

TO REFUTE ENGLISH CLAIM.

AMERICAN EXPERT PREPARING FIGURES ON CANAL COST.

Believed That His Investigation Will Show Justice of Exemption of United States Ships.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The letter of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to the Gatshead chamber of commerce yesterday regarding the British government's attitude towards the Panama canal act is regarded here as an indication that the negotiations between the two countries are to have a financial basis, the foreign secretary's argument being that British shipping is to be burdened with an undue proportion of the charges for the maintenance of the canal through the complete exemption from tolls of American coastwise shipping.

In this view importance attaches to an inquiry now being conducted on the isthmus by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner on Panama traffic and tolls. He already has compiled, by direction of the secretary of war, all the statistics bearing on the character and probable amount of the traffic through the Panama canal. He now is engaged in a study of the financial aspect of the enterprise so tolls may be adjusted to the needs of the canal on a strictly scientific basis.

In the data already prepared by Prof. Johnson it appears that according to the best estimates the whole American coastwise traffic likely to pass through the Panama canal immediately after it is opened will be about 1,000,000 tons, or a little more than 10 per cent of the total tonnage in the years 1915 and 1916. In the course of five years it is estimated that this American coastwise tonnage will rise to 1,414,000 tons, but as the foreign commerce will increase in like proportion the same relation between the two will exist.

On the face of the figures this would indicate that the British and other foreign commerce would have to bear an additional burden of 10 per cent. It is pointed out, however, that a proportionate share of this burden, if it did exist, would have to be borne by American ships in the foreign trade, which consequently would be on a precise equality with British ships.

Prof. Johnson's statistics disclose still another factor, set out in his comparison of the Suez canal with the Panama route. After pointing out many advantages of the Suez, Prof. Johnson declares that the only possibility of the Panama canal getting a fair share of the world's business is to place the tolls at a figure actually lower than by the Suez route. These are now \$1.25 per ton. The professor has mentioned a flat \$1 rate for the first few years.

On the basis of 10,000,000 tons business this would yield an income inadequate to meet the cost of operations and maintenance of the canal—\$3,500,000—allow \$5,000, a year for sanitation of the zone and provide a fair rate of interest on the canal cost, not to speak of the impossibility of providing for a sinking fund. Allowing 2 per cent interest on the capital invested in the canal and 1 per cent for a sinking fund, the total of the annual charges on the canal are likely to be more than \$15,000,000, or about 50 per cent more than the gross revenue from tolls.

With these figures before them and the rate on British shipping fixed far below the actual cost of the service by conditions over which the United States government has no control they will have little difficulty in showing that the exemption of American coastwise traffic from tolls has no influence upon British shipping and consequently that no discrimination is proposed in violation of treaty rights.

"U. A. Smith, Bridgeton, Ind., had kidney trouble for years, and was so crippled with rheumatism he could not dress without help. He started using Foley Kidney Pills, and says: 'I began to get better at once, and now all my trouble has left me and I do not feel that I ever had rheumatism. I rest well all night and the 59 years old, can do the work of a man of 35 years. I would like to be the means of others getting benefit from Foley Kidney Pills.' Refuse substitutes, Sibert's Drug Store.

FIRST SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Bag Received Here from Edisto Island Planter.

Charleston, Sept. 6.—The first bag of the new crop of Carolina sea island cotton has been received here. It was consigned to Messrs. Dill, Bari & Co., and was grown on Edisto Island.

"Mrs. J. N. Hill, Homer, Ga., has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years, and says she always recommends it to her friends. 'It never fails to cure our coughs and colds and prevents croup. We have five children and always give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a cold, and they are all soon well. We would not be without it in our house.' Sibert's Drug Store.

DYNAMITE BROUGHT RAIN.

Interesting Experience Tried at Battle Creek, Michigan, with Successful Results.

Battle Creek, Michigan—Willis Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and the Industrial Association of Battle Creek, are engaged in a controversy over the question of making rain with dynamite. Battle Creek is the first city in the North to produce rain by means of explosives, following the same plan employed by Mr. C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, upon his ranch at Post City, Texas.

Mr. Post furnished the dynamite for the Battle Creek experiment, and the Battle Creek Industrial Association put on a rain-battle just west of the city. In all, 4,500 pounds of dynamite were exploded, in 1,500 shots, and a downpour of rain followed, without wind, or any thunder and lightning.

The experiment was announced several weeks in advance. Mr. Moore declared the experiment impractical and futile, and predicted fair weather for Battle Creek on the day of the experiment. During the morning the sky was bright and clear.

There was a firing station every one-eighth mile. The dynamite was laid on the ground in 3-pound charges and exploded every few minutes at each of the fifteen stations. The battle started at 10.30 in the morning and continued until 3.30 in the afternoon. The detonation could be heard for a distance of 20 miles.

About 1.30 a slight precipitation was noticed, but this was more like a mist than a rain. When the firing ceased, the sky was overcast with clouds. About 4.30 the rain began to fall and continued in showers until 8 o'clock. The government rain gauge showed a fall of nearly half an inch—44 being the official report.

The rain-makers admit they cannot produce rain unless the hygrometer shows over 60 degrees of humidity in the air. The night before the experiment it showed 74 per cent in Battle Creek.

What Are We Doing in Nicaragua?

Whether Mr. Taft sends to Nicaragua 2,000 marines and sailors, or in addition a regiment of infantry, as for some part of the day last week he intended doing, he is using the armed forces of the United States for service in foreign territory without authority of congress and in utter disregard of the constitution. The administration assumes that by landing a small army it has not committed this country to a war in Nicaragua. But if marines are killed by Nicaraguans, or our forces retaliate by killing Nicaraguans, what then? Will Mr. Taft declare war without waiting for action by congress, or engage in war in Nicaragua without a declaration of war?

By the abuse of his powers as president, Mr. Taft has put the United States in a dangerous position in Central America. The hostility of the people of the Latin-American republics to this country is notorious. They resent its domineering attitude and its readiness on any pretext to interfere in their domestic affairs. They question its motives when it professes the greatest benevolence. They have reason to know that many of the revolutions from which they suffer are financed or engineered from the United States. While it is made a subject of reproach to them that their governments are corrupt, they are told that the army and navy of the United States are put at the services in their territory of American corporations and American private interests exploiting Central America.

If American capitalists, holding a mining concession in Nicaragua or an American fruit shipping concern or an American banking syndicate acting as agent of European holders of Nicaraguan bonds can secure the landing of American forces in Nicaragua whenever the government is not run to their taste, the people of the United States should know the full meaning of Mr. Taft's military methods and the operations of his State department. It has been reported from Washington that "American interests" in Nicaragua are in danger, but not what American interests. Are any of the American interests that now want the protection of American troops in Nicaragua American interests that have had a hand in previous revolutions?

There are grounds for believing that there is more behind the hurried movement of armed forces to Nicaragua than the Taft administration has been willing to divulge. There are reasons for suspecting that there was more behind the Zelaya and the Bluefields incidents than the State department has ever made public.

The government of Nicaragua may have been corrupt, but the government of the United States should be sure that its own hands are clean before it threatens the use of force toward a foreign country. Even if the constitution of the United States, in Mr. Taft's eyes, is not worth regarding, its honor is worth preserving.

CROP BIGGER; WORTH LESS.

VALUE OF 1911-12 COTTON \$107,071,825 UNDER PREVIOUS YEAR.

Was Not High in Grade According to Col. Hester It Averaged Strictly Low Middling.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The cotton crop of the South for the year ending August 31, 1912, according to statistics compiled by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, exceeded that of the previous year by 4,018,331 bales, yet its money value was \$107,071,825 less. This was due as much to the low grade of the crop as to the decrease in the price resulting from over-production. It was the lowest in grade of any crop for the past ten years, the average being strictly low middling to middling, comparing with a slight shade under strict middling last year.

Mr. Hester says that an acreage in cotton larger than ever before cultivated in the Southern States, induced by the high prices of the two previous years, uniformly dry and hot weather during the growing season, a very late frost and a long open fall for harvesting, all combined towards the production of a crop larger by 2,300,000 bales than ever before recorded. A further important factor, he says, which contributed towards the success of this monster crop, was that the weevil was greatly reduced in number over its entire range. This, he says, according to the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, resulted from a combination of climatic influences extending over a period of about three years and so unfavorable were the conditions that the insect was exterminated in an area covering about 23,000 square miles in the northwestern portion of Texas and the western portion of Oklahoma.

For middling the average price per pound was 10.16 cents, compared with 14.60 cents per pound last year, 14.37 cents the year before, and 9.45 in 1908-09.

The total value of the crop compared with the previous five years is as follows:

Year	Bales	Value
1911-12	16,138,426	\$810,280,764
1910-11	12,120,995	917,355,589
1909-10	10,609,668	778,894,995
1908-09	13,825,457	682,794,494

The value of the crop for the past year as stated was \$810,280,764, to which, if the value of the cotton seed is added, the actual wealth producing capacity of the Southern cotton farms would be \$937,710,973. Last year the total value, including seed, was \$1,030,133,527, so that the crop, embracing 4,018,000 more bales of cotton and 1,822,000 tons more seed, the South received nearly \$92,500,000 less in money.

Mr. Hester approximates the actual growth at 16,501,000 bales and says that the enormous quantity produced very little old cotton remained in the cotton belt at the close of the season and of that more than one-half was held in stock by Southern mills. He approximates the amount of old cotton left over at 516,000 bales.

Col. Hester states that during the past year there was the heaviest consumption of American cotton on record exceeding the previous maximum of 1908-09 by 1,258,000 bales.

In reference to American mills, Mr. Hester says the year's operations have shown greater activity than ever before in the history of cotton manufacture. After two seasons of unprofitable business value were readjusted on a more satisfactory basis and with an abundant supply the mills North and South materially exceeded their largest previous consumption.

He puts the world's consumption of American cotton at 14,515,000 bales, an increase over last year of 2,461,000 and over the year before last of 2,761,000.

In the South Mr. Hester makes the consumption 384,451 bales over last year and 402,764 over the year before. The year's consumption in the South was divided as follows:

State	Bales	Increase
Alabama	2,262,450	27,925
Arkansas	9,274	3,676
Georgia	5,591,376	79,844
Kentucky	28,431	7,425
Louisiana	1,4657	4,994
Mississippi	3,309,975	1,675
Missouri	19,689	6,049
North Carolina	841,841	126,194
South Carolina	732,997	102,473
Tennessee	1,76,238	7,864
Texas	44,406	8,190
Oklahoma	5,745	2,068
Virginia	85,819	2,074
Totals	2,744,061	380,451

IN THE SMOKING CAR.

How a Party of Strangers Entertained Themselves.

They were all strangers to one another, and were doing their best to while away the tedium of a long, dusty ride across Montana by interchanging stories based upon their personal experiences in the past. The grocery drummer from Chicago had just made some remark about household pets, which awakened a memory in the mind of the agent for the New York Bond House, out selling securities.

"Speaking of that," said he, flicking the ash off the end of his cigar, "I'm very fond of dogs. I have a pointer at home that's a wonder. Taking him altogether, he is the most intelligent animal I ever saw. You gentlemen may not believe it, but it is nevertheless a fact that whenever I go out riding in my motor through a hitherto untraveled country I always take Roger along with me, and he sits up alongside of me in front. Whenever we come to a cross-road, and I find myself up a tree as to which turning to take, I simply put the question to him, and in every blessed case he has instinctively pointed in the right direction."

"I can well believe that," said the grocery drummer "I have a retriever in my house that is quite as wonderful. I don't believe my wife and I could possibly get along without him. If my wife mislays anything, from a peeling-pin to a bridge-score, anywhere around the house, all she has to do is to set Bob after it, and he finds it. When I am in a hurry to catch a train in the morning, and my collar-button slips out of my hands and disappears as collar buttons are almost certain to do at such moments, good old Bobby gives a yelp of delight and goes after it, saving me no end of trouble, much time, and some language."

"Fine!" said the solemn-looking little man off in the corner, who was trying to introduce a new four-cent cigar into the West. "You gentlemen are in luck to have such pets. I have a setter on my place that is rather remarkable. She hatched out over a hundred eggs last season, and brought at least ten broods of fluffy little chickens to the full maturity of broiler-hood without losing a single one."

"Humph!" said the bond agent. "I admit that that is unusual, but it strikes me as rather a come-down for a dog."

"On," said the solemn man cheerfully, "my setter wasn't a dog—she was a hen."

Playing With Fire.

Charleston Evening Post.

These loose things that we have put in the category of irregularities rather than frauds have been, we believe, characteristic of the primary in South Carolina for many years. We have heard with much frequency of the informal and unrestricted manner in which the primary has been conducted in the remote sections of the State, usually presented to us with an air of superiority in contrast to the highly technical—and measurably inefficient—regulations put upon the primary in Charleston county. In State conventions, when primary methods have been under discussion, there have always been wide embracing orators to declaim against limitation upon the opportunity to vote, and a depreciation of too rigid rules and technical restrictions. It may be seen now, perhaps, what this spirit of contempt for regulation and order of the primary may come to and may have come to. Some of the practices alleged by Judge Jones in the recent primary have doubtless been more than common for many years, without, too, any belief that they were wrong. They were only irregular, but the primary was just a matter between friends, and the irregularities wouldn't amount to anything. Neither would they, as long as the whole thing was strictly between friends. But the time was bound to come and has come when more than a friendly contest was joined, and then the irregularities were of consequence. Whether or not the importance of the lesson will be learned by the Democrats of South Carolina from this election of putting aside the idea that primaries may be conducted as popularity contests at church picnics remains to be seen. We doubt that they will. But if they don't they will learn from some subsequent election, with even more serious consequences than this one has thus far had. In continuing the loose primary the Democrats of South Carolina are playing with the fire of election fraud that may consume their political homestead.

"Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley Kidney Pills. He says: 'From my own experience I recommend Foley Kidney Pills as a great remedy for kidney trouble. My father was cured of kidney disease and a good many of my neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills.' Sibert's Drug Store.

WILSON ON IMMIGRATION.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE TALKS TO ITALIAN DELEGATION.

Tells Visitors That Men of Every European Nation Have Helped United States.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 5.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson talked about immigration to delegations of Italians from Jersey City and Brooklyn today.

"I have had frequent occasions recently to meet delegations similar to this," he said, "and it has been a great gratification to me that they all speak in generous language of appreciation towards myself but also with an extremely broad minded apprehension of what my real position and what my real feelings are.

"The fact of the matter is that America has been enriched by having the aspirations of some of the finest races in the world brought to her shores. I rejoice most heartily in the circumstances that men of every European blood have brought to this country their highest aspirations because they can't bring these aspirations without adding to the aspirations of the country and making the country greater and freer than it would be without them. For myself, I have never felt the slightest jealousy of the right kind of immigration and by the right kinds of immigration I mean the voluntary kind."

The governor devoted himself for the most part to his correspondence today.

His next speaking engagement is Monday at the New York Press club when he will analyze the three political parties, their platforms and aims.

\$80,000,000 Lost Annually by Wage Earners.

"Dr. Sadler estimates that about \$80,000,000 in wages is lost annually to the American people as a direct result of colds. Lost time means lost wages and doctoring is expensive. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly. It will stop the cough, and heal and soothe the sore and inflamed air passages. Sibert's Drug Store.

Two New Yorkers are having a law suit over a gold watch which a cow swallowed, which was recovered from her stomach by a veterinary surgeon. The man who bought the cow on tick claims the watch.—Wilmington Star.

"A really effective kidney and bladder medicine must first stop the progress of the disease and then cure the conditions that cause it. Use Foley Kidney Pills for all kidney and bladder troubles and urinary irregularities. They are safe and reliable. They help quickly and permanently. In the yellow package. Sibert's Drug Store.

Rowanmore, the British steamship, came into Charleston harbor yesterday. It is the largest ship ever in the harbor, brought a cargo of 9,000 tons of kani, and drew 29 feet 10 inches of water.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"I was taken with diarrhoea and Mr. Yorks, the merchant here, persuaded me to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After taking one dose of it I was cured. It also cured others that I gave it to," writes M. E. Gehbart, Oriole, Pa. That is not at all unusual. An ordinary attack of diarrhoea can almost invariably be cured by one or two doses of this remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Governor Wilson will be chosen. The talk about a tie up in the electoral college, in the house and in the senate is "mighty interesting reading." But has no real foundation for its structure.—Augusta Chronicle.

Caught a Bad Cold.

"Last winter my son caught a very bad cold and the way he coughed was something dreadful," writes Mrs. Sarah E. Duncan, of Tipton, Iowa. "We thought sure he was going into consumption. We bought just one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that one bottle stopped his cough and cured his cold completely." For sale by all dealers.

The innate cussedness of a man must have a vent some times, in some way, and it breaks out this time as Bleasism. As we have so often remarked before, Bleasism is a symptom, not a disease.—Florence Times.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"It don't take more'n a pill an' a effort to git folks into a peck of trouble" and a little neglect of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If ailing, take Dr. King's New Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at Sibert's Drug Store.

The city fathers of Gaffney have installed a pump in the well at the park. The well which is 550 feet deep is one of the most popular resorts in the city and is said to have splendid medical qualities.

Dependancy. Is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are taken. For sale by all dealers.

The Rule of the People and the South Carolina Election.

Baltimore Sun.

Fraud vitiates all contracts; in the matter of election its vitiates all theories, as well. If the election of Cole L. Bleasie as Governor of South Carolina was obtained by fraud, any deductions therefrom as to the value of popular rule must be more or less faulty. But, assuming that the election was a fair one, what are those who believe in and boast of government by the people to think of it?

On the face of things it looks very bad. Bleasie is a man of ruffianly manner and language, a frank spoilsman, a Governor who has grossly abused the pardoning power, even, if he has not, as charged, granted pardons for pay. He is the kind of a Governor who could threaten to make his political opponents "sweat blood," if they succeeded in defeating him, in the time between his defeat for a re-nomination and the relinquishing of his office. He is the kind of Governor who could offer pardon in advance to certain offenders against the law.

What is the explanation of the success of a man like that? We have already suggested one, which is that Bleasie may represent some ideas or politics which the people of South Carolina consider so vital as to cause them to overlook the apparent evil qualities of the man. Bleasie is said to be exceptionally strong with the industrial workers of his State. We have heard much of the evil condition attendant upon woman and child labor in the Southern mills. It may be that there are some problems connected with the mills that are more important to the laborers of South Carolina than the language used by Bleasie or the granting of innumerable pardons, or there may be some similar explanation.

But there is doubtless another explanation, even more deep-seated than this. Bleasie is looked upon as peculiarly a product of South Carolina, but as a matter of fact he is a representative, albeit an extreme one, of a type of politician recently sprung up in various parts of the country. Many sections we fancy, are "in for" a period of Bleasism. There is a yellow politics as well as a yellow journalism, and just as the yellow journalist sprang up and thrived for a season, so we imagine, will the yellow politician thrive for his brief day.

There is a similarity between the two that is not at all superficial. The essence of yellow journalism is its demagogic spirit and its intemperate utterances, and that is precisely the essence of Bleasism.

It is no real discredit to a country that yellow journalism should appear in it any more than it is a disgrace to popular government that Bleasism should flourish ephemeraly. These things are sores on the body politic, but they serve the useful purpose of warning us of unhealthy conditions in the body. Correct the trouble and we will be much better off than if they had not made their appearance. The yellow journal was made possible because the smug, respectable newspapers of the country were not doing their whole duty. The yellow politician is made possible because the respectable officials supposed to be looking after the interests of the people have not been faithful to those interests. Yellow journalism is now in a moribund condition because the decent papers of the country have awakened to a sense of what is required of them, and the Bleasies will die off when the representatives of the people really and fully represent.

There is another connection between Bleasism and journalism which no one who has watched the South Carolina campaign can fail to have noted. Bleasie, like all the yellow politicians, has made a great outcry against the newspapers of his State. He has posed as the champion of the people against newspaper domination. And that cry has had a certain effect simply because of this thing we are talking about; the newspapers have not been blameless in the past; they have been guilty of self-seeking and the suppression and coloring of the news, and the law of action and reaction works in this case. It is an unfortunate fact about that law that it frequently requires the innocent to suffer with or for the guilty. Some of Bleasie's fiercest assaults have been against papers like the Columbia State, which are fair and straight and models of all that is good in journalism. But that is a punishment which they must share for the offenses of their erring brethren.

It is plain, therefore, that there is nothing in the South Carolina result necessarily discredit to popular government. Many factors enter into every campaign; many forces, seen and unseen, are at work. The people do blunder, at times, but so rarely that the wise man will seek far for an explanation before he will conclude that they have done so in any particular case.

The Manning Graded school will open Monday, 16th.—Manning Times.