

**TO FINANCE COTTON.**

**EASTERN BANKS HAVE ALREADY OFFERED AID.**

Loan Negotiations Will Be Conducted on Basis Similar to That of 1909 When \$3,000,000 Was Secured.

Atlanta Journal.

Propositions for large financial loans to the farmers of Georgia in order to enable them to hold their cotton until higher prices can be obtained in the spring, have been made to the planters of the State's cotton crop by eastern bankers, according to what are believed to be well authenticated reports in Atlanta.

While no definite action has been taken, it is known that eastern representatives have recently visited President R. F. Duckworth, of the Georgia division, at Union City, and offered to negotiate these loans upon a similar basis as that of two years ago, when President Duckworth secured a loan of \$3,000,000 for the farmers of the State.

President Duckworth, in a statement given from Union City, Saturday confirmed the reports that eastern financial representatives had been endeavoring to negotiate this loan, but stated that no final action had been taken.

"While the eastern representatives are anxious to secure this loan, and the farmers are willing to accept it, at the same time it is the desire of the farmers of the State that southern bankers be given an opportunity to participate in the negotiations. The fact that the southern farmer and the southern business men are almost inseparably linked together by a common cause, makes the farmer anxious to give to the southern business man and banker every opportunity to secure beneficial results that might go to bankers in the east or other parts of the country.

"The eastern bankers, with the same spirit that they portrayed two years ago when the last loan was secured, are anxious to let the farmers of Georgia have the necessary loan, and at a reasonable rate of interest. There will be no trouble in securing the loan to help finance the crop this year from the east, but before we close for any loan, we want to give to the bankers of the south the opportunity to participate in the financial results.

"The loan of \$3,000,000 secured two years ago resulted in the best good for the farmer and the banks as well, and the farmer today in Georgia has practically unlimited credit, as that loan was paid back upon maturity, and, in fact, could have been paid even before it was due.

"With a similar loan this year, the farmers of the State will again be enabled, to a large extent, to secure the right price for his cotton.

"It is probable that there will be individual cases, where a farmer will have to sell his first cotton and sell at the existing price. This will be a misfortune to him and will be caused only because his financial affairs are in such a condition that he cannot wait until the details of the loan have been arranged."

President Duckworth was asked if any cotton should be sold at the present time. He said:

"All cotton that can be possibly held ought to be held until spring, when prices will reach the proper level. The loan that we hope to secure will help the farmer to hold his staple until prices are right. There will be the individual who will be placed in such a position, on account of his financial condition, that he may not be able to hold his cotton.

"The farmers appreciate the help of the local banks and supply merchants. And these country banks and merchants are earnestly requested not to press the farmers on their debts where it can possibly be avoided. If they will extend or renew such notes or accounts of farmers for several months or such part thereof as may be possible in order to meet their own obligations, their kindly indulgence will go far toward enabling the farmer to hold and to get better prices for their cotton.

"There are a number of farmers who are in position to hold their cotton all right, but the loan to be secured will take care of those who cannot."

The loan of \$3,000,000 that was secured two years ago was one of the most beneficial actions ever taken by the farmers of the State. At that time cotton was bringing only a low price. President Duckworth, through his own personal efforts, secured the loan and the farmers of the State were enabled to hold their cotton until they obtained their price. Then the loan was paid back.

The announcement of the securing of the loan two years ago was made to the members of the union while they were in convention in Macon, and the announcement brought for President Duckworth a tribute such as has been seldom seen at any meeting of a similar nature.

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**PUSHING TARIFF REVISION.**

**CONFERENCE WOOL BILL PASSES HOUSE.**

It Will Go To The Senate and It Will Be Up to Taft to Veto It.—The Free List Measure Will Come Up Next and This Will Also Pass the House—If Taft Vetoes Wool Bill Congress Will Adjourn Without Loss of Time.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The tariff revisionists made considerable progress in congress today. The house by a vote of 206 to 90, without a Democrat breaking the party alignment, adopted the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill and rushed it over to the senate where it was hung up on the calendar for passage probable tomorrow. For this measure, which imposes a flat ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on all raw wools with correspondingly reduced rates on woolen manufactures, the other two tariff measures will be sidetracked to give wool right of way to the White House for the expected veto. On the veto depends the further programme of house Democrats and senate Democrats and progressive Republicans, including the formation of plans for a speedy adjournment.

O. W. Underwood, Democratic leader, in expressing the opinion today that final adjournment will not come before next week, says he does not expect congress to stay after the pending bills have been disposed of "unless the senate determines to stay and act on the cotton bill." That bill, which makes an average cut of 21 per cent in cotton duties, was debated without action in the senate today. It already has passed the house.

Mr. Underwood said the free list bill might reach the house tomorrow for a vote, although it is not expected before Wednesday. The free list bill, which admits a variety of products duty free including cotton bagging, shoes, agricultural implements, flour, lumber, etc., was put in such shape that it could be considered in the senate tomorrow if a conference report of consideration of the wool bill should be delayed.

The conferees disagreed as to two vital amendments, but these according to plans of the leaders will be speedily adjusted by the two houses, without the necessity of returning the bill to conference.

The wool bill was pushed through the house after a debate of 40 minutes, Mr. Underwood checkmating the Republicans who refused to accept a debate limit of less than two hours. Consideration of the measure was delayed for an hour or more by a point of order made by James R. Mann, Republican leader, that the conference committee had exceeded its authority in fixing rates of duty in certain schedules higher than the point of order, Speaker Clark based his decision on precedents set by Colfax, Cannon and other former speakers.

During the senate debate on the cotton bill, Mr. Cummins of Iowa, speaking on the amendment which he proposes to offer reducing the duties on iron and steel, declared that the war cry of the next campaign would be "Are we to have protection for the manufacturer and free trade for the farmer?" He said the Republican party would have to answer that question to the country.

"The great fight in the coming national convention he predicted, will not be over a candidate, but over the platform as to what protection is."

Mr. Cummins made light of the tariff board declaring he could prove by evidence far superior to the conclusions of any tariff board or any outside investigating body that the reductions he proposed in the iron and steel schedule in the tariff law were reasonable.

Senator Dixon of Montana expressed the opinion that the Republican party would not be able to write another tariff law which the people would accept granting protection to one part of the nation and placing the other part on a free trade basis.

**POPE'S CONDITION BETTER.**

Strength of Aged Pontiff Increases Perceptibly and His Pulse is More Regular.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The general condition of Pope Pius tonight is better. His strength has perceptibly increased, the irregularity of the pulse which alarmed the doctors has almost disappeared and his temperature remains at about 98.5. Today his holiness took a few steps in his bedroom without feeling any the worse because of the exertion.

The paving on Main street is progressing, the brick having been laid across the Hampton avenue crossing and the cement having been poured over them. This part of the street will be opened for traffic in about ten days and in the meanwhile the work will be pushed on toward Liberty street.

**BRYAN TO STUDY CANDIDATES**

**WILL LEARN ALL ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.**

Great Commoner Says When Nomination Time Comes He Will Not Remain Silent.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—"I intend to devote all my time between now and the nomination to find out things about the candidates for the Democratic nomination for president," said William Jennings Bryan to a large audience here today. "I know all of the leading men of the party, those who have hindered and those who have helped it. When the time comes I will not be silent."

Mr. Bryan was the guest of the Jefferson club of Columbus at a big rally and barbecue. Gov. Harmon had been invited to the rally but he sent word some days ago that he would be at his summer home in Michigan on vacation.

Mr. Bryan refrained from mentioning the governor in any of his interviews or his speech.

"I am going to give the Democratic party all the information I possess about the prospective candidates as head of the ticket," said Mr. Bryan. "I am not going to mention individuals now. The country has many available men. Recently I mentioned some of the men I believe to be tolerable as presidential candidates and I am as glad as I was then that the Democratic party is so fortunate as to have such men.

Among the men whom Mr. Bryan mentioned some time ago he did not include Gov. Harmon.

"I intend to devote myself to driving plutocracy from the throne and put the rights of man into the seat. I shall find out everything I can about the candidates between now and convention time and will tell all the people as I learn more and more about them. I have not a friend in the United States whom I would regard at the expense of my party or my country."

Resenting the implication from the utterances of Mr. Bryan that he was fighting Gov. Harmon, Attorney General Hogan refused to speak at the right meeting which was scheduled to follow the barbecue.

"I accepted the invitation to speak because I supposed it was to have been held for the glory of the party and not for the advancement of any faction," said Mr. Hogan. "The directors of the celebration arranged that I would speak in the evening after Mr. Bryan had left the city. I did not care to do this. What I had to say I wanted to say while Mr. Bryan was present."

**DISAPPOINTED AT ACTION OF SENATE.**

**President Will Probably Veto Three Bills.**

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13.—President Taft was keenly disappointed today to learn that the Senate foreign relations committee had decided to put the knife to the British and French general arbitration treaties and to report them to the Senate in modified form. The news was not unexpected. But the President had still hoped that the committee would accept the treaties without change.

In spite of the disappointment he felt over the changes in the treaties, which indicate the probability that they must go over to the next session, the President intends to keep up his fight to have the pacts accepted in full. Already he has lined up many Senators friendly to the administration and when he returns to Washington he will continue his personal campaign. The President will speak at a Methodist camp meeting at Ocean Grove, N. J., on Tuesday, and while he has not written his address for that occasion it seemed probable tonight that he would find opportunity therein to refer to the Senate's action.

While the President has never authorized a statement as to what bills he might veto, it is pretty clearly understood that the statehood bill, the wool revision bill and probably the farmers free list will feel the weight of executive disapproval.

**KNOX WILL GO SLOW.**

**Awaiting Senate Committee's Action on Arbitration Pacts.**

Washington, Aug. 14.—The disposition of the Senate to amend the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France resulted in the announcement today that Secretary Knox, before entering into additional arrangements with other countries, will await the action of the Senate upon the recommendation of the committee on foreign relations, that the powers of the joint high commission, a prominent feature of the convention, be curtailed.

There is no better motto which culture can have than these words of Bishop Wilson, "To make reason and the will of God prevail."—Matthew Arnold.

**ROMANTIC MARRIAGE AT SEA.**

**Girl Stowaway Wedded to Her Sweetheart, Engineer of Vessel Bound for Alaska.**

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 14.—When the schooner Redfield of Seattle, for Seattle and Nome, arrived off Cape Flattery, the captain found a seasick girl, 16 years old, on board. She confessed that she had stowed away, to be with her sweetheart, the engineer of the vessel.

In view of his authority as commander of the vessel, Capt. McKenna pronounced the engineer and the stowaway man and wife, and the couple arrived here yesterday after a happy voyage.

**MAINE VICTIM'S RING FOUND.**

**Trinket Belonging to Assistant Engineer of Ill Fated Ship Restored by Newspaper Editor.**

Habana, Aug. 14.—The class ring which had belonged to Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, whose bones were recovered recently from the wreck of the battleship Maine, and taken to New York for interment, was today placed in the custody of American Minister Jackson by the editor of El Mundo. Mr. Jackson will surrender the relic to Maj. Ferguson, the engineer in charge of the wreck. The manner in which the ring came into the possession of El Mundo has not been explained.

**WOULD PIPE BEER INTO HOMES.**

**Public Beer Fountains Proposed For Saloonless Montclair.**

New York, Aug. 13.—Mayor Hinch of Montclair, N. J., has received a letter which has requested that he and the Common Council give careful consideration to a request for a franchise from the Montclair Beer Piping Company, which proposed to do the following:

To construct a huge tank on Montclair Mountain and fill it with the brand of beer which the majority of the consumers preferred, with pipes connected with every home of Upper Montclair, which has now no saloons; subscribers to have meters and to pay only for what they use; all pipes to be of best nickel lining and full head of pressure to be maintained; also public beer fountains with nickel-in-the-slot attachments to be erected in the parks, the company to pay either a royalty of 23 1-3 per cent on its profits to the city, or to pay for a blanket license at the rate of \$800 a year for each 2,000 persons served.

The letter was signed by the "Secretary of the company," who said that his associates were all prominent citizens who desired to remain in the background until they heard from the Council through the press.—Baltimore Sun.

**NEW LEASE FOR "NEAR-BEER."**

**Georgia Legislative Committee Kills Tipples Bill.**

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 14.—The attempt to extend Georgia's anti-liquor statutes at the present session of the Legislature ended in failure today. The Tipples bill, prohibiting the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol—aimed primarily at the traffic in "near-beer"—was killed in committee, and later failed to be resurrected through a resolution on the floor of the House.

Thus, the sale of "near-beer" will continue for at least one year more, as the remaining days of the Assembly will be taken up with privileged business. The action of the rules committee, in refusing to allow the measure to come to a vote, was taken early this morning, but the matter was not closed finally until this afternoon.

**In the Police Court.**

The following cases were tried in the police court Tuesday by Recorder Lee:

H. B. Phillips, fast driving, \$15 or 30 days.

John Guerry and Joe Olden were arrested Monday night by Policemen Ward and Hatchell for disturbance of the peace and in addition to this the charge of vagrancy was added. The cases were tried and the two men were found guilty of each offense, their fines being fixed at \$10 or 20 days each on the first count and \$20 or 30 days on the second count.

The charge of gambling was also put up against John Guerry, who managed to escape the officers when they made a raid on some gamblers on the 17th of last October. Since that time Guerry has managed to keep out of the hands of the police until that night when he was arrested. He was found guilty and given a sentence of \$15 or 30 days.

Both of the parties informed the Recorder before they were returned to their cells in the guard house that they wished to appeal and would at once take steps towards getting a lawyer to defend them.

**ANKLETS LATEST FAD.**

**Cleopatra Wore Them, Why Not Modern Charmers? Is Asked.**

New York, Aug. 14.—No, she isn't losing anything. That gleam of gold and jewels just above her dapper little pump is right where it belongs. Her own dainty hands, of those of her maid, clasped it about the contours of the black silk stocking, for that's the place it was made for.

Anklelets are coming into fashion. Already they flash over the waxen floors of town and country ballrooms, and it won't be long, if one may believe prophetic jewelers, before one can get a glimpse of gold and jewels about my lady's ankle as she climbs out of her automobile on the afternoon shopping tour.

Of course Cleopatra wore them. Who knows but that particular enhancement of her charms was the final touch that made Marc Antony throw the world away at Actium? They still wear anklets in the East, behind the lattices of harems, but they are not common in Europe and they are still rare this side of the Atlantic.

It was only a week or two ago that a fair dancer appeared at Manhattan Beach with a band of gem-encrusted gold clasp her openwork stockings. She created a sensation. But so swiftly was she whirled hither and thither to the lively music of a two-step that onlookers could not tell whether opals or emeralds or rubies had the honor of shining there.

A day or two since Mrs. Louise Winterfeldt, wife of the banker, caused heads to turn as she left the Ritz-Carlton early in the evening. For she wore, as the fortunate ones who saw it say a diamond anklet that could not be worth less than \$25,000. Some made it \$50,000.

Fifth avenue jewelers are beginning to sit up and take notice, for each of the new trinkets worn means a fat order for one of them. They hope the fashion will grow.

One of them who knows all about anklets, for he has made them.

both here and abroad, says: "They have been going in and out of style in Europe for some years past, and of course they've always been good form in the East. The first one I ever made was for a princess of the Swedish royal house. That was in 1897.

"No, I will not tell you who she was, for it is understood that those orders are always given in confidence. Then later, not more than a year or two ago, I made one for a rich Western girl in this country. It was just to satisfy a hobby, I think."

The anklet is made in one or two pieces, according to the preference of the wearer. But the prime requisite is that it fits perfectly. Because of the movement of the ankle in walking, it requires a master of the jeweler's art so to shape the gold or silver band that it will set closely and at the same time allow perfect freedom of movement.

The less expensive anklets are made with an opening, usually at the back, but the ones that are studded with diamonds or other precious gems are cunningly fashioned so that their circumference expands or contracts as the owner walks. The joints are placed at the sides.

Whether the new form of feminine decoration will become so common that 10 and 25 cent stores will add them to their stock of jewelry is a matter for speculation. It is quite easy to imagine such a condition.

Infinite possibilities offer themselves with the anklet. Why not a little purse on the outer side, or a card case, or a powder box? Wouldn't it be a good thing to have a fine chain run from ankle to ankle and forcibly make the walk conform to the hobble skirt?

The Mikado is deeply touched with the welcome to Togo. Don't mention it, Mutsuhito; we're smearing it into Hobson.—Pittsburg Sun.

About one man in a hundred can stand prosperity. The other 99 can't even understand it.—Philadelphia Record.

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