' association has sent out the following: "Policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York will do well to communicate with Mr. F. H. McMaster, Columbia, S. C., secretary of the South Carolina association of policyholders.

On the 18th of January, in Columbia, this association was formed, with Gen. Willie Jones as president; Mr. Samuel H. Wilson of Charleston, vice-president, and Mr. F. H. McMaster of Columbia, S. C., secretary; and an executive committee, consisting of Messrs. T. M. Moreland, Charleston; C. C. Sheppard, Edgefield; J. Allen Smith, Abbeville; Elihu Smith, Greenville; Leroy Springs, Lancaster; D. D. Metcalf, Bennettsville; and C. Fitzsimons, Columbia. Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster was nominated as a trustee of the company, and it is the purpose of the South Carolina association to have him represent their interests at the annual meeting in New York of the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the first Monday in June. To cover the necessary expenses of the association a membership fee of \$1 is asked.

"As the Mutual Life Insurance Company has declined to furnish a list of its policyholders in South Carolina, letters cannot be sent directly to the policyholders; but all who hold policies in this company are requested to let that fact be known to the secretary, Mr. F. H. McMaster, at Columbia, when a blank proxy will be sent them."

The New York Life Policyholders' association has sent out the following: To the Policyholders of the New York Life Insurance Company:

Following the instructions of the association formed in Columbia on the 18th of January the executive committee of the New York Life Policyholders' Protective Association has endeavored to secure the proxies of the policyholders of the company in South Carolina for the purpose of having them represented at the annual meeting in New York in April. Immediately after the formation of the association an official request was made by the president of this association for a list of the policyholders in this State and after correspondence with the home office it is evident that we cannot secure such a list from the company. Meanwhile the agents of the company have been instructed to secure proxies in the name of Messrs. Straus, Chaffin and Mackay of New York and many of the policyholders of the company in this State have given their proxies to the agents in the name of these gentlemen. While desiring to work in accord with the officials of the company so long as their efforts are directed to the conservation of the interests of the policyholders, the executive committee considers that the original plan of the association should be adhered to and that the policyholders in order to be fully protected, should give their proxies to the three trustees selected by the committee in accord with the resolution of the meeting held on the 18th of January. This committee consists of Messrs. T. B. Stackhouse, of Columbia, L. W. Parker of Greenville and Jas. A. Hoyt of Columbia.

This committee is pledged to vote the South Carolina proxies for the protection of the policyholders. The committee will also vote the proxies and work for the election of Gov. D. C. Heyward as a trustee of the company at the annual meeting, as instructed by the association.

Policyholders desiring to cooperate with the association in the manner outlined will fill out a proxy as given below and send to any one of the committee named therein.

T. B. STACKHOUSE, President.
JAS. A. HOYT, Secretary.

Bankers to Meet at Lookout.

Nashville, Special. The executive committee of the State Bankers association, decided on Lookout Mountain as the place for the coming convention which will be held June 6th and 7th.

To Appear for Hasty.

Mobile, Special. Mr. George Johnston, a well-known attorney of Newberry, arrived in this city and was in conference with Messrs. Butler and Osborne, Hasty's attorneys, and with Hasty at the county jail. He is still in the city and will be in the case, associated with the defense. Mr. Johnston is a brilliant and able practitioner.

SCIENTIFIC CORN CULTURE

Palmetto Farmer Gives His Method

DEEP AND CLOSE CULTIVATION

He Obtained a Phenomenal Yield by Proper Cultivation and Use of Fertilizers.

In the Hartsville (S. C.) Messenger recently Mr. E. McIver Williamson of Darlington County, gives to the public a most valuable paper on corn culture. In view of the fact that the Southern Cotton Association at the last meeting held in New Orleans adopted resolutions of vital importance to the Southern farmers among the most important of which was that urging the farmers to diversify their crops and to plant corn and other grain crops sufficient at least for home consumption. This article on the subject of corn culture by Mr. Williamson is all the more important and interesting. Mr. Williamson says:

For a number of years after I began to farm I followed the old time method of putting the fertilizer all under the corn, planting on a level or higher, six by three feet, pushing the plant from the start and making a big stalk, but the ears were few and frequently small. I planted much corn in the spring and brought much more corn the next spring, until finally I was driven to the conclusion that corn could not be made on uplands in this section certainly not by the old method except at a loss.

I did not give up, however, for I knew that the farmer who did not make his own corn never had succeeded and never would, so I began to experiment. First, I planted lower, and the yield was better, but the stalk was still too large, so I discontinued altogether the application of fertilizer before planting, and knowing that all crops should be fertilized at some time used mixed fertilizers as a side application and applied the more soluble nitrate of soda later, he guided in this by the excellent results obtained from its use as a top dressing for oats. Still the yield though regular, was not large, and the smallness of the stalk itself now suggested that they should be planted thicker in the drill. This was done the next year with results so satisfactory that I continued from year to year to increase the number of stalks, and fertilizer, with which to sustain them, also to apply nitrate of soda at last plowing, and to lay by early sowing peas broadcast. This method steadily increased the yield until year before last, (1904) which corn eleven inches apart in six foot rows and \$11 worth of fertilizer to the acre, I made 83 bushels averaging to the acre seventy of my best ears making as much as 125 bushels.

Last year, (1905) I followed the same method, planting the first week in April, 70 acres which had produced the year before 1000 pounds seed cotton per acre. The land sandy upland, somewhat rolling. Seasons very unfavorable, owing to the tremendous rains in May and the dry and extreme hot weather later on. From June 12th to July 12th, the time when it most needed moisture there was 5.8 of an inch of rainfall here; yet with \$7.01, cost of fertilizer, my yield was 52 bushels per acre. Rows were six feet and corn sixteen inches in drill.

With this method, on land that will ordinarily produce 1000 lb. of seed cotton with 800 pounds of fertilizer, 50 bushels of corn should be made by using 200 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, and 400 pounds of kainit mixed or their equivalent in other fertilizers, and 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, all to be used as side application as directed below.

On land that will make a bale and one half of cotton per acre when fertilized, a hundred bushels of corn should be produced by doubling the amount of fertilizer above, except that 800 pounds of nitrate of soda should be used.

In each case there should be left on the land in corn stalks, peck vines and roots, from \$12 to \$16 worth of fertilizing material per acre, besides the great benefit to the land from so large amount of vegetable matter. The place of this in the permanent improvement of land can never be taken for commercial fertilizer, for it is absolutely impossible to make lands rich as long as they are lacking in vegetable matter.

Land should be thoroughly and deeply broken for corn, and this is the time in a system of rotation to deepen the soil. Cotton requires a more compact soil than corn, and while a deep soil is essential to its best development, it will not produce as well on loose open land, while corn does best on land thoroughly broken. A deep soil will not only produce more heavily than a shallow soil with good seasons, but it will stand more wet as well as more dry weather.

In preparing for the corn crop, land should be broken broadest during the winter one fourth deeper than it has been plowed before, or if much vegetable matter is being turned under, it may be broken one third deeper. This is as much deepening

land will usually stand in one year and produce well, though it may be continued each year, so long as much dead vegetable matter is being turned under. It may, however, be subsoiled to any depth by following in bottom of turn plow furrow, provided no more of the sub-soil than has been directed, is turned up. Break with two horse-plow if possible, or better with disc plow. With the latter, cut top stalk or corn stalk as large as we ever make, can be turned under without having been chopped, and in peavines it will not chop or drag.

Never plow land when it is wet, if you ever expect to have any use for it again.

Bed with turn plow in six foot rows, leaving five inch balk. When ready to plant, break this out with scower, following in bottom of this furrow with Dixie plow, wing taken off. Ridge then on this furrow with same plow going deeper. Run corn planter on this ridge, dropping one grain every five or six inches. Plant early, as soon as frost danger is past, say first reasonable spell after March 15th, in this section. Especially is early planting necessary on very rich lands where stalks cannot otherwise be prevented from growing too large. Give first working with harrow or any plow that will not cover the plan. For second working, use ten or twelve inch sweep on both sides of corn, which should now be about eight inches high. Then after this working, it is not necessary that the plants should be left the same distance apart, if the right number began to each yard of row.

Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large. This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience and judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours. (They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.) The richer the land the more necessary it is that stunting process should be thoroughly done.

When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated you may begin to make the ear. It should be from twelve to eighteen inches high, and look worse than you have ever had any corn look before.

Put half your mixed fertilizers, (this being the first used at all) is the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow, about one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle will sixteen inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds. If more use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in this middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the acre and finish breaking out.

In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow if it has been divided, cover with turn plow, sow peas, and break out. This lays by your crop with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be from June 10th to 20th, unless season is very late, and corn should be hardly budding for tassels.

Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. The good rains after laying by should make you a good crop of corn, and it will certainly make with much less rain than if pushed and fertilized in the old way.

The stalks thus raised are very small, and do not require any thing like the moisture even in proportion to size, that is necessary for larger sappy stalks. This may, therefore, be left much thicker in the row. This is no new process. It has long been a custom to cut back vines and trees in order to increase the yield and purity to fruit, and so long as you do not hold back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to stalk.

Do not be discouraged by the look of your cotton during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large stalks cannot make large yields, except with extreme favorable seasons, for they cannot stand a lack of moisture. Early applications of manure go to make large stalks, which you do not want, and the plant food is all thus used up before the ear, which you do want, is made. Tall stalks, not only will not produce well themselves, but will not produce well to make the peavines, so necessary to the improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never grow over 7-12 feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk unless a prolific variety is planted, and leave a hundred stalks for every bushel that I expect to make. I find the six-foot row easiest to cultivate with out injuring the corn. For fifty bushels to the acre, I leave it sixteen inches apart; for seventy-five bushels to the acre, 12 inches apart, and for one hundred

bushels eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level, and laid by four to six inches above. No hoeing should be necessary, and hedges should be kept clean until time to break out, by using harrow or by running one shovelled furrow in center of middle and bedding on that, with one or more rounds of turn plow.

I would advise only a few acres tried by this method the first year, or until you are familiar with its application. Especially is it hard, at first, to fully carry out the stunting process, where a whole crop is involved, and this is the absolutely essential part of the process.

This method I have applied or seen applied, successfully, to all kinds of land in this section except wet lands and moist bottoms, and I am confident it can be made of great benefit, throughout the entire South.

In the middle West, where corn is so prolific and profitable, and where, unfortunately for us, so much of ours has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come South its size increases, at the expense of the ear, until in Cuba and Mexico it is nearly all stalk (twines Mexican varieties.)

The purpose of this method is to eliminate this tendency of corn to overgrowth at the expense of yield, in this Southern climate.

By this method I have made my own crop, and my neighbors, and friends who have, without exception, derived great benefit therefrom.

Plant your own seed. I would not advise a change of seed and method the same year, as you will not know from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three varieties, all have done well. I have never used this method of late planting. In fact, I do not advise the late planting of corn, unless it be necessary for cold lowlands.

The increased cost of labor and the high price of all material and fuel, are rapidly making farming unprofitable, except to those who are getting from one acre, what they formerly got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legumes, manuring them with acid phosphates and potash, which are relatively cheap, and returning to the soil the resultant vegetable matter rich in humus and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soils are such that the South can never reap the full measure of prosperity that should be hers, until this is done.

I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefited as I have been.

E. McIver Williamson.

DECISION IN HANDS OF FATE.

How a Chicago Girl Settled the Momentous Question.

She was standing on a North Clark street corner, waiting for a car when she stopped to chat with her. The subject of engagements came up. "A girl friend of mine once had an awful experience," she said. "Kate had been receiving the attentions of a young man, whom I'll call Tom, for several years. Two or three times he had asked her to marry him, but she had withheld her answer. "One day he was appointed to a position in an Eastern city. That night he called on Kate and asked her again to marry him. "I need a little time to think it over," she said. "Well, to-morrow night I'll mail you a letter giving you my answer," said Kate. Tom went away and the next day left the city. Kate thought the matter over until late in the night. Then she decided upon a plan. She would write two letters to Tom, seal them, address and stamp them. They would look exactly alike. "One would accept his proposal and the other would reject it. She would place them in the pocket of her coat, go to a train and, just as it started, she would throw one letter aboard the mail car without trying to see which it was. "Kate carried out her plan. She went to the Union depot and just as an eastbound train started threw one letter aboard. Then she rushed back into the depot and opened the other letter to see how fate had decided it for her. With a scream she dropped into a seat and almost fainted. At this point the car stopped and the girl stepped aboard. "Did she accept him?" asked the man on the corner as the car started. The girl replied, but her words were drowned by the rattle of the car.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Women as Cane Carriers.

Although a great deal has been written about women carrying walking sticks, the fact has never reached such proportions in this country as to make it familiar. That is why no doubt a woman on Fifth avenue, the other day, drew so much attention to herself by really carrying a cane as if she were quite used to it.

Her costume in itself would have made her a conspicuous figure, for it was a scheme of gray. She wore a walking suit of black and of gray woolen cloth, gray spots covered her black boots, gray gloves were on her hands and her pretty face was crowned with a little gray and black toque. In one of her hands she carried a cane of a light gray wood that had a smart band of silver around it just below the manship hook.—New York

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID

But Only the Laws of Varied Importance Are Included in Statement of Legislative Work.

As usual the general assembly did a great deal of local legislation and these acts are not of general interest, affecting generally only the counties in which they arise. Below will be found a list of the enactments in which the entire State is interested:

To establish Christmas holidays in the State colleges.

To incorporate the Union Carnegie Free Library.

To change the name of South Carolina College to the University of South Carolina.

To ratify and confirm the charter of the Central Carolina Power Company.

To provide for a monument to mark the grave of General Thomas Sumter.

To prevent restaurant and eating house keepers at railroad and steamship stations from turning meals to white and colored passengers together.

To have application fees of candidates for medical licenses to go to the general fund.

Making appropriation for dispensary investigation.

To establish a board of pardons.

Appointing a bail examiner.

Establishing a fish commission.

Establishing a fund for disabled firemen by taxing insurance companies.

To fix the salaries of the circuit stenographers at \$1,500.

To establish a county court in Richland.

To celebrate South Carolina day in the public schools.

To buy new flags for the State house.

To charter the Central Railway company of South Carolina.

To prevent merchants of ear brasses from selling their stock otherwise than usual.

To require railroads at junctional points through the railroad commission to erect depots.

To require railroads and other common carriers to provide toilets at stations.

To give federal government control over the quarantine stations.

To prevent railroad companies from charging extra fare for crossing bridges when entering the State.

To give the federal government control over certain lands on Sullivan's Island.

To require common carriers to re-weigh freight and to establish scales for that purpose.

To require railroad companies to give information concerning the shipment of live stock.

To cut dead trees from near the public roads.

To incorporate the Newberry, Whitmire and Augusta Railroad company.

To incorporate the Middle Carolina and Western Railway company.

To punish indecent exposure.

To change name of the Saluda River Power Company to the Greenville-Carolina Power company and allowing the company to build a dam across the Saluda below the present one.

To allow suits against insurance companies to be brought in the counties where the loss occurs.

Joint resolution to buy 50 copies of Eliza's "The Jews of South Carolina."

To incorporate the Piedmont Power company.

To allow an illegitimate child to be inherit from his mother.

To amend dispensary law, making regulations as to other counties the same in Horry and Beaufort.

The general bill on voting precincts "The pure food bill."

To appropriate \$20,000 for the Jamestown exposition.

The general magistrates' bill.

To establish an industrial school for boys, the reformatory.

To make Thursday of fair week a legal holiday in Richland.

To establish a county court in Aiken, also one in Sumter.

To publish the names of beneficiaries in State institutions and the names of their parents or guardians.

To prevent supervisors and commissioners from furnishing county supplies while in office.

To make the solicitors' salary \$1,700.

To repeal the law exempting Confederate veterans from license when dealing in seed cotton.

Allowing city councils rather than boards of health to appoint health officers.

To require State house clerks to give bond.

To re-survey the Edgefield-Aiken line.

To have expert chemists examine the bodies of persons supposed to have been poisoned.

To prohibit wrong use of badges or insignia of secret orders by persons not members.

News Items.

In the convention of District 5, at Pittsburg, a resolution was passed declaring the offices of President Dolan and Vice-President Bellingham vacant.

In a quarrel Landy Nichols, of Madison county, was killed by his father-in-law, Layton Fiske.

Senator John W. Daniel was given an ovation in the Virginia Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

New York Market.

Spot cotton, 11
February, 10.49
March, 10.53
April, 10.55
May, 10.74
June, 10.78
July, 10.87
August, 10.34
September, 10.76
October, 10.35
November, 10.35
December, 10.38

New Orleans Market.

Future closing bids:
February, 10.40
March, 10.53
April, 10.61
May, 10.77
June, 10.84
July, 10.93
August, 10.76
October, 10.24
December, 10.27

Spot closed steady at 10 9-16 for middling. Net and gross receipts 9,137 bales; sales 20,800 bales; stock 307,993 bales.

Wants Detailed Information.

One of the most enthusiastic workers in South Carolina in the interest of the Southern Cotton Association is Mr. J. E. Wannamaker, president of the Orangeburg association. He has lately invented a scheme to find out just how much cotton will be planted in that county this year and how much in the past.

Mr. Wannamaker does not believe that the farmers will not reduce their acreage and on Saturday following he will mail to every land owner in his county a postal card with a return card attached. He writes the land-owners because their addresses are well known and he asks them to cooperate with him in obtaining information from their tenants.

The following is printed on the postal card sent out by President Wannamaker:

St. Matthews, S. C., Feb. 24, 1906.
Dear Sir: The information requested on this return card has been fully explained in all the county papers. Facts and figures are wanted—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. They are necessary to the life, growth and success of the Southern Cotton Association. If you cannot comply with the letter with all the requirements of the Southern Cotton Association but will do so in spirit and practice to the best of your ability, you are eligible to membership and will be welcomed as such. Exercise great care and give in its proper place the number of acres planted in cotton for the years 1904-1905, and number of acres to be planted in cotton in 1906, and in its proper place give number of plows to cultivate same. Also in its proper place give acres planted in corn, oats and other crops for 1905-1906. Fill out, sign and mail reply card promptly to

J. E. Wannamaker,

Pres. Orangeburg Cotton Association

The reply postal, which will be mailed about March 4, is directed to the president of Orangeburg Cotton Association; on the reverse side are questions to be answered and blank spaces to be filled out under the years 1904-1905-1906, as to cotton acreage planted and number of plows to cultivate same in 1906; also statistics as to acreage in corn, oats, and other crops for 1905-1906. A blank space is to be filled with acreage planted by land owner, and a separate blank space for renters and share-croppers.

"When the returns are all in," says Mr. Wannamaker, "I confidently expect a substantial reduction in cotton acreage from last year of at least 8 per cent, on 10 per cent. I have submitted my postal card scheme to the State officers of the Southern Cotton Association. They heartily approve of it, and I have every reason to believe it will be made effective not only throughout this State, but in every county of the entire cotton belt. Cotton growers stand together.—Columbia State.

A Distressing Accident.

Columbia, Special.—Howell Hall, a nine-year-old boy employed in the weave room of the Granby mill, fell from the fourth floor down an elevator shaft to the elevator car, two floors below, about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and crushed his skull. He died at 12:15 o'clock in the afternoon.