

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI HAS PASSED AWAY

MAN WHO HAS STIRRED THE WORLD AS NONE SINCE JESUS, ANSWERS FINAL CALL.

SUFFERED FOR MANY DAYS

Russia, After Persecuting the Famous Author-Reformer, Mourns His Death.

Astapova, Russia.—Count Leo Tolstoy died peacefully. Doctor Makovelsky and the other attending physicians and Countess Tolstoy were at his side when the end came.

Tolstoy, accompanied only by Doctor Makovelsky, left his home at Yasnyaya Polyana for the purpose of ending his days in solitude to which he more and more inclined during his later years.

For five days he had lain there, suffering first from bronchitis and later from inflammation of the lungs. Specialists were called from Moscow and other places, but, notwithstanding their efforts, the heart of the great Russian responded but feebly.

Count Leo Nikolalovich Tolstoy, usually called Count Leo Tolstoy, novelist and social reformer, was born on August 28, 1828, at Yasnyaya Polyana, in the province of Tula, Russia.

He made "return not evil" the keynote of the Christian faith, and insisted that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount was the only rule of the Christian life.

LIQUOR SALE RESTRICTED.

Tennessee's Four-Mile Law Declared Constitutional. Knoxville, Tenn.—The state supreme court held the four-mile law enacted by the legislature of Tennessee in 1909 to be constitutional.

The decision was in the case of the state vs. J. W. Kelly & Co., Hamilton county, and the question involved whether or not the holding of the court below should be sustained.

CALL TO DEMOCRATS.

Conference to Prepare Plans for 1912 Campaign. Washington.—A national Democratic conference to pave the way for the campaign of 1912 will be held in Washington on January 9, a call having been issued for a meeting of representative Democrats in the Raleigh hotel.

Augusta Claims 41,295 People. Augusta, Ga.—The population of the city of Augusta is 41,295, according to the count taken by 300 volunteer enumerators, composed of all classes of people, including many of the most wealthy and prominent business men.

Montgomery is "Dry." Montgomery, Ala.—For the first time in many a month, it is alleged, the city of Montgomery is as absolutely dry as a desert. The sheriff acted in all 30 warrants charging soft drink proprietors of this city with infractions of the prohibition law.

STANDARD OIL GOES FREE.

Oil Combine Wins Notable Victory Over Government in Grand Junction Cases.

Jackson, Tenn.—In a ruling which required just twenty minutes to read Judge John E. McCall, in the United States circuit court, wrote final to the efforts of the government to have assessed against the Standard Oil company of Indiana penalties aggregating in excess of \$30,000.00.

The suit at issue was probably the most important litigation against the greater corporations ever fought out in the South.

TRUST HITS BACK.

To Pay Fine Window Glass Concerns Cut Wages 30 Per Cent.

Washington.—The Department of Justice, of which Attorney General Wickham is the head, took notice of a newspaper dispatch from Pittsburgh to the effect that the corporations combined in the so-called "window glass trust" had served notice upon their employees that a wage reduction of 30 per cent. was the only condition under which the factories could continue to manufacture.

The department issued a statement outlining its view of the matter, and incidentally intimating that the reported ultimatum of the corporations, if substantiated by the fact, "would indicate a very mistaken leniency on the part of the court which it is hoped would not be followed on any other similar occasion."

TRADE WAR FEARED.

Result of the Controversy With Germany in Regard to Potash.

Washington.—While the settlement of the potash controversy with Germany is awaiting the return of President Taft, the statisticians are busy figuring how much American trade would be damaged if the 25 per cent. maximum were to be applied in retaliation to German's action.

Students of commerce fear that should the President decide to apply the maximum to German imports, the German government probably would at once impose its maximum and a trade of about \$250,000,000 would be seriously damaged.

SUFFRAGETTES FIGHT POLICE

English Women Try to Reach Parliament Leaders.

London, England.—The militant suffragettes reopened hostilities against the government and marching, 16,000 strong, on the parliament building, gave the police a lively fight.

The suffragettes had determined, if possible, to dodge the police cordon about the house of commons, and, reaching Premier Asquith, to insist upon the adoption of a woman suffrage bill. The police, however, were too strongly entrenched, and the women, who tried every means in their power to force the line, were thrown back.

Aviator Fell to Death.

Denver.—With one wing tip of his machine crumpled like a piece of paper, Ralph Johnson, the daring young aviator, holder of the world's altitude record, dropped like a plummet from a height of 800 feet into the enclosure at Overland park aviation field, and was instantly killed.

Barring Birds From Mats.

Baltimore.—Since the last convention of National W. C. T. U. nearly 2000 women have taken the pledge not to adorn their headgear with birds or their plumage. Cruelty to animals and vivisection also were strongly denounced.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF SOUTHERN CITIES

CENSUS SHOWS SOUTHERN CITIES' RANK IN REGARD TO POPULATION.

MEMPHIS IS NOW FOURTH

Atlanta and Birmingham Grew Faster Than Tennessee City in Past Decade.

Table showing population statistics for Southern cities in 1910 and 1900, including New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Richmond, and Nashville.

Washington.—The census bureau announced the population of Memphis, showing that this city, which was second among Southern cities in 1900, has been supplanted in second place by Atlanta.

Southern cities, in regard to population, now occupy the relative position shown in the foregoing table.

It has been predicted that the population of Atlanta would exceed the population of Memphis, but the fact that Birmingham slipped into third place and Memphis dropped to fourth is a surprise.

The census figures caused a great disappointment in Memphis. A few weeks ago a committee from the Memphis Business club went to Washington and asked that the census of Memphis be taken over again.

100 KILLED IN RIOT.

Bloody Battle in Mexico Between Police and Anti-Re-Electionists.

Mexico City.—One hundred persons, including the chief of police, were killed and numbers injured in riots at Puebla, according to the statement of passengers arriving here from that city.

Table showing population statistics for Western cities in 1910 and 1900, including Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, Little Rock, Galveston, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, Chattanooga, Macon, and Roanoke.

PROHIBITION LAW RULING.

Alabama's Dry Law is Held to Be Valid by Court.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama supreme court held valid the state statute for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, in the case brought up in the city court of Montgomery by William J. Toole a year ago.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH

Planned to Divert Settlers From the Crowded Cities to South.

Springfield, Mo.—Invitations to governors and immigration commissioners in the central West and Southern states to attend a conference in St. Louis to take steps to obtain national legislation which will send desirable immigrants from the congested Eastern cities to the undeveloped country in the middle West will be sent out soon by Governor Hadley.

Chicago Strike Riots.

Chicago.—Renewed rioting, in which one policeman was shot, took place at the comparative peace which has marked the garment workers' strike. More than a score of the strikers, most of them women and girls, were arrested and a number of policemen were injured.

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CANAL SOON FINISHED.

December 1, 1913, Will See the Great Panama Waterway Ready for Ships.

Panama.—The Panama canal will be completed on December 3, 1913. This information was given to President Taft while, he was inspecting the famous Gatun dam, on which he spent several hours.

The official date of the opening remains January 1, 1915. Lieutenant Colonel Goethals desiring one year in which to train the canal tenders and to get the machinery working smoothly.

The President was tremendously pleased at the outlook for the early completion of the great work and congratulated Colonel Goethals. He expressed amazement at the amount of work accomplished since his visit to the isthmus in February, 1909.

Some idea of which can be gained from the fact that the train was under way nearly three hours on the spur tracks overrunning the great fall. The President exclaimed: "This is a mountain, not a dam!"

The canal is beginning to take the form of a waterway, and this accelerates the interest of the employees, thus hastening completion.

EDITOR SENT TO PRISON.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. D. Warren, of Girard, Kan., editor of the paper "Appeal to Reason" must serve a term of six months in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of \$1,000 imposed by a jury in the United States court in Kansas.

APPEAL TO REASON CHIEF VIOLATED

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WARRON WAS ACCUSED OF SENDING

through the United States mails envelopes on outside of which was printed "\$4,000 reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

VIROGINA CADETS GET BIG HOLIDAY

Richmond, Va.—The prevalence of "pink eye" at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, has necessitated the closing of the institution until January 4.

Traffic in Turkeys.

Roanoke, Va.—Eighteen thousand Thanksgiving turkeys have passed through Roanoke from East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia for Northern markets.

Prominent Citizen Dies in Church.

Richmond, Va.—Corbin M. Moreer, a widely-known druggist, died in All Saints' church here during service. He had been in ill health for some time.

Railroad in Virginia Prospers.

Richmond.—The reports of the president and directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, show that, notwithstanding the increased cost of operation, the economies which were practiced, with the increase in the volume of business enabled the company to reduce the ratio of expenses to earnings from 64 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1909, to 61 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Public Drinking Cups Banned.

New Orleans.—A ban has been placed on the public drinking cup in Louisiana. It will have to disappear from all railway trains and school houses in the State by March 1, 1911, according to an order issued by the Louisiana Board of Health at a meeting held in Ruston, La.

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Postmaster General Hitchcock in Charge of Raid on Swindlers That Fleece \$40,000,000.

New York.—In raids so important that Postmaster General Hitchcock took charge in person, his inspectors fell on two concerns which they charge with swindling the public out of more than \$40,000,000 by fraudulent use of the mails.

Sheldon H. Burr, president of Burr Bros., Eugene H. Burr, secretary and treasurer of the firm, and Frank H. Tobey, its vice president, were arrested in the first raid and held in \$20,000 bail each.

The Postmaster General said that the firm sold between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 of mining and oil stock worth little or nothing.

Charles L. Vaughan, a director of the Continental Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co., incorporated in Arizona, was taken in the second raid and held in \$10,000 bail.

The average yield per acre in South Carolina, according to the bulletin, was 18.5 bushels, as compared with 16.7 bushels for last year. The average for ten years in South Carolina was 11.6.

NEXT GRAFT CASE.

Richland Distilling Company in Hands of Receiver.

A receiver was at Camden named for the Richland Distilling Company which has come into notoriety in connection with the old State dispensary. Mr. Alvan Lumpkin, of Columbia, was the receiver named by Judge Shipp.

FIGHTING DUTY ON POTASH.

The commissioners of agriculture of the South have made an appeal to Secretary of State Knox of the United States to use his influence to exert every influence to prevent the imposition of a heavy duty on potash by the German government.

GOV. APPOINTS LADY DELEGATES.

The following delegates have been appointed by Governor Ansel to the session of the American Civic Association, which meets in Washington, D. C., December 15, 15 and 16: Mrs. Julius Visanki, of Charleston, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Washington Clark, of Columbia, president of the Columbia Civic League; Mr. B. F. Taylor, of Columbia; Mr. Thos. F. Parker, of Greenville; Miss Mabel Montgomery, of Marion; Mrs. Rufus Fant, of Anderson.

FARMER JUMPS INTO FAME.

J. H. Caldwell, the Spartanburg farmer who sprang into fame by dynamiting his corn land, raised on his prize acre of dynamite land 85.56 bushels of corn. These are the figures given out by Messrs. John Wood and John M. Nichols, who as a committee, weighed and measured Mr. Caldwell's corn.

U. D. C. GOING TO GEORGETOWN.

The South Carolina division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will hold its 15th annual convention at Georgetown, November 30-December 2. Great preparations have been made for the meeting and an elaborate programme has been arranged.

MONEY IN MIXED POULTRY.

There is no doubt but that the greatest profit is made where poultry is kept as an adjunct to the other farm crop. On the general farm the food item and the labor item, as well as the item of land, are of smaller account than on larger poultry farms.

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COLUMBIA AND CAROLINA

FIGURES CONFLICT. U. S. Statistics on Corn Crop in South Carolina.

The United States Department of agriculture and Commissioner Watson have disagreed as to the corn crop of South Carolina, or at least their statistics have.

A recent estimate of the national department of agriculture places the corn crop of South Carolina at 44,733,000 bushels.

The estimate of Commissioner Watson places the crop at 49,740,000 bushels.

The difference in estimates is liable to cause considerable correspondence. On two previous occasions Mr. Watson has challenged the figures of the national department of agriculture as to the corn crop of this State.

A statement recently issued by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the farm demonstration work, gives statistics as to the corn crop for all of the States of the South and shows that within one year's time the corn production of the nine Southern States has been increased by 158,294,000 bushels.

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POULTRY advertisement with illustration of a rooster and text describing poultry products.

FOR TWO HUNDRED LEGHORNS

Structure Shown in Illustration Provided Entirely Satisfactory During Severe Winter.

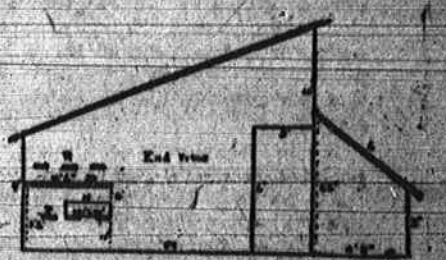
During the severe weather of last winter the house shown in the illustration gave us entire satisfaction, writes F. T. Tiffany in Country Gentleman. In this house we had 185 pullets and 15 cockerels, and had no trouble with colds as was the case with an open-front house.

This house is 30 feet long, 14 feet wide, 10 feet high in front, and 5 feet high in the rear; on the front side of the house, facing south, are two openings 3 by 4 feet 6 inches each; these openings are covered on the outside with inch mesh wire to keep out the sparrows; these openings have frames on the inside covered with muslin, which on cold nights is placed over the openings.

The addition in the front is 12 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches wide, and is 6 feet 6 inches high where it joins the building, and 3 feet high at the lower side. The roof of this comprises a hot-bed sash 3 feet wide by 5 feet long. This is used as a dusting room, and the roof furnishes light for the rest of the building. These sash are made so they will slide down in hot weather or when we wish to put in new dust. There are also in front two openings 18 inches high to let the fowls out; these openings have sliding doors on the inside.

Practical Poultry House.

On one end of the building we have a door 3 by 5 feet for entrance. All weather boarding is white pine German siding, except on the north side, which is boarded first with barn boards and then with siding over it. The roof is covered with shingles. Inside the house on the north side is the roosting place; the droppings-board is 2 1/2 feet from the floor and is 4 1/2 feet wide and runs the length of the building. Under the droppings-board are the nests, 14 by 16 inches. These



Practical Poultry House. R. Roosts; D. Droppings Board; N. Nests; P. Perch.

rest on a platform composed of two fence boards about 4 inches apart and can be taken out separately to be cleaned. In the rear of the nests is a board 4 inches wide for the hens to light on to enter the nests. In front of the nests is a muslin curtain which hangs within 9 inches of the floor; this makes the nests secluded. The roost poles are about 6 inches above the droppings board and are one foot apart and run the length of the building.

This house can be built for less than \$2 per fowl.

PROFIT IN MIXED POULTRY.

Most Money is Made Where Chickens Are Kept as Adjunct to Other General Farm Crops.

There is no doubt but that the greatest profit is made where poultry is kept as an adjunct to the other farm crop. On the general farm the food item and the labor item, as well as the item of land, are of smaller account than on larger poultry farms.

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Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

money. Wherever it is possible the colony house system is strongly recommended for the general farm. It has the advantage of being able to move poultry to any part of the farm, and many times a corn of stubble field for the fowls to range over would mean a great saving in the feed bill. The droppings would also help to fertilize the land, as they are richer than that of any other domestic animal. It is kept in the way and should receive the most attention should receive one of the best returns for the money.