

MADE

GAINED OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

How the Cotton Crop in Six Years Has Increased in Value.

Regarding another source of Southern wealth, cotton, and the meaning to the South of its higher price, the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says, under date of Sept. 25th: "The total value of the last six cotton crops, not counting the seed, has paid to the farmers was just a little over \$3,000,000,000, while for the preceding six years the total, seed likewise not included, was \$1,800,000,000, a difference in the last six years over the preceding six-year period in favor of Southern farmers of \$1,200,000,000.

"It is quite uncertain whether during the six years of low prices, in which the crop averaged only \$300,000,000 a year, there was not an actual loss to the producers—certainly if there was no loss, it was simply swapping dollars without profit—but during the last six years of higher prices the Southern farmers have gotten on their feet financially. They have received an average of \$500,000,000 a year for their cotton, and to this might be added, in round figures, about \$50,000,000 a year from the seed. The increase of \$1,000,000,000 during the last six years over the preceding six is nearly twice as much as the entire national banking capital of the United States, it is more than the total savings bank deposits of all New England.

"For the first few years of this period the profit on cotton growing at these better prices was absorbed in paying up the debts which had accumulated during the low-priced period, but, with debts out of the way and the farmers in good shape, they have been stimulated into making many improvements as to better homes, better farm machinery and more of the conveniences which add to the comfort and happiness of life. "The towns and villages and cities of the South have shared in the prosperity of the farmers, and added to the prosperity brought about by the higher price of cotton, has been the great increase in the production of foodstuffs—grain and meats, fruits and vegetables—and a vast expansion in railroad and industrial interests. It is no wonder, in view of these facts, that as recently pointed out in the Manufacturers' Record, the assessed value of Southern property is now increasing at the rate of \$250,000,000 a year, while the true value of Southern property is probably increasing at more than double that."

Fireworks Factory Destroyed.
New York, Special.—By the explosion of a large quantity of powder the fireworks factory of Joseph Speizo in Greenpoint, was totally destroyed, Speizo's sixteen years old son, Antonio, was instantly killed and his wife and two younger boys and a workman were seriously injured. The explosion shook buildings within a radius of a mile and for a time it was believed that many persons had been killed. All members of the Speizo family worked in the factory, a small frame structure in an open lot, in which they turned out saluting bombs for use in Italian festivals. This involved the use of much black powder quantities of which were scattered over the work benches. Joseph Speizo, the proprietor, was absent, the place being in charge of his eldest son, Manuel, who escaped unhurt when an alarm was raised by one of the younger boys that an explosion was imminent.

Martin H. Littleton Declines.
New York, Special.—Borough president, Martin H. Little, of Brooklyn, made public a statement declaring that he had learned his name was to be presented to the fusion conference as a candidate for mayor, and that he would not accept the nomination.

Foraker's Creates A Stir.
Washington, Special.—Senator Foraker of Ohio who caused quite a stir by declaring in speech at Bellfontain that he was opposed to conferring rate making power on interstate commission is annoyed by newspaper comments which make it appear his utterances indicate that he has fallen out with the President. "It is true," he said, "that the President favors this power be conferred on the commission and that I opposed it, but there is no radical disagreement between the President and myself."

Five Men Meet Death.
Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—A rear-end collision between the east bound New York Limited Express from St. Louis and a local passenger train which was standing at the Paoli station of the Pennsylvania railroad, 19 miles west of this city, resulted in the death of five men and the injuring of more than twenty others.

Guilty of Wife Murder.
Covington, Ga., Special.—The jury in the case of Columbus W. Walker, charged with wife murder Monday at 5 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation for life imprisonment. The jury was out less than forty minutes. The children of Walker testified in his behalf. The verdict was contrary to the expectation of the public.

Norway Accepts Peace Terms.
Christiana, Norway, Special.—All indications point to the acceptance by Norwegians generally of the terms of the agreement reached at Karlstad, though at present some persons are inclined to severely criticize the Norwegian commissioners for conceding so much to Sweden. As far as the Associated Press has been able to ascertain the result meets the approval of the great bulk of conservative opinion.

Russo-Japanese Treaty.
St. Petersburg, by Cable.—The Russo-Japanese treaty will be signed during the first days of next week. Mr. Witte, who had a long interview and luncheon with Foreign Minister Lamsdorf, will be received at Peterhof, and give the emperor a report on the conference, but the treaty itself will be taken to Peterhof by Count Lamsdorf, whose counter signature will complete the execution of the instrument.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

Big Cotton Mill Plant.

The purchasers of the Tennessee Manufacturing Co.'s big cotton mill plant will spend \$205,000 for new machinery with which to fit up Mill No. 2, which is to be run by W. R. Odell and associates. Not long since it was announced that Mr. Odell, of North Carolina, and a number of local capitalists had purchased the Tennessee Manufacturing Co.'s property in North Nashville for \$145,000. That these gentlemen are in earnest is shown by the fact that they have taken out their charter, that it has been registered at the office of the Secretary of State and the company is now in existence. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$200,000, and the new concern is to be known by the corporate name of the Warioto Cotton Mills. The purchasers will hardly get possession of the property, however, before July 1, 1906, owing to the fact that George Goodwin has a lease on it until that time. Mill No. 1 been sold to the Morgan Hamilton Co., to be used by them as a bag factory. The incorporators of the Warioto Cotton Mills will meet for organization on Sept. 28. The incorporators are J. B. Morgan, William Nelson, Joseph H. Thompson, Edwin Warner and M. J. Smith.

Change in Management.

An almost complete change in the management of the Union Cotton Mills, was effected at a meeting of the stockholders recently. At this meeting, four directors and the treasurer, T. C. Duncan, resigned and in the subsequent election the following well-known and substantial business men were elected directors of the Union Cotton Mills: Emslie Nicholson, president; Monarch Cotton Mills; T. C. Duncan, president Union and Buffalo Mills, all of Union; H. C. Fleitman, capitalist, New York; W. M. Winchester, banker, Spartanburg; E. W. Roberson, banker, Columbia, Directors Buffalo Mills; F. M. Farr, president National Bank; A. H. Foster, capitalist; T. C. Duncan, all of Union; with the same out-of-town directors as the Union Mills.

Mr. E. W. Roberson, of Columbia, was elected treasurer of both mills, and has entire management of the finances.

Expert accountants are now going over the books of the Buffalo Mills and until their reports are handed in nothing can be known of the liabilities of the mill.

The Union Cotton Mill runs 96,000 spindles and 2,300 looms, has a capital stock of \$1,100,000, and employs 1,200 persons. The equipment of the Buffalo Mill comprises 64,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, 800 people being employed.

Power and Mill Company.

The Anthony Shoal Power and Mill Company has been purchased by John H. Fitzpatrick, of Washington, Ga. He expects to spend several hundred thousand dollars in developing this power, and will begin work at once. Within a radius of 40 miles there is now being used more than 50,000 steam horse power, at a cost of from \$36 to \$50 per horse power, all of which he will be in a position to furnish at a lower rate. The shoals are located about half-way between Washington and Tiberton, and as soon as the power is developed Mr. Fitzpatrick will have all arrangements made for building an electric line between the two places. He also expects to build a cotton factory at Washington and at the Shoals.

Textile Notes.
The State has chartered the Flora Cotton Mill Company to build and operate mills there to manufacture yarns and cloth. The authorized capital stock is \$400,000, of which \$15,000 has been paid in by Henry W. Lily, W. D. McNeill and J. K. S. Ray. Half the stock is preferred and on this 7 per cent. and no more is guaranteed.

At the last meeting of the Augusta council, Gwin H. Nixon applied for water power for the Warwick Mills, which a part of capitalists had purchased from the city. Council left the matter in the hands of a committee, who returned a favorable answer to Mr. Nixon. The opening of the mill will mean a larger output of cotton goods. Mr. Nixon, when seen in regard to the matter, refused to make any statement except to admit that the mill would be re-opened, but it is generally rumored on the street that the corporation intends building up the property with the intention of making a sale.

The Rhode Island Mill is having plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a 100 by 200 foot addition to its building. It was announced in June that the enlargement had been decided upon and that 200 looms would be installed. The looms will weave cotton blankets. About \$12,000 will be the cost of improvements.

The Swift Manufacturing Company will probably let the contract for its new cotton mill about October 1.

The Eagle and Phoenix Mills have received two more car-loads of looms for their new weaving rooms, which are being fitted with four box Crompton & Knowles looms. Six more cars are expected in a few days.

It seems to be an established fact that the Dukes at Durham will, at an early day, start up the Coleman Mill.



GOOD ROADS

The Press on Good Roads. HE columns of the newspapers of the land may all be depended upon for accurate showing of the trend of public opinion on proposed national legislation. The honest press is but the mouthpiece of an enlightened people. We give space below to some extracts from leading papers on the question of National aid to highway improvement—as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, Leader: It is worthy of note that the pressure in the direction of National aid in road building is becoming stronger all the time.

Manufacturers' Record: The Government, in aiding to build roads, would stimulate industrial activity, while it would, at the same time, arouse the highest ambition in the citizen, command his loyalty and insure an ardent patriotism.

Atlanta Constitution: The Brownlow bill has much to commend it; and it stands for a sound, worthy principle of government, designed to benefit not a class, but the whole people. The good roads agitation is beginning to show results.

Chicago Tribune: It is difficult to see how anyone can believe in National responsibility for internal improvements without favoring National aid for road building.

Binghamton, N. Y., Leader: It is widely hoped that the policy of Federal aid will be found to be applicable to the construction of good roads. In scarcely any other way could the National purse be opened with the prospect or possibility of contributing so nearly to the general advantage. Special interests have for so long a time and so exclusively felt the invigorating influence of the Government's beneficence that it is really about time that something was done for the general interest. A small part of the taxes the people pay may properly and justly be used for the people's benefit.

New York Press: Congress has no more widely useful measure of domestic legislation in hand than is contemplated in the bill put forward by Representative Brownlow and Senator Gallinger to give National aid to the good roads movement.

Jacksonville, Fla., Metropolitan: The passage of what is known as the Brownlow bill by Congress would be a meritorious and long-sought-for step earlier than the slow and limited plan of county and State taxation.

Northfield, Vermont, News: The idea of Government aid in State road building is everlastingly right, and unless such aid is given it will be many years before the small States will have much of this needed improvement.

Philadelphia Telegraph: The purposes of this bill should unquestionably receive the hearty approval of every thinking man in the United States, without respect to political or other affiliations.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Times: We are cordially in accord with Mr. Brownlow in the matter, and we trust that the people who are to be so greatly benefited by the proposed law will get back of the Congressman and hold up his hand with an enthusiasm and an energy that will give him influence in carrying forward his project. It is not necessary here to argue for the vast good to be accomplished by the inauguration of the plans contemplated by Mr. Brownlow.

Nashville, Tenn., Agriculturist: "Better roads" is the exclamation coming up from the agricultural classes in all the States, and it should have such a power behind it that Congress will not hesitate to pass such a law. The above hurriedly gathered excerpts are from leading papers. We might overrun our columns with similar expressions from other equally prominent prints, but these suffice for the present. They are taken from hearings submitted in the last Congress and printed in Senate Document No. 204, Fifty-eighth Congress, 2d Session. Write to your Senator for a copy of this document, and receive a mass of most useful information on the road question.

Do Good Roads Pay?
The following item is taken from a Jacksonville (Fla.) exchange:

If you will call upon J. C. Storch, real estate dealer, he will tell you of a small tract of land near the new object lesson road that a few months ago was offered for sale at \$600. That, along with other property near this new road grew in value, and when he had an offer for this same tract of \$3200 he found it had just been sold at \$2700, and his offer of \$3200, which was over five times its former rate, would not buy the property. This increase in value all came from the building of this sample road. The increase in value of this small tract would pay for over one-half mile of the cost of the road, and the increased value of the abutting properties for one-half mile would pay the cost of building or extending this line a distance of ten miles.

The improvement in prices at which lands are selling along these rock roads wherever they have been built will be from five to ten times its former value. If this is so, or if we are sure property will even double in value should we not improve our principal highways at the earliest possible day?

Crowds That Have Gone A-Begging.
Other crowds in recent times have gone a-begging, notably that of Greece, which was refused by our sailor-prince, Alfred, of Spain, which was hawked about a good deal after its final refusal by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and of Bulgaria, which was offered to several.—London Chronicle.

A New Sport.
The first day's crusade against the dogs of Penang, where hydrophobia prevails, resulted in the very good bag of 120 for three guns, and it is reported that the idea of dog-hunting has caught on among Europeans.—Singapore Free Press.

CAMPING IN THE FROZEN NORTH

Alluring Picture of Tent Life When It's Forty Below.

You are awakened in the bitter darkness of the early morning by the sound of the camp dogs moving among the frozen paths of refuse. You hear their padding footsteps passing this way and that outside of the tents and the brushing of their bodies against the canvas walls. Then you hear the sound of chopping wood where someone is at work in the starlight. One of the men stirs and rises in the darkness. The tent is bitter cold with everything frozen hard as iron. You hear the man fumbling around in the darkness for the matches, and presently he strikes one and lights a candle, and in the sudden light I see it is Xavier Gill. Presently he begins chopping the wood for the stove and his big round shadow moves unthinkingly and grotesquely about the walls as the flame of the candle wavers in the draught of the cold air. He makes a fire, and in a moment the flame is rushing up the stovepipe, which gradually becomes a dull red with the glowing heat. Gill stands with his back to the stove, and presently the other men rise and join him. Then you yourself move reluctantly in your warm swaddling of furs and with some effort crawl out into the bitter cold and join the others around the stove. None of you speak, but each absorbs the scanty heat in silence. But by and by, warmed to some return of life, you peep out of the tent; the sky is like black crystal, the stars shining with an incredible effulgence. From the stovepipes of the other tents rockets of flame are gushing up into the air; showers of sparks rise up into the night high overhead—hover, waver, and then sink dwindling upon the tent and the surrounding snow. You look at the thermometer hanging against a tree and see by the light of a match that it is forty degrees below zero. By this time the smell of cooking is filling the silent frozen spaces of the darkness, and you re-enter the tent to hug again the warmth of the stove with a huge appetite for the rude breakfast of melted grease and gillies.—Frank E. Schooner, in Scribner's.

A Perpetual Calendar.
Notwithstanding the disastrous results attending the attempts of French scientists at the time of the revolution to reform the calendar, this subject seems still to interest certain individuals, and the most recent proposition comes from M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, who intends to recommend to the French Chamber of Deputies a bill to make compulsory a new calendar he has devised. M. Flammarion would commence the year at March 21, the vernal equinox, and divide it into quarters, each containing two months of thirty days and one month of thirty-one days. Consequently the year would consist of 364 days, and there would remain an extra, or fete, day which would not belong to any single month. Leap-years would be marked by two such fete days. The new calendar is so designed that the same dates would always occur on the same days of the week, and one calendar would answer for every year.—Harper's Weekly.

Standing Room Only.
Mark Twain, in his lecturing days, reached a small eastern town one afternoon and went before dinner to a barber's to be shaved.

"You are a stranger in the town, sir," the barber asked.

"Yes, I am a stranger here," was the reply.

"We're having a good lecture here to-night, sir," said the barber. "A Mark Twain lecture. Are you going to it?"

"Yes, I think I will," said Mr. Clemens.

"Have you got your ticket yet?" the barber asked.

"No, not yet," said the other.

"Then, sir, you'll have to stand." "Dear me!" Mr. Clemens exclaimed.

"It seems to me as if I always do have to stand when I hear that man Twain lecture."—Buffalo Enquirer.

To Honor a Brave Sheriff.
A movement is under way in Mississippi to raise a monument to John M. Poag, Sheriff of Tate County, who was murdered in the county jail on April 12 by a mob from which he was defending a prisoner. The project is under the direction of the John M. Poag Monument Association, with headquarters at Senatobia, which point out that "while other sheriffs have lost their lives in the discharge of their duties, this is the only instance where a sheriff voluntarily fought a mob to his death in the protection of a prisoner where to do so meant his certain death." "No man," says Giv. Vardaman, "ever died at a better time or for a better cause."—New York World.

First Aid to the Injured.
On a rock-strewn beach on the Cornish coast the fury of a violent storm was just abating. A vessel had gone to pieces on the rocks, and after a display of much heroism on the part of the villagers all the crew and passengers had been saved, with the exception of one man. He had been washed ashore apparently drowned, and the new curate knelt at his side on the beach, endeavoring to restore his circulation.

"My friends," he said, turning to the villagers, "how do you usually proceed in these cases?"

As one man the simple folk replied: "Search his pockets."—Harper Weekly.

Russian Buying of Japanese Bonds.
The Darmstadt Bank, of Berlin, committed a terrible indiscretion at the time of the issue of the last Japanese loan. In communicating the invitation to subscribe to its friends it included those on the other side of the Russian border. It was embarrassed to find that some of its Russian friends did not despise the chance of a premium on the new issue.—W. Street Journal.

X-Ray on Mummies.
At the second Roentgen Congress, recently in session in Berlin, Dr. Albers-Schoenberg said that in experimenting with the Egyptian mummies 2500 years old he had been able to obtain as satisfactory views of their bones as in the living body.—New York Press.



SOUTHERN FARM NOTES

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Turnips—A Valuable Crop.
The Savannah Weekly News recommends turnips. Whether you relish them as food for yourself and family or not, they are a profitable crop to grow for stock feed. For the latter purpose we would advise planting only the cowhorn variety. It grows rapidly and will furnish more feed per acre than any other variety except the rutabagas.

The turnip is certainly a valuable crop used to the best advantage and it is no exaggeration to say that it is a sorely neglected crop here in the South.

If turnips were valued to the extent that they should be there would be twenty times the area devoted to their culture.

Even as a table vegetable the turnip is worthy of a higher appreciation than it receives. It is an excellent food for all healthy stomachs. As much more or less space should be given it in the kitchen garden and two seasons appropriate to their culture—early spring and early autumn.

There is no crop easier to grow than this, once the soil is properly prepared to receive the seeds.

August is the month for sowing for all the rough-leaf varieties. September is the next best month. The land should be in a good state of preparation by August 10, and it is well to sow just after a good rain wets the soil and compacts it. It is not safe to sow on freshly turned soil, as it dries off so fast. Unless it rains very soon after the seeds are likely to spoil before germinating.

To make a big crop of turnips it is always well to mix several kinds together, at least three.

A good mixture is flat Dutch, Cowhorn and Aberdeen, and if possible, add also Purple Kashyure and Yellow Globe. The seeds should be well mixed together in equal proportions and sown freely enough to insure a stand. Seeds are cheap, and it pays to get a perfect stand at the start.

On land at all rich, it is not difficult to make at least 500 bushels of turnips on an acre.

On the dairy farm, or where hogs and sheep are kept, turnips have a value much beyond what mere chemical analysis would show them to be worth. A certain amount of succulent food is very essential to the health of animals in the winter when there is no grass or other green food. In the total absence of all other green food there may be times on the dairy farm where there are very fine cows when turnips may well be valued as high as \$1 per bushel. A peck of them fed even in one meal or two may ward off or cure indigestion frequently and thus prevent worse ills.

Turnips bolted with cottonseed is one of the best and cheapest milk-producing feeds that we can use in the South. They can be produced at a cost of five cents per bushel, easily, but if they are fed in one meal or two may ward off or cure indigestion frequently and thus prevent worse ills.

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Utilizing Hand Separators.
T. C. Claiborne writes: "After feeding our calves we have six gallons of milk daily, which is set in dish pans in a cool cellar and churned every second day. In the fall and winter we get satisfactory results, but at this season there seems to be very little cream and butter. We have thought the sappy condition of young grass the cause. I should like fresh skim milk for the calves, and think perhaps a separator would pay. Any suggestions will be thankfully received."

Answer: The trouble you are experiencing with your milk is not unusual at this season of the year. The creaming of milk, as you probably know, depends largely on the specific gravity between the milk serum which contains the solids not fat and the fat globules. When the fat globules rise to the surface, which they ordinarily do because they are lighter than the milk, they constitute the cream. It has been definitely shown by repeated experiments that milk creams more rapidly when thoroughly chilled immediately after milking than under any other conditions. This is due in a large measure to the fact that the immediate chilling of the milk prevents the formation of fibrin and other like substances found in minute quantities in milk, but yet sufficient in amount to entangle the fat globules as they rise to the surface and hold them within its mesh. The formation of fibrin takes place rapidly in milk freshly drawn from the cow and which has not been immediately chilled. Therefore, it is easy to understand why your milk, under the conditions mentioned in your letter, does not cream satisfactorily during the warm weather.

Under your conditions a hand separator will solve most of the difficulties with which you have to contend and enable you to secure virtually all the fat in the milk without much added labor. The centrifugal force generated by the separator is so powerful that it overcomes the action of the fibrin and enables the perfect separation of the milk and cream. Besides that it leaves the skim milk in an ideal condition for feeding calves or other young stock which may be maintained on the farm. Furthermore, by skimming the milk and adding such adjuncts as flaxseed jelly with a little dry corn and bran you can raise just as good calves as you now raise on the whole milk. By the use of a separator therefore, you can economize in several directions and obtain more satisfactory results than you are securing to-day. A good hand separator large enough to handle the product from six to ten cows can be purchased for from \$50 to \$70, and you can save enough milk fat in the course of a year or two to more than pay for the machine. A hand separator if properly cared for will last for several years, and is comparatively simple to operate, but it requires competent supervision. By the use of a separator you get all the fat in the milk and you reduce the bulk of cream which it is necessary to cook by spring water or other artificial means to the minimum.

While grass tends to increase the flow of milk, as do other succulent foods, it does not of necessity reduce the amount of fat, and it would be more likely to favorably affect the creaming of milk than to retard it. Your difficulty, as already explained, is due to other causes.—Professor Soule.

The Sheep Industry.
Certainly the high price of wool will stimulate the raising of sheep in the South. We have always liked sheep, and deplored the fact that so few were raised in the South. If you asked a farmer why he did not raise sheep, he would reply, "He feared the ravages of the dogs." Now, every phase of farm operations has its drawbacks, but it seems very weak to give way to such an obstacle. If our farmers would set themselves to the task, we are confident they could find out a way to restrain the hungry cur within proper bounds. Think of the wool selling in Georgia at thirty-two cents a pound. We met a farmer while attending the institute in Douglas, Ga., who said: "I have not sold my cotton yet."

We replied, "You should sell now while you can get ten cents, and then you could settle up, and hold your new cotton if the price went below ten cents." He said, "I have no selling to do. I sold several hundred dollars' worth of wool here last week, and I have no need for the money for my cotton." We wish there were a thousand more like him, who were growing wool and mutton enough to pay their expenses; it would help much in the cotton-holding movement. Of course it would be foolish to go into sheep raising, expecting wool to remain at present high price. But you can rely upon this, that our country is getting so thickly settled and our cities are growing so rapidly, that both mutton and wool will always bring sufficiently high prices to repay any careful shepherd. We hope many farmers will add a small flock of some good breed of sheep to the livestock property upon their farms. We are proud that several men in South Georgia can count their flocks by the thousand. If you propose to branch out any, be sure to include sheep in your list. It will be no more difficult to contend with the enemies which beset the sheep, than it will be the black rook, rust, caterpillar, boll worm and the boll weevil upon your cotton.—Southern Cultivator.

Growing the Dewberry.
Farm and Home contains an illustrated article on growing the dewberry. It recommends setting about three by five feet, on good soil. The canes are allowed to run on the ground the first year. Breaking the vines when cultivating is prevented by always running the cultivator the same way. Early in the spring, before growth commences, build a low trellis by setting posts along the rows about ten feet apart and rising above the ground only one foot; on each post nail a cross piece two feet long. Stretch a light wire along the outer end of these arms, on each side; No. 10 or 12 will be heavy enough. Tie up the canes on the wires equally on each side. This trellis will keep the fruit up out of the dirt and make it much easier for the pickers to get all the berries.

The "public domain" is still nearly one-third of the whole country.

Pointed Paragraphs.
The situation in the Caucasus is more alarming, fully 1,000 persons having been shot down, according to reports.

Cholera is spreading steadily in Prussia, where 15 new cases developed in 24 hours.

Venezuela has expelled the manager of the French Cable Company because he protested against the closing of the company's offices.

Police reports state that 400 policemen and firemen were wounded in the Tokio riots, while nine civilians were killed and 487 wounded.

Wesleyan University is to be made an essential part of the Chinese civil service.

Five thousand miners paraded at Mahanoy City, Pa., in honor of John Mitchell, president of the miners' union.

The book of life will be good reading of His Word is on the pages of memory.