

PRIMARY MUDDLE NO CLEARER.

Problem in First District Race Not Yet Solved.

Charleston, Feb. 25.—Nothing that could be termed definite progress towards a solution of the difficult problem of how to hold a primary in the first Congressional district came to light yesterday.

Chairman Henry W. Conner, of the Charleston County executive committee, is strongly of the opinion that matters should not be allowed to remain as they now are and that if there is any feasible way in which a primary can be held this method should be adopted.

The opinion is expressed by some that, as Governor Blease suggests, the regulations concerning the filing of the club rolls with the auditor sixty days in advance of the primary, apply only to regular primaries and not to special primaries such as this primary, if it is held, would be.

Local Dots From Tindal.

Tindal, Feb. 22.—The farmers of this community have been getting on fine with their farm work, but the heavy rains of this week will be a drawback to farm work.

The blizzard of last week injured the gardens and fruit trees to some extent.

The health of this neighborhood is good at present. The small pox scare we hope is over. The families which were sick are well again and the sore arms are getting well from vaccination.

Miss Ellen Broadway has returned home, after a pleasant visit at Alcolu. Mrs. J. B. Harvin is spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Broadway.

Miss Isola Rivers, of Tindal, and Mr. John Bradham of Manning, R. F. D., were married last Sunday.

Mental Strain of Driving a Railroad Flier at 75 Miles an Hour.

In the March American Magazine, Albert W. Atwood writes a most interesting article entitled "Why Railroad Wrecks Increase." The following is an extract showing the engine driver's relation to the problem:

"Dean R. Wood, who takes the Twentieth Century Limited from Syracuse to Albany, was recently asked at a public hearing what his running-time was between the two points. He replied:

"Two hours and forty-two minutes. That's 148 miles in 162 minutes. We are allowed to make up twelve minutes for lost time, which we might drop. We can only go through Syracuse at eight miles an hour, and there are nine other slow-downs, so that we have to run about seventy to seventy-five miles an hour to get in on time. In 148 miles we meet 151 stop-signals, which I must locate in all kinds of weather, and if any of them are out of order I report the number of the signal when we get in."

"Imagine the dangers and responsibilities which this man meets in fair or foul weather, in snow, in rain, in blizzards, in fogs, throughout the year. His vision must be geared for starlight, for moonlight, or for black darkness or driving storm, to locate, as he dashes by, those 151 signals in 148 miles, the loss of any one of which might mean death in the ditch. A leading railroad authority has been forced to admit that it is doubtful if any human being can properly manage an engine and locate a signal every thirty-five seconds. How can the human element be depended upon when it is being strained to the limit? There are very few accidents on branch lines, although these are usually innocent of block-signals and other safety-appliances. Is this because the human element is better on branch lines? Quite the contrary. The best men run on the fliers. But on the branch lines average speeds of twenty and twenty-five miles an hour are the rule, whereas on main lines they average from forty to fifty-five miles, or even more."

Pushing Debt Dodgers.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate judiciary committee today favorably reported Senator Pomeroy's bill to make judgments for debt obtained in federal courts in one State applicable to property in another State without instituting suit there, but upon mere filing of a copy of the transcripts.

TO MAKE ISLANDERS CITIZENS.

Woodrow Wilson Favors Proposal to Grant Full Privileges to People of Puerto Rico.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Labor of Puerto Rico, after a half hour's conference with President-elect Wilson, today said the governor had expressed himself in favor of granting citizenship to Puerto Ricans.

PALMER FOR CAUCUS LEADERSHIP.

Democrats' Selection as Successor to Burleson.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Democratic national committeeman of that State, is expected to be made chairman of the Democratic caucus in the next House of Representatives, indications tonight being that he is not to be a member of the new Cabinet. This was revealed when Representative Burleson announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election as caucus chairman.

President-elect Wilson, according to reports tonight, has expressed a wish that Mr. Palmer might serve as chairman of the caucus in the busy sessions of the next Congress, and it is known that Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader of the House, favors Mr. Palmer's selection. Democrats of the new House will hold their first caucus March 5 to select the new House officers and Mr. Palmer will be put in nomination for the post of permanent presiding officer of the caucus and will have the backing of the present House leaders.

Mr. Palmer, who is prominent in the tariff revision work, has charge of the metal schedule in the framing of the new tariff legislation now under way by the ways and means committee for submission at the extra session of Congress.

M. F. ANSEL FOR FEDERAL JUDGE.

Will be Urged as Successor to Senator-Elect Goff.

Greenville, Feb. 22.—The name of Ex-Governor Martin F. Ansel, of Greenville, will be presented to the nation's next President for appointment as United States Circuit Judge of the 4th judicial district, succeeding Judge Nathan E. Goff, who was elected to the United States Senate Friday from West Virginia.

BLUES WIN FROM REDS.

Probable That Blues Will Win Championship in Tourney.

It is probable that the Blues will win the Y. M. C. A. bowling trophy offered by the Sumter Steam Laundry, as they came out victorious in the game with the Reds Monday night, which in all probability means the championship in the tourney. The game was an interesting one, although the bowling was not up to usual form, probably due to the fact that the players were eager to bowl high, and therefore could not do as good work as usual.

Cuttino, captain of the Blues, was the only man to keep up to his usual form, while White, captain of the Reds, played in tough luck all night.

How Flies Transmit Typhoid.

In two ways. The first and most important is as follows: Flies breed in privies. Flies breed in privies that have been used by typhoid patients get infected as maggots. They then excrete typhoid germs the rest of their lives. Fly-specks from such infected flies deposited on food is one—probably the chief—way in which typhoid fever is spread in this State.

The other way is for flies to visit typhoid excreta and get the germs on their feet and mouths and then walk over food.

Fly-borne typhoid fever accordingly may be prevented by so disposing of typhoid excreta that flies can not get to it, either to lay eggs, or to feed.

Liquor Cases Tried Tuesday.

Several more liquor cases were tried Monday afternoon and Tuesday and other cases were postponed until later.

The case against Lucius J. Jefferson for storing whiskey resulted in a verdict of guilty, Jefferson being sentenced to a fine of \$75 or 30 days. He was released on appeal.

B. E. Wiley was tried for storing whiskey, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Patience Robinson was tried for transporting whiskey for an unlawful purpose. The jury after being out for some time failed to agree and a mistrial was ordered.

ELECTION IN SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel to be Selected to Take Place of C. B. Yeaton, Resigned.

Columbia, Feb. 27.—Wille Jones, brigadier general of the National Guard of South Carolina, has ordered an election to be held March 11 to select a lieutenant colonel for the Second Infantry to take the place of Calden B. Yeaton of Sumter, resigned.

The candidates for the position are: Maj. Jos R. Allen, Columbia; Maj. J. W. Bradford, Sumter; Maj. E. A. Early, Darlington, and Capt. A. E. Legare, Columbia.

REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Friedmann Would Instruct Prominent Physicians.

New York, Feb. 26.—Dr. Friedrich Friedmann, who arrived here yesterday heralded as the discoverer of a cure for tuberculosis, will begin treatment of patients as soon as he finds a suitable laboratory.

"I wish to treat 50 or more children with tubercular knees, said the doctor, "for in such cases the results of my treatment are more quickly apparent than when applied to other forms of the disease."

"The method I prefer is to have patients brought to me. When this is not possible, I would be glad to have the patient's physician work under me and see me treat a number of typical cases. I hope to be able to instruct in this way a number of prominent physicians from various parts of the country."

Among the doctor's callers today was Dr. Edwin T. Watkins of Memphis Tenn., commissioned by the board of health of that city, to investigate the treatment.

TO TEST REMEDY.

Surgeon General Blue Arranges for Experiments.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Surgeon General Blue of the public health service has arranged for tests in the government's hygienic laboratory of the Friedmann vaccine for pulmonary tuberculosis, which was delivered yesterday to Dr. Milton H. Foster in New York by Dr. Friedmann when he landed from Germany.

Surgeon General Blue said today that when the vaccine was received in Washington it would first be subjected to rigid laboratory tests and to tests upon animals and culture media. If these are satisfactory the vaccine will be sent to the public health service sanitarium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, for actual tests upon sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis.

BRIBERY IN SPARTANBURG.

Effort Made to Corrupt City's Detective—Investigation Will Follow.

Spartanburg, Feb. 26.—A sensation was sprung in the recorder's court here today during the trial of two negro employes of local social clubs, charged with the sale of liquor when H. B. Barnes, the city's special detective, testified that he had been offered \$250 by persons identified with the illicit sale of liquor in the city to leave the city and not appear as a witness against them.

When Barnes took the stand, the little court room was crowded with interested spectators, but when he touched on the alleged attempted bribery there was a general exodus.

Recorder Pasley took a serious view of the disclosure and announced that the whole matter would be investigated, and every man implicated in the alleged attempt to bribe the city's detective would be prosecuted.

REPORT ON CONFEDERATE INFIRMARY.

Committee Says "There's Plenty of Room for Improvement."

Columbia, Feb. 27.—The special committee to investigate the management of the Confederate infirmary reported today that there was great room for improvement in discipline at the home and that it stamped with its disapproval the election to salaried offices at the infirmary of members of the board which manage it. Dr. F. W. P. Butler, and Major Hal Richardson were the members of the board who gave themselves offices.

Cotton Breeders' Association.

The National and State Agricultural Departments did a great work when they demonstrated the value of seed selection and the breeding of the best varieties of agricultural plants. Many individuals have followed suit in breeding long staple cotton, prolific corn, etc., and their work shows that any farmer can follow the methods if they take the pains. However, it seems that the best results can be secured by co-operation in the organization of plant breeders' associations to do the work on a larger and more systematic scale.

DR. DICK ON COMMITTEE.

Asked, With Others, to Report on Appropriation Bill.

Columbia, Feb. 27.—Senators Hardin, Christensen and Manning, and Messrs. Dick, Nicholson and Rembert were appointed on the free conference committee on the appropriation bill which was placed in their hands at 12.05 o'clock.

Dark Corner News Notes.

Dark Corner, Feb. 26.—Everything is moving along smoothly in these parts. Farmers are pushing ahead trying to get their lands in shape for another crop. Work is far ahead of what it was at this time last year.

I agree with your "Pisgah Scribe" about the booze question. It is a shame and a disgrace the way some people do along that line. I don't say that I have never drunk any whiskey, but I voted for the dispensary to go out because I did not want booze sold in any way, believing it would be for the best. However, there has been more drunkenness, fussing and rowing than I ever heard of before the dispensary went out of business. But I will say right here that I have never patronized a blind tiger or ordered any whiskey since the dispensary went out.

I wish to say, also, to my Pisgah Brother that I think he is mistaken about the peach trees dying, because they were bought trees. I had seedling trees that I had raised from seed two or three times over and they died as quick as my bought trees. I think the warm weather last fall caused the trees to put out too much sap, causing them to put on an extra growth and blossoms, as I saw lots of peach, apple and plum blossoms last fall. Nevertheless, whatever it is it has surely nearly killed all of my trees, both old and young.

Mr. Thos. H. Osteen and daughter, Miss Eunice, with Mr. J. E. Johnson, visited Mr. Samuel G. Griffin at Pine-wood last Sunday.

Here I will have to ring off and hie away to the postoffice.

"Hard Times."

What Kind of Mind-Food are You Giving Your Family?

One big fact our Southern farmers are waking up to, but they are not waking up to it half as fast as they ought. This fact, that if there is anything in the world you can't afford to be "cheap" about, it is your intellectual food.

Every sensible man knows nowadays that the mind counts for more than the body, the brain more than the belly; and yet ninety farmers in every hundred who wouldn't think of starving themselves of body-food, stomach-food, muscle-food, are nevertheless starving themselves of brain-food, mind-food, intellectual food.

Many a fond father and mother who would work their finger nails off rather than see their boy feed his body on bones and crumbs and scraps, will nevertheless feed that same boy's mind on the most stult, rankest, rottenest bran-and-chaff sort of mind-food that they can find in the shape of a newspaper.

"But I got this paper so cheap!" they will tell you. "Three whole years for a dollar, with a map or a pair of spectacles or a fountain pen thrown in free!" How can a man so slander his own brain, his own mind. How can he insinuate that it is worth so little as to deserve no better food than some cheap journal thrown in with a free fountain pen or buggy whip!

Suppose some agent should come to you and say: "I understand you have been eating good flour costing \$5 a barrel, and feeding your children the same high-priced stuff. Why, sir, that's too expensive. You can't afford it. Why here's a mixture of bran and spoiled corn meal, and I'll sell you three barrels for \$5 and throw in a fountain pen free!" You wouldn't take two minutes, we suspect, to show that man the door.

And yet, although food for the mind is just as important as food for the body, there are farmers in every neighborhood in the South who refuse to use their own heads in selecting their reading matter, but let some slick-tongued agent palm off on them whatever cheap, spoiled, unwholesome, unhelpful bran-and-chaff mixture of intellectual food he chooses to throw in with some fake premium that, in most cases, isn't much better than the paper it goes with.

Here is what we need to say to farmers all over the South: You are not a pauper in dealing with your body; don't be a pauper in dealing with your mind. You don't buy the cheapest stuff you can find to feed your body with; then don't buy the cheapest stuff you can find to feed your mind with. If you are buying mind-food for yourself, you insult your own brain by intimating that it deserves no better food; while in the case of one's boys and girls, doesn't a man deserve prison stripes just as much if he deliberately starves his children's minds as he would if he deliberately starved their bodies?—Progressive Farmer.

Pork Barrel Politics.

Wilmington Star.

Certain Eastern papers published in great commercial centres directly interested in river and harbor improvements, never miss an opportunity in editorials or headlines to designate appropriations for developing commerce and for public buildings as the "pork barrel." The public is easily led up to the idea that such appropriations constitute "a raid on the treasury" for political purposes, whereas the appropriations, when in bounds, provide for the really constructive work of the government. While there are probably some extravagant and possibly unnecessary appropriations, they require close scrutiny before they are linked up with the "pork barrel" politics of by gone days.

Newspapers, therefore, make a mistake when they influence public opinion against appropriation bills as a whole. They also influence President Taft, for he is misled into believing that public sentiment will sustain him if he vetoes such bills. Take the rivers and harbors bill, for instance. If there is any pork barrel in it, the Western Congressmen have made it so, for they have secured the lion's share for their rivers and harbors. They have gotten away with the East where about nine-tenths of the country's commerce is done. The East certainly has not dipped very strongly into the "pork barrel," and as to the West its Congressmen can speak for themselves.

The appropriations for river and harbor work in the East are far less than most of the projects warrant. The Panama canal lacks little of being completed. The country has spent millions of dollars on it, and yet the harbors of this country will not be properly equipped in time to do their full quota of commerce through it. Even some of the South American ports are having more spent upon them than most of the important American ports on the Atlantic. When, therefore, it comes to rivers and harbors development, there is very little pork barrel about it. The government is simply making an investment which will result in big returns in commerce and give the great Isthmian waterway an asset value to the country.

The Intra-Coastal Waterway, a great and valuable project, both for the commercial and naval interests of the country, has a very small share in the river and harbor appropriations.

A veto of the rivers and harbors bill consequently would be greatly to the disadvantage of the commercial interests of North Carolina and to the Nation. That is also true as to other Eastern projects, and admitting the probability that some of the appropriations are not altogether justifiable, the President in vetoing the bill would do more harm than good. It would simply retard the preparedness of the country's ports to utilize the Isthmian waterway for commerce.

There is considerable veto talk at Washington, and the Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondence of February 17th says "alarm seized upon the House of Representatives when the report became current from end to end of the Capitol that President Taft had about decided to veto both the rivers and harbors and the public buildings appropriation bills." The Sun's correspondent says "these are the two big pork barrel measures in which every member of the House and Senate has a direct interest, and in which almost every community in the United States is in some degree interested." The statement is made that when it came to investigating the rumor as to the President's vetoes, it was found that it had back of it the fact that "President Taft had actually consulted with certain Congressional friends as to the general advisability of vetoing these two big bills, and as to the political advantage that would accrue from such action." Political advantages? There would be no political advantage in it, but the very opposite if the President should veto both bills without more careful investigation as to their import—especially the rivers and harbors bill.

As to the public buildings bill, some of the appropriations might lie over, but that the country needs most of the buildings in its business there can be no doubt. The government has gone into the parcel post business and that has overrun every postoffice building in the country. Such buildings as are rented are costing the government high rental and if they have to be enlarged for the parcel post business it will prove quite expensive for the government not to own its own buildings as soon as they can be economically constructed. We have our doubts about much "pork barrel" in that bill, and it would seem that rather than jeopardize that or both bills, the pork might be cut out so the actual necessities of the government in its commercial and postal business can be met.

The Sun's Washington correspondent says the President threatened veto is "rehearsed as political play," but since there would be very little play in it, the fact is if the President

is sincere in believing that the bills carry too much money he had better think seriously about exercising a veto that would be especially detrimental to commerce and might adversely affect its parcel post business. The effect as to saving and disaster should be carefully considered by the President before he vetoes either bill, especially that one for taking care of the country's commerce.

Promoting Prosperity.

Wilmington Star.

Brain, brawn and capital are the powerful forces in development, and when they are linked together the result is production. Production creates prosperity and prosperity creates contentment and happiness. The chief consideration in the employment of the powerful forces in production is whether a country or a community has resources capable of development, attractive to capital and fit for the application of intelligence and industry. The entire country is answering that question by its intense effort to bring about all kinds of development, showing that the country's resources are varied and extensive.

There is not a section of the country that has not got its resources and they are being recognized. All of us ought to recognize and appreciate them. In order to do that we must make a study of our resources and not go to sleep over them. How can we best develop our resources and make assets of them? By studying our resources we can see the opportunities in them and when we know what the opportunities are it is up to us to seize them and go to work.

One of the most gratifying evidences that the South's resources are being studied and recognized lies in the fact that the railroads have set to work to do their part in their development. Capital seems to be seeing our resources first and it is time for us to wake up and co-operate with capital in whatever it undertakes in the way of development. The railroad managements for instance, have recognized the resources of the country as they have never done before. That is evidenced by the fact that they have gone to work in earnest all over the South. The railroad systems of the south have enlarged their vision and broadened their scope. They are no longer content to manage their physical properties and look after the details of finance and transportation, but in addition to their great administration staffs they have established strong bureaus and departments for the sole work of developing their territory. They are putting a large portion of their capital into that work and are placing it in the hands of men who have fine capabilities for doing things.

Marvels of the Newspaper.

(From Emilio Castelair's Essay on "Emile de Girardin," quoted in the Kansas City Star.)

What a wonderful work is a newspaper—a work of art and science! Six ages have not been enough to complete the Cathedral of Cologne, and one day suffices to finish the immense labors of a newspaper. We are unable to measure the degrees of life, of light, of progress that are to be found in each leaf of the immortal book which forms the press. We find in a journal everything, from the notices relating to the most obscure individuals, to the speech which is delivered from the highest tribunal, and which affects all intelligence; from the passing thought excited by the account of a ball to the criticism of those works of art destined to immortality. This marvelous sheet is the encyclopedia of our time; an encyclopedia which necessitates an incalculable knowledge—a knowledge whose power our generation cannot deny—a knowledge which is the condensation of the learning of a century.

Here's a chance for real co-operation while you wait. Go in with two or three, or five or six neighbors and buy a stalk cutter, a stump puller, and a ditcher. Then you can put these machines to work in February and make as much money—or more—preparing for 1913 crops as you will make per month cultivating 1913 crops a little later. If you get your land properly ditched (of course, tiling is better, but good ditching will help if you can't tile drain), get the stumps cleared out, and the stalks cut and left on the ground to rot, you will have the right start made for a good year's farming. Why not get catalogs of stump pullers, stalk cutters, and ditchers, and get ready for this way of making money from winter work?—The Progressive Farmer.

The city has constructed a new frame bridge over the Turkey Creek canal where it crosses Calhoun street. The new bridge is a solid structure which will probably last for several years.

The pie counter smile is one that won't come off till the very last round. —Wilmington Star.