

BOLL WEEVIL EMBARGO.**QUARANTINE WILL BE ENFORCED AGAINST COTTON FROM WEEVIL STATES.**

Cotton Mill Men Protest Against Law Which Will "Seriously Hamper Textile Industry." — Enacted for Protection of Cotton Farmers and Conditions Demand Rigid Enforcement Despite Objections of Mill Men.

Columbia, Sept. 1.—Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' association of South Carolina, has made request for a conference with the State entomologist, representative of the Southern railway and Commissioner Watson of the Department of Agriculture to discuss the question of cotton quarantine, which, in his opinion, threatens to seriously hamper the textile industry in this State. A letter from Mr. Smyth was received at the State Department of Agriculture yesterday.

An order was recently issued by A. F. Conradi, State entomologist, stating that after September 10 the cotton quarantine law with reference to the shipment of cotton from boll weevil districts to this State will be rigidly enforced. The date for the enforcement has not been announced. "Not only," says President Smyth, "the mills on finer yarns using staple cotton would feel the hardship of the enforcement of this law in the drastic manner proposed, but also all the mills in South Carolina, which buy 250,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton from other States, would be seriously handicapped in their operation and the purchase of cotton.

The following is the letter of Commissioner Watson in part to President Smyth.

"I realize that this is a serious situation, not alone from your viewpoint but to the grower of cotton in our own State, for our cotton crop is the money crop of our people, exceeding in value everything else, and, of course, is entitled to a maximum of protection against the introduction of the boll weevil.

"In this particular matter absolutely no authority whatever is vested in the commissioner of agriculture, and while I would be glad to attend the conference, such as your propose, it could only be for the purpose of posting myself as to conditions and obtaining data as to the effect of this law on present economic conditions and possible dangers to our cotton-growing industry.

"Under the law the enforcement of these quarantine provisions is in the hands of the State board of entomology and the State entomologist, and the law is very plainly written. Under its provisions I have recently noted a circular over the signature of State Entomologist A. F. Conradi, Clemson College, which reads as follows:

"Owing to the habits of the Mexican cotton boll weevil, it is not believed that there is a great risk taken in shipping clean, compressed cotton bales from weevil infested territory during the months of July and August. For this reason the office of the State entomologist did not feel warranted in operating the quarantine law as rigidly during these months. All baled cotton destined for points in South Carolina is being examined at Augusta and Greenville, and every reasonable precaution is being observed in preventing shipments in enclosed form any styles of the weevil.

"When the hibernating season of the weevil begins the risk of transporting the pest through commerce is increased. Furthermore, the eastern boundary of weevil territory is advancing eastward, facilitating the weevil transportation from weevil territory in this State.

"Beginning on September 10, therefore, this office will enforce the State quarantine law, according to the letter, and after that date no baled cotton can be delivered in the State if the shipment originated in weevil territory. Cotton mills must arrange to get their supply elsewhere and not take any risk of introducing the boll weevil into this State by shipment of baled cotton from weevil territory. All baled cotton from boll weevil territory consigned to this State must reach Augusta or Greenville before September 10. After that date such shipments are contraband.

"The above ruling refers only to clean tightly compressed cotton bales. Other articles provided for in the acts of 1904 and 1907 are contraband at all times, and will be confiscated whenever discovered and transportation agents and importers prosecuted as provided for by law."

"This matter was first called to my attention over the long distance phone by Mr. Montgomery at Spartanburg, who had quite a quantity of cotton tied up at Birmingham, Ala., en route to his mill, and he stated that he was afraid that he would have to shut his mill down unless he could get his cotton delivered. He stated that the cotton had been in

New Orleans in the warehouses for a year. All that I could do was to advise him that the sole authority in this matter was vested in the State entomologist, and the proper steps would be taken up with the authorities at Clemson College.

"The law says: 'It shall also be unlawful to import into this State cotton seed, seed cotton, hulls, bales and unbaled cotton from any point in any State or section of a State wherein the Mexican boll weevil is known to exist,' and it also prohibits the transportation companies from bringing baled cotton from any State or section of a State wherein the Mexican boll weevil is known to exist. The law further requires that transportation companies shall notify the entomologist of the State board of entomology of such shipments and shall hold same for the inspection of and disposal by the entomologist.

"The circular issued by the State entomologist, so far as I can see, is in exact accord with the law.

"I feel sure, however, that Mr. Conradi would be glad, as would also the State board of entomology, to participate in such a conference as you propose and go into the entire matter with you."

The following letter was addressed to Lewis V. Parker of the APrker Cotton Mills company of Greenville:

"I am in receipt of yours of August 22, informing me of the recent circular issued, laying a quarantine against all cotton originating in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and that one requirement of this quarantine before any cotton could be shipped from any portion of these States, is that there must be a certificate from the State or federal entomologist, stating that such articles originating in localities, where, by actual inspection, the boll weevil does not exist. I note also your statement that there are prospects that conditions in this State may be very much aggravated by any failure to secure cotton from the States above referred to."

The Cheraw Fertilizer Company, has been organized at Cheraw, with a capital stock of \$25,000. A plant will be erected at once.

COTTON CROP LARGER.

Hester's Statement of 1910-'11 Yield Shows 12,120,051 Bales, Increase of 1,510,427.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—Secretary Hester announced today before the close of business the commercial crop for the year ending August 31, 1911, which amounted to 12,120,051 bales, an increase over last year of 1,510,427, a decrease under year before last of 1,795,362 and an increase over 1907-'08 of 548,129. The consumption of the Southern mills is 22,313 bales ahead of last year and 186,257 behind the season of 1908-'09.

The receipts of new cotton at the ports this year, according to Mr. Hester, amounted to 280,263 against 133,240 last year and 71,258 the year before. This year's marketing at the ports of new cotton distance all previous records. The largest previous to this year was in 1896 when the total was 165,909.

On Bond Issues.

The proposition to build a new court house in Greenville by a bond issue has been defeated, the county precincts giving the majority against it. The county precincts in Sumter gave a majority against the bond issue for road building. The Spartanburg Journal recalls that the county precincts have twice defeated a bond issue in Spartanburg for roads and the same thing occurred in Anderson. It is unfortunate that there should ever be any disagreement between town and country but it is particularly unfortunate in such matters as court houses and road building. The country profits just as much as the town by these improvements and the town proportionately pays the larger share of the cost, owing to the higher assessment of town property. But we are not prepared to endorse the building of roads and court houses by bond issues.—Columbia Record.

Mr. R. Muldrow Plowden Dead.

News was received in the city Thursday afternoon of the death at his home near St. Charles of Mr. R. Muldrow Plowden. Mr. Plowden was taken suddenly ill shortly before noon while most of his family were away at the funeral of Mr. E. B. Muldrow. A doctor was summoned at once, but before he arrived Mr. Plowden was dead, death being due to heart failure. He was about 70 years of age. The funeral was held Friday at Mt. Zion church of which Mr. Plowden was for many years a prominent member. He leaves, besides his wife, two sons, Messrs. T. E. and C. M. Plowden of St. Charles.

Mrs. W. W. Adams committed suicide at her home in Pelzer Thursday.

COTTON VALIDATION PLAN.**CENTRAL BUREAU BEGINS ITS OPERATIONS TODAY.**

Committee Holds That This Agreement is Not an Insult to South But is Safeguard for All Honest Interests.

New York, Aug. 31.—The new agreement intended to safeguard cotton shipping documents will go into effect tomorrow and the central bureau, provided for in that agreement, will begin its activities with the carrying railroads, it was announced tonight by the Liverpool cotton bills of lading conference committee in a statement which explained the plan adopted and answered various criticisms. The committee says it issued the statement in order to clear any "misapprehension that may have arisen from recent newspaper comment, especially in the South," and to make clear the ends for which the committee has been working. The statement refers to the safeguarding previously of ocean bills of lading and to the recent forgeries of railroad bills, which led to a demand for a change of system, and continues:

"Acting upon the general demand for reform of some character the Liverpool committee drafted the agreement which, with some modifications, has now been signed by practically all the cotton-carrying railroads. This agreement provides, as in the case of ocean carriers, that export bills of lading should be issued against physical cotton and not against documents, the validity of which was unknown. The agreement also adopted the validation signature certificate and provided for other safeguards against irregularities on the part of the railroad agent. The agreement further provided for the establishment of a central bureau to which all of the railroads would send signed copies of every export through cotton bill of lading issued in order that exchange buyers might advise this central bureau of the bills of lading passing through their hands, which bills could be checked up by the central bureau against the copies in their possession for the purpose of effectually preventing forgeries.

The committee's statement explained further the working of the central bureau plan and added that the proposal to establish this bureau was presented to a subcommittee of the American Banking association and approved before the railroads were asked to sign this agreement.

"As far as possible," the statement continues, the opinion of exchange buyers in various parts of the country was obtained, and it is the belief of the Liverpool bill of lading conference committee that the exchange buyers will unanimously co-operate when the full advantages of the new safeguards are appreciated—all bankers will manifestly wish to safeguard themselves if they can safely do so, and if the plan of the central bureau as now proposed is not safe for the bankers it will be made so."

The committee denies any intimation that the central bureau plan "has been artificially devised to thrust upon the American exchange buyers any new and unknown liability," and says it is not its desire nor that of European interests to "blacklist anybody connected with the cotton trade."

It expresses the belief that American exchange buyers will be glad to co-operate with European interests, "both for their own protection and for the protection of their friendly correspondents abroad."

The committee disclaims any desire to force upon any one a plan which is not fair and advantageous to every one and if "any modification is necessary to increase its fairness of its advantages these modifications will be made."

The expense of operating the central bureau, it is stated, will be borne by a transportation insurance company, but if the burden is found too onerous for the cotton underwriters "the American railroads and the European bankers will very likely be willing to subscribe a fair amount to make up the deficiency."

Of another criticism the statement says:

"The local opposition which has arisen in New Orleans is certainly due to a misapprehension of the working of the plan. The central bureau is no more of an insult to the integrity of the South than time locks on the vault of the Southern bankers. The Southern shippers are merely asked to co-operate in a plan which will prevent forgers from perpetrating their fraud by a continuance of the methods which were found so simple and successful under the old system. The new plan will eliminate entirely the dishonest competition of cotton sellers who are trading or stolen money and will in no way facilitate irresponsible people, in illegitimate trading, since buyers abroad must still trust their sellers for the grade and weight of their cotton and the exchange buyers must in addition trust them as to their

White Houses not The Most Artistic

Progressive Farmer.
In the campaign for painted farmhouses our womenfolk will have deep interest, for there never was a normal woman who did not rejoice in wholesome, beautiful surroundings. In the decision as to whether or not the old house will receive the much deserved coat of paint the good wife and daughter possibly may not have the controlling voice; but when it comes to making the choice of color undoubtedly the womenfolk will be called into counsel. So let us take for granted that the house is to have the new coat and proceed with our study of colors.

It may be that our sympathies are still bound to the traditional white farm house with its brilliant green blinds, and undoubtedly the cleanliness and purity suggested by this combination will result in the selection of these colors; but it is hoped that many will study the question from the point of view of harmony, and that while we are working toward improvement we shall not forget artistic effects as well.

The color of the house should be selected with reference to the prevailing tone of the landscape about it. The house should harmonize with the prevailing colors rather than be in harsh contrast to them. Thus a dead white house can never produce a harmonious effect. Since the landscape changes from season to season, it might be well to select a tone that will be harmonious during the greater number of months during the year. The many tones of grays and greens are worthy of consideration.

Plausible, But—

Pittsburg Leader.
"It is plausible, but is not convincing."

The speaker was Champ Clark, the Democratic leader. The scene was a dinner party in Bowling Green. The subject was a bill which Mr. Clark disapproved.

"Yes," he resumed, "the argument for this bill is plausible and unconvincing—just like the argument of the intoxicated tramp.

"A tramp, you know, rose from his shady seat under a tree one hot June afternoon and hailed an old lady driving a white horse.

"Please, ma'am," he said, "will you, for the love of Heaven, give me a few coppers to buy food?"

"No, I won't," the old lady snapped. "You've been drinking. G'lang George."

"Well, and suppose I have been drinking?" the tramp shouted after the receding team. "Is that any reason why I shouldn't eat occasionally?"

COTTON SALES RECORD BROKEN**Five Hundred Ninety-One Bales Sold on Local Market During Month of August.**

Sumter has broken all previous records for sales of cotton during the month of August. Up to September 1st, 591 bales of new cotton had been sold on the local market, the nearest approach to this in previous years is 480 bales last season.

Despite the low price of cotton the farmers are bringing it in as fast as they can pick it out and it is probable that a great deal more cotton would have been marketed had it not been for the recent heavy rains which have prevented many of the farmers from picking out cotton this week. The price of cotton after the first bale was sold to O'Donnell & Company for something over 12 cents, has ranged from 11.45 to 11.85.

Most of the cotton which is coming is being shipped as fast as it is sold to the buyers for cotton dealers, but a small part is being stored in the warehouse to be held until the price is better for the sellers than it is at present.

The work of demolition of the old Methodist church is still progressing and it is probable that it will be completed in a few days. At present all of the building except the lower story of the front and back walls have already been taken down. It is probable that with this work of removing the old building as near completion as it is there will be no delay on this account in beginning work on the new building.

The property loss in Beaufort and adjacent territory during the storm Sunday night is estimated at \$1,000,000.

authority to draw. The central bureau eliminates the risk of forgeries and no man who is interested in the healthy condition of the cotton trade can wish to have the forgeries continued.

Upwards of three score railroads are listed at the close of the statement as having subscribed to the central bureau plan.

POEM FOR SCHOOL READER.**STATE EDUCATION BOARD ACTS ON VETERAN'S PROTEST.**

Offensive Lines in Text Book Recently Adopted for Use in South Carolina to be Eliminated—Committee Named to Select Substitute.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—The poem referring to the Confederates at Shiloh as a "dark rebellious host," to which objection was made in resolutions adopted by the South Carolina Confederate Veterans, at their recent Reunion here, is to be replaced, in the "Heart of Oak" Reader, Book 4, for use in the public schools of this State by a poem of less partisan tenor, to be selected by Messrs. Daniel and Rembert, of the State board of education.

From the news standpoint, this development is the feature of the three days' meeting of the State board of education, which ended here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The board disposed of a mass of other business. A number of appeals, having local interest only, were passed on.

A statement regarding the meeting was made this afternoon by State Superintendent John E. Swearingen, who is ex-officio secretary. This statement, which is the first to reach the public regarding the action taken, is as follows.

"The State board of education adjourned today, after completing much important business. The meeting of the board had been called to consider exchange prices, to be printed on the inside of the front cover of the recently adopted texts. Labels showing these prices in detail had been mailed each publisher on July 22. Several requests for modification in these exchange prices were submitted to the board, and all were declined.

"The new books, properly marked, should be placed on sale in every county at once, and patrons and pupils should be careful to see that no substitutions for the adopted texts are imposed on them. Patrons purchasing any but the adopted books will have to pay higher prices for all books purchased.

"The date of the next regular teachers' examination was fixed for the first Friday in October, and questions based on the newly adopted text-books will be sent out to the several county superintendents in time for this examination.

"The Heart of Oak' reader, Book 4, will be made satisfactory to the Confederate Veterans. Prof. Daniel and Prof. Rembert were constituted a committee to select an acceptable poem to be printed in this book in place of the present selection. Messrs. D. C. Heath Company readily assented to this proposition and the reader will be ready for distribution next week."

In The Police Court

The following cases were tried by Recorder Lee Friday morning:

Collin Major, for fighting, was given \$10 or 20 days. He was playing pool when another negro started talking to him in a way that he did not like and that prevented him from putting his whole attention on the game. He therefore gave the other negro a knidly tap on the head with the billiard cue and then got out of the way of the police.

Mose Thompson, for driving a wagon on the sidewalk, was fined \$3 or 6 days.

Mary Jones, for creating a disturbance, was fined \$15 or 30 days.

Dave Harris, gambling and resisting arrest, \$15 or 30 days and \$25 or 30 days respectively. He was among those who had been in the servant house in Dr. Geo. W. Dick's yard when it was raided several weeks ago by the police, but he, as stated by several witnesses, was not gambling at the time. He, in fact, was the only one in the house who was not gambling, as one witness testified. This did not keep the recorder from finding him guilty and also for resisting arrest.

FINDS CAUSE OF PELLAGRA?

Buffalo Gnat is Responsible for Disease, Says Government Bacteriologist—May Find Cure.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—The Buffalo gnat has been fixed upon by Henry Garman, a government bacteriologist and entomologist, as the cause of pellagra.

Just how the gnat communicates the disease is not known, but scientists believe they are on the right track and eventually will find a cure for the disease. The Buffalo gnat exists in great numbers all through the South.

Foley's Kidney Remedy (Liquid).

Is a great medicine of proven value for both acute and chronic kidney and bladder ailments. It is especially recommended to elderly people for its wonderful tonic and reconstructive qualities, and the permanent relief and comfort it gives them. Sibert's Drug Store.

DISORDERLY WOMEN UP AGAIN.

House Run by Patience Robinson Searched and Whiskey Found in It.

Friday morning a search was made of the premises kept by Patience Robinson, several quarts of whiskey were seized and the women found in the place were at once summoned before the Magistrate to be tried for conducting a disorderly house and storing liquor for an unlawful purpose.

The house, which is outside of the city limits and has long borne a bad reputation, is rented and conducted by Patience Robinson, a negro woman of ill repute. She, with two other women, appeared before Judge Wells in answer to the summons, one other having disappeared since last night, and waived preliminary and were sent to jail in default of \$200 bond for each of them. The house was shut up and it is probable that this effort to close it will result in something being done.

This is the third time that an effort has been made to get the Robinson woman out of the county. First Patience with the others in her house were summoned before Magistrate Wells and told to leave the county inside of twenty-four hours. The place was closed for some time but after about two weeks was opened for business again. A few days ago the Robinson woman was told for the second time to leave the county and today proceedings against her and those in the house were started for the third time. This time she and the other women in the house were lodged in jail.

Everything Tending Southward.

In the financial circles of New York and New England there is a growing sentiment that the South is to be the center of the greatest business and financial activity of the country of the country. The leading bankers of the East, many of whom in former years were somewhat skeptical about the South as a field for investment, are now very free in admitting that this section is the most inviting field for investment. The change of sentiment is very pronounced. No one can mingle with the financial people of New York and Boston and other Eastern centers, as well as with those in the smaller cities of the Middle and New England States, without being greatly impressed with the unanimity of sentiment as to the great prosperity ahead of the South. In portions of the West this sentiment is equally as pronounced. The men who led in the great colonization enterprises of the West and the Pacific Coast are now finding in the South a field for activity which is claiming their attention as never before. Scarcely a day passes without a report of the sale of some big tract of land to Western people for colonization, or for reclamation, in order to prepare it for colonization work later. No phase of Southern development in the last decade has been more striking than that which we now see in the purchase of large tracts of land in all portions of the South for settlement by Western people. It is one of the most interesting phases of American development. It means the utilization of millions of acres of land that have heretofore been practically valueless and the bringing into the South of tens of thousands of the better class of farmers from other sections.

As the financial people of the East and the colonization men of the West are looking to the South as the coming center of operations, so the manufacturers and the contractors and the builders of the whole country are beginning to understand that this section is to offer the broadest field for activity in the country. Here great forces are concentrating for industrial upbuilding which will result in an enormous expansion of the manufacturing and mining and railroad interests of the South. Even now the sixteen Southern States covered by the Manufacturers Record, as we stated last week, have invested in manufacturing \$200,000,000 more than the total capital invested in manufacturing in the United States in 1880. Notwithstanding this astonishing situation, it is everywhere recognized that the South's industrial development is really just beginning. The wise manufacturers and contractors who plan far ahead and look to future achievements rather than to immediate results are everywhere planting their agencies or their offices in the South, that they may get a foothold in this growing territory and share in its great prosperity as the years go on.—Manufacturers Record.

Common Colds Must be Taken Seriously.

For unless cured they sap the vitality and lower the vital resistance to more serious infection. Protect your children and yourself by the prompt use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and note its quick and decisive results. For coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and affections of the throat and chest and lungs it is an ever ready and valuable remedy. Sibert's Drug Store.