

SOME CENSUS FACTS

SHOW WHITES TO BE GAINING IN THIS STATE

THEY SHOW GOOD GAINS

The Illiteracy Rate in South Carolina is High, Percentage Being Over Twenty-five Per Cent. According to Advance Bulletin of the Census Bureau.

The composition and characteristics of the population of South Carolina, as reported at the Thirteenth Decennial Census are given in an advance bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand, of the bureau of census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. Statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, state of birth, citizenship, age, illiteracy, school attendance, marital condition, and dwellings and families are presented. They are grouped as follows:

For the State and counties; for the two cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants; for the two cities of 10,000 to 25,000; for place of 2,500 to 10,000; and for wards of Charleston, the only city of more than 50,000 inhabitants. A previous population bulletin for South Carolina gave the number of inhabitants by counties and minor civil divisions, decennial increase and density of population, and the proportions urban and rural. That and the forthcoming bulletin cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born.

Of the total population of South Carolina, 679,161, or 44.8 per cent., are whites, and 835,843, or 55.2 per cent., negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 41.6 and 58.4, respectively, the proportion of whites having increased during the decade. In four of the forty-three counties the proportion of negroes exceeds, three-fourths, and in twenty-nine other counties it exceeds one-half, the maximum percentage of negroes being that for Beaufort County (88.9).

Native whites of native parentage constitute 42.7 per cent. of the total population of the State, and 97.5 per cent. of the white population. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constitute only 0.8 per cent. of the total population, and foreign born whites only 0.4 per cent.

Of the urban population, 49.6 per cent. are native whites of native parentage, of the rural, 42.7 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 3.4 and 0.3 per cent., respectively, for foreign-born whites, 1.8 and 0.2 per cent. The percentage of negroes is 45.2 in the urban population and 56.9 in the rural.

Sex. In the total population of the State there are 751,842 males and 763,558 females, or 98.5 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 98.4 to 100. Among the whites there are 102.4 males to 100 females; among the negroes, 94.4 to 100. Among the native whites the ratio is 102 to 100, as compared with 159.3 to 100 for the foreign-born whites. In the urban population there are 90.2 males to 100 females, but in the rural sexes are nearly equal in number.

State of Birth. Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—94.8 per cent. were born in South Carolina and 5.2 per cent. outside the State; of the native white population, 9.4 per cent. were born outside the State, and the native negro, 1.8 per cent. Persons born outside the State constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign Nationalities. Of the foreign-born white population of South Carolina, persons born in Germany represent 28.8 per cent.; Russia, 13; Ireland, 11.1; England, 8.3; Italy, 5; Greece, 4.7; Canada, 4.5; all other countries, 19.4 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 33.2 per cent.; Ireland, 19.3; England, 8.9; Italy, 3.2; Turkey, 2.5; Austria, 2.4 per cent.

Voting and Militia Ages. The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 325,046, representing 22.1 per cent. of the population. Of such males, 49.5 per cent. are whites and 50.5 per cent. are negroes. Native whites represent 48.5 per cent. of the total number and foreign-born whites 1 per cent. Of the 3,355 foreign-born white males of voting age, 1,602, or 47.7 per cent., are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 276,788.

Age. Of the total population, 15.1 per cent. are under 5 years of age, 26.5 per cent. from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 21.4 per cent. from 15 to 24, 23.5 per cent. from 25 to 44, and 13.5 per cent. 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 4.8 per cent. of this class being under 15 years of age and over. Of the native white population of native parentage, 39.9 per cent. are 25 and over; of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage 55.2 per cent., and of the negroes, 33.9 per cent.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this at least in part. Of the urban population, 30.5 per cent. are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 22.3 per cent.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

School Attendance. The total number of persons of school age—that is, 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 564,260, of whom 291,307, or 51.6 per cent., attended school. In addition to these, 4,566 children under 6 and 4,486 persons 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 50.7; for girls, 52.6. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 62.6. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 72.1; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 81.4; among foreign-born whites, 72.2; and among negroes, 56.1. In urban communities the percentage of children of that age attending school was 71.4, and in rural 61.5.

Illiteracy. The census bureau classifies as illiterate any persons 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

There are 276,980 illiterates in the States, representing 25.7 per cent. of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 35.9 per cent. in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 38.7 among negroes, 10.3 among native whites, and 6.8 among foreign-born whites. It is 10.5 for native whites of native parentage and 1.4 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

Illiterates are relatively fewer in urban than in rural communities, the percentages being 15.6 and 27.7, respectively. The rural percentage exceeds the urban for each class of the population except the foreign-born whites, most of whom arrive in this country when past the school age. Among them the percentage of illiteracy is slightly higher in the urban population than in the rural.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 19.1.

Marital Condition. In the population 15 years of age and over, 35.5 per cent. of the males are single and 29 per cent. of the females. The percentage married is 59.7 for males and 58.4 for females, and the percentage widowed 4.4 and 12.1, respectively. Although the law granting divorces in South Carolina was repealed in 1878, the number reported in 1910 as divorced is believed to be too small, because of the probability that a number of divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage is smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 17.4 per cent. of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 3.1 per cent. of the males, and 69.5 per cent. of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 41.6 per cent. of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference largely disappears, and among those in the next two age groups the percentage married is higher among the males. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often re-marry than women, but, since the husbands are generally older than their wives the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 58 for males and 59 for females; native whites of native parentage, 58.3 and 59.5, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (51.6 and 46; negroes, 61.1 and 57.8.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married, both for males and for females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and Families. The total number of dwellings in South Carolina is 302,842, and the

BRINGS BIG MONEY

WIDE INFLUENCE OF OUR GREAT COTTON CROP.

Its Value and Meaning to the Prosperity of This County as Compared With Other Crops.

"Cotton: The Southern Wool in the Warp of American Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce," is the striking title of one of the articles in "The South: The Nation's Greatest Asset," to be issued March 27 by the Manufacturers' Record. The article is significant in reflecting the influence of cotton not only in this country, but in the world. In this comprehensive report on cotton there are many facts of world-wide interest, a few of which may be mentioned here in advance.

Produced upon 35,000,000 acres, or 11.9 per cent. of the 294,343,000 acres devoted to twelve leading crops of the country in 1912, the cotton crop, including its seed, in that year had a value of \$1,000,000,000, equal to 20.4 per cent. of the aggregate value, \$4,906,449,000, of those crops. Upon something more than one-eighth of the land devoted to those crops in the whole country, the South produced one crop, cotton, having a value more than one-fifth of the aggregate value of the twelve crops.

In the last census year, 1899, the value of all factory products in the United States was \$29,672,052,000. In that year the value of the outputs of blast furnaces and iron and steel works and rolling mills was \$1,377,152,000, and the value of cotton goods, including hosiery and knit goods, and of primary products of cotton seed, was \$915,970,000. In the first-named industries 278,505 wage-earners were employed, and in the second group 474,701.

The value of merchandise exported from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1912, was \$2,204,322,409. Of the total, raw cotton represented \$565,849,271, manufactures of cotton \$50,769,511 and cotton seed and its products \$42,142,282,138, or 24.7 per cent. In the first-named industries 278,505 wage-earners were employed, and in the second group 474,701.

The value of merchandise exported from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1912, was \$2,204,322,409. Of the total, raw cotton represented \$565,849,271, manufactures of cotton \$50,769,511 and cotton seed and its products \$42,142,282,138, or 24.7 per cent. In the first-named industries 278,505 wage-earners were employed, and in the second group 474,701.

Southern cotton fields, now represented in 30 per cent. of annual export merchandise values are thus strikingly shown to be an essentially important factor not only in the agriculture of the United States, in the manufacturing industries and commerce of the world, but in the basis of exchange.

Southern cotton mills alone are now consuming annually more cotton than the South produced in 1868, more than all the mills of the whole country consumed as late as 1896, and more than half the amount now consumed annually by all the mills of the country. In all the South, now embracing sixteen states, there were 687,066 active spindles in 1880, which used 111,777,177 pounds of cotton, the spindles being 6.4 per cent. of the total number of active ones in the United States and using 14.8 per cent. of the cotton used by all the mills in the country.

Last year the 11,858,600 active spindles in the South used 1,319,707,513 pounds of cotton, their number being 38.8 per cent. of those in all the mills of the country, and the cotton consumed. Contemporaneously the active loom equipment of Southern mills increased from 14,754, of 6.6 per cent. of the total of the country, to 252,279, or 35.5 per cent. of the total. These equipment statistics suggest not only the multiplicity, but also the multifariousness of the South's textile activities today, producing a hundred different lines of goods, spun, woven and knit.

These facts clearly mark out the task of the South in this particular. It is, of its own initiative, or in cooperation with capital from other parts, to take advantage of its unsurpassed opportunities, to the end that by the time the world shall be calling for an annual world crop of 42,000,000 bales the South will be raising 30,000,000 of them, and instead of sending 65 per cent. of its crop to other parts of the world for manufacturing, will be consuming that much at home in making goods for the markets of the world.

Gives Up His Place. William H. Lewis, a negro lawyer, whose appointment as an assistant attorney general raised a row in official circles in Washington and a contest over Lewis' membership in the American Bar association, resigned Tuesday.

Killed Many Turks. A detachment of three hundred Turkish infantrymen fought for six hours against a body of Greek troops near Janina Tuesday and surrendered only after 112 Turks had been killed, including eight officers.



Your Horse

should have the best of attention and care during his natural life. Get the full benefit of pleasure, or work, and make him valuable to you—as you should value him—by keeping him in first-class condition.

Keep him insured and protected by always having on hand for emergency a bottle each of Noah's Medicines.

Don't experiment with unknown and dope-made remedies—but use these tested and guaranteed medicines.

Noah's Horse Remedies

contain no dope whatever.

Beware of medicines made up of dope—more animals die from being treated with drugged and doped remedies than if none had been given at all. An animal with a weak heart or run-down condition cannot stand being drugged. When the reaction sets in they usually die.

Noah's Horse Medicines are used and endorsed by our larger public institutions, by the largest concerns and best people in the live stock and livery business. They are supplied regularly in quantities to many leading veterinarians, large contractors, miners, express companies, etc., which is the best recommendation.

Noah's Colic Remedy is recommended for that most dangerous disease, Colic, and is harmless in its effect. Simple to administer—given on the tongue. Cheap in price—50¢ a bottle, and worth \$50 to any stock owner. Yellow box, red and black printing.

Noah's Fever Remedy is a medicine for fever, colds, distemper, influenza, lung troubles and the treatment of milk fever in cows. Given on the tongue. Two sizes, 50¢ and \$1.00. Blue box, red and black printing.

Noah's Kura-Gall Ointment, for fresh cuts, old sores, scratches, collar galls, sore backs and thrush in horses' feet. 25¢ per can. Bronze can, red and black printing.

Noah's Liniment is the best all-round family and stable remedy on the market. Contains no alcohol, chloroform, ammonia, naphtha, benzine or poisonous drugs. 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 a bottle. Gallon cans at \$6.00. White boxes, red and black printing.

The genuine Noah's Medicines have Noah's Ark—registered trademark—on every outside box and label. Word "Noah's" always in red ink. Beware of substitutes.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Made in Richmond, Va., by the Noah Remedy Co., Inc.



GAVE SCOTT HELP

STANDARD OIL MONEY USED IN WEST VIRGINIA

ELECTED HIM SENATOR

Another Letter From John D. Archbold, Head of Standard Oil and a Good Friend of Our Senator McLaurin, is Published in the March Number of Hearst Magazine.

Further damaging letters from John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil official, who kept United States Senators on his pay roll, are given in the Hearst Magazine for March. Hearst's Magazine has already published letters bearing the signature of John D. Archbold addressed to Senators John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, Bailey, of Texas, and others. These letters have been hard to explain—so hard that Senator McLaurin and Senator Bailey have left public life because of them.

These last letters deal with the activities of Standard Oil in West Virginia, with men like Elkins and Scott, both United States Senators, at the time. Read the following excerpts from the article "When Standard Oil Carried West Virginia," and you will be given an instructive if not an entertaining glimpse of Mr. Archbold throwing his slimy Standard Oil net over the Senate end of West Virginia.

The last published lesson-leaf in Standard Oil and its corruptions left Mr. Bailey, then Senator from Texas, on his way to Mr. Archbold and No. 26 Broadway. The New York American says a review of what letters and documents are in the hands of Hearst's Magazine does not develop the particulars of that Bailey-Archbold conference. It is less publicly important perhaps since Mr. Bailey already has been driven from the Senate. Senator McLaurin, of this State, was exposed by Tillman several years ago.

The American goes on to say "the Clapp Committee, if it would, might lay bare every angle of the Bailey-Archbold story. But—apparently—it won't. The resolution which called the Clapp Committee into being commanded to go thoroughly into all of the correspondence between Mr. Archbold and members of both House and Senate. Or, if you prefer the actual words, 'All financial transactions and correspondence relating thereto between John D. Archbold and Colonel Roosevelt and Representatives in Congress and members of the United States Senate from the year 1900 to the date of the investigation.'"

Why, then, doesn't it call for all the Archbold letter-books, and the entire Archbold files? Or is it afraid to make what sure discoveries would thereby be uncovered? If the Clapp Committee were in honest earnest, what would it do in the dripping case of Mr. Penrose? The Baileys and Lorimers are gone, but Mr. Penrose still insults mankind from his Senate place. He confesses, Mr. Archbold confesses—only, of course, when confronted by overpowering proof—that Mr. Penrose received \$25,000 of Archbold-Standard Oil money.

Going back a decade, Standard Oil, counting its Senate henchmen, could point to Mr. Hanna and Mr. Foraker in Ohio, Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew in New York, Mr. Quay and Mr. Penrose in Pennsylvania, while Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Westmore and Mr. Crane and Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Hale might be described as holding

High Grade Seed and Farm Lands

MIXSON'S SEEDS GROW. They are grown in the South for the South

LONG AND SHORT STAPLE UPLAND COTTON

The best Varieties. Write us for prices and information.

CORN, SORGUM, MILLET, VELVET BEANS &c

Our Corn is all HIGH-BRED SOUTH CAROLINA CORN. Get our Illustrated Catalogue of all Vegetable and Farm Seeds.

W. H. Mixson Seed Company,

CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

the Standard Oil fort for all New England. And there were others.

Over in West Virginia Senator Elkins, himself a trust master of coal and railroad sort, was to the Standard Oil and every other trust as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. And Mr. Elkins was in constant and effective touch with Mr. Archbold. What a dark wealth of West Virginia secrets the Clapp Committee might unearth, if it would but set up to the design of its invention and demand the whole Archbold correspondence!

Take the following letter from Mr. Archbold to Mr. Elkins. Where does the inference which it sets in motion end? And inferences are the cornerposts of all discovery. One hears the squeak behind the base-board, and infers the mouse; one sees the backfin cutting the surface of the sea, and infers the shark. It was during the campaign of 1900, the second McKinley campaign, and Mr. Elkins had written to Mr. Archbold preferring certain requests. Thus affably did Mr. Archbold answer him:

October 30, 1900.

My dear Senator:

You need not offer any excuses for asking any aid that we can possibly extend you in West Virginia. Mr. Clark has returned and I have just telegraphed him as follows:

"Senator Elkins is very anxious to have John Starkey and D. F. Cornell, foremen, work vigorously for the success of the Republican legislative ticket in their districts. It is very important. We are very anxious to do everything possible to aid Senator Elkins. Will you please give the matter prompt attention?"

I have no doubt whatever, but that Mr. Clark will give the matter prompt and vigorous attention. With good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
Jno. D. Archbold.

Hon. S. B. Elkins, Elkins, West Va.

P. S.—Have received following reply from Mr. Clark:

"Telegram received. Everything will be done to secure the influence of the gentlemen you speak of in behalf of Senator Elkins."

What a torch the Clapp Committee could make of the above, to light it to the finding of further letters, if it only would! Be sure this letter and the Elkins letter is replied to were not the beginning and the end of any Elkins-Archbold correspondence: In 1898—an off year—a sudden flaw in the political wind laid the West Virginia Republicans on their beam-ends. It looked for a moment as though all were lost. Mr. Fleming was Governor. Also, Mr. Fleming was a Democrat.

There would be a Senator elected as colleague of Mr. Elkins. A Democratic Legislature would mean a Democratic Senator. This excited the watchful Mr. Archbold, peering slyly out from his Standard Oil web at No. 26 Broadway. If you will re-read Mr. Roosevelt's 1904 remarks, delivered across the White House mahogany to Mr. Root, you will observe that he expressed a fear lest "papa" Scott had collected cam-



What School?

Bookkeeping, Banking and Short-hand open more avenues to success than any other training. Graduates placed in SIVE UP-COUNTRY. Educational center. Investigate.

CECIL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, S. Dept. Spartanburg, S. C. Anderson, S. C.

paign funds from Beef, Sugar, Tobacco and Standard Oil.

"Papa Scott" was Nathan Bay Scott, and his home State, West Virginia. He had always been a Hanna man, and never a Roosevelt man. In a Baltimore speech in 1904—this was just before the nominations—he had spoken of the latter as "this man Roosevelt, whom everybody is for and nobody wants". But he had been dining somewhat heavily, and Mr. Roosevelt let this burst of humor pass without remark. Later, the humorous Mr. Scott assisted about the Roosevelt headquarters.

The West Virginia 1898 Legislature, Republican and not Democratic, as Mr. Archbold had feared, elected, Mr. Scott—Mr. Roosevelt's "papa" Scott—to the United States Senate. There is nothing of documentary kind in the possession of this magazine to show how far Mr. Archbold and Standard Oil forces in the Senate elevation of Mr. Scott.

However, from Mr. Archbold's instant interest in the business, when he thought that the Democrats had carried the State, as evidenced in his letter to Mr. Clark directing the election of Governor Fleming, one is free to assume that he had a hand in the Senate making of Mr. Scott. The two were on speaking terms surely in 1904, when Mr. Scott sent this grateful wire to Mr. Archbold:

Wheeling, West Virginia. November 9, 1904.

J. D. Archbold, 26 B'way, New York.

Thanks to you and other friends, we have West Va. by twenty-five thousand state ticket safe, I think. 935a N. B. Scott.

How tender, bow touching, how promptly loyal! West Virginia goes Republican, and Mr. Scott doesn't thank the people. He thanks Mr. Archbold, Standard Oil, and "other friends".

When anyone boasts that he has reached his ideal it is sure that he placed his ideal to low.