

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

REALIZING HEAVY; OFFERINGS READILY ABSORBED.

Early Gains Practically Lost in Late Trading — Close Steady, Net Two Points Lower on August and Only 1 to 5 Points on New Crop Months, Wall Street Shorts were Active Buyers Above 12 Cents.

New York, Aug. 26.—The cotton market was more active than it was yesterday, but showed extreme nervousness and, after making new high records for the movement, sold off sharply and under heavy realizing, and reports that owing to an indifferent demand of spinners the spot basis was becoming easier. Realizing was very heavy from the start, but offerings were readily absorbed by a broadened outside demand during the morning, and it was not until stop orders had been uncovered on the advance above 12 cents for October that the market showed any signs of weakness. Early gains were practically lost in the late trading, however, with the close steady, net 2 points lower on August and only 1 to 5 points on new crop months. Private cables reported heavy realizing and free offerings of actual in Liverpool and English showing. There was a big demand around the initial figures, which seemed to include a broadening outside interest, as well as further covering, and the market quickly advanced. Reports of higher temperatures in the Southwest and expectations of a bullish weekly review added to the confidence of buyers, and during the middle of the day prices sold 21 to 25 points above the closing figures of last night, with August contracts touching 12.45 and October 12.16, an advance of 5.90 per bale on active new crop positions from the low level of two weeks ago. Wall street shorts were active buyers above 12 cents for a while. There was also an urgent demand of New Orleans, but demand slackened early in the afternoon and the market was unsettled in the late trading, with reactionary sentiment becoming somewhat more general on reports that Texas was offering new crop shipments here on a parity with October contracts. It was also reported that demand in the South was showing little improvement, and local traders considered the weekly weather report no more bullish than expected.

SNAPS HIS PISTOL.

Virgil Carver Was Displeased Over Western Union's Delay in Delivering Telegram.

Columbia, Aug. 26.—Angered because of the Western Union Telegraph company's failure to locate him and deliver a telegram announcing the illness of his father, Virgil Carver, an employe of the Richland cotton mills, went to the offices of the Western Union on Main street yesterday morning and attempted to shoot J. T. Gray, the manager.

Failure of the cartridge to explode was possibly the means of saving Mr. Gray's life, as employes in the office claim that he snapped the pistol twice, at Mr. Gray. After the manager had darted through a back door to save himself, Carver rushed out into the street and fired the pistol once. A call was sent to the police headquarters, but before officers arrived, Carver had been placed under arrest by Constable Bruce Nettles, who was joined a few minutes later by Sergeant Jackson and Policeman P. W. Knox. Carver is in jail, charged with carrying concealed weapons, assault and battery and discharging firearms in the street.

ON THE WATER WAGON.

Kaiser Has Cut Out All Drinking.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Emperor William is reported to have joined the ranks of teetotallers. It is known that during his recent northern cruise, the Emperor abandoned the use of practically all alcoholic beverages and it is understood that he has permanently foregone even the fatherland's famous beer and its choicest wines. As a substitute he has taken to lemonade, with a dash of orange juice. In imperial circles it has long been known that Emperor William was greatly impressed with statistical study of the effects of alcohol, ranging from incitement to crime to impairment of man's working efficiency. He often expressed the opinion to members of his court that immoderate drinking was one of the greatest factors in retarding the development of nations.

The Emperor has not forced his opinion upon his friends, however, and his own stand has received little publicity, perhaps for the same reason that the minister of education of a South German State once opposed the establishment of a Good Templar lodge on the ground that it threatened one of the most important industries of the empire. The imperial example usually carries great weight.

INCOME TAX UNCHANGED.

ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE LIMIT CHECKED IN SENATE.

Williams Upholds Value of Bill and Opposes Radical Changes in Its Provisions Offered by Republicans.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Attempts to increase the limit of the proposed income tax on larger incomes failed in the senate today when Senators Borah, Bristow and Cummins led an effort to amend the income tax section of the Democratic tariff bill.

Senator Borah offered an amendment increasing the graduated tax on larger incomes until it would have reached 5 per cent on those above \$100,000 a year. The Democrats, aided by 10 Republicans, defeated the amendment, 47 to 17.

A more radical provision with a maximum tax of 10 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 or more will be submitted by Senator Bristow tomorrow.

In the pending bill, the rates on larger incomes are:

One per cent on incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000; 2 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000; and 3 per cent on more than \$100,000.

Senator Borah proposed the following additional tax:

One per cent on incomes from \$10,000 to \$30,000; 2 per cent from \$30,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from \$50,000 to \$80,000; 4 per cent from \$80,000 to \$100,000, and 5 per cent on more than \$100,000.

Democrats voted solidly against the increase.

The demand for an increase of the tax on big incomes was accompanied by the declaration that men with large incomes would escape their just share of the tax, under the bill.

"The man with the small income always pays his tax more completely," said Senator Borah, "than does the man with the large income. It is much easier to find all the \$5,000 incomes than to find all the \$50,000 incomes. A tax of 4 to 5 per cent on the man with \$100,000 will not inconvenience him more than the 1 per cent tax will inconvenience the man with \$5,000.

Senator Williams, who had charge of the income tax provisions for the Democratic side, insisted that the committee had gone slowly and cautiously in inaugurating the new form of direct taxation.

"We thought it well now to establish the tax upon simple grounds," he said. "Experience alone will show how it works and the changes that may be necessary in it. In future the American people will have representatives here who will revise and perfect it."

When the senate adjourned tonight, it had 100 or more paragraphs covering tariff rates still to dispose of. These are scattered throughout the various schedules of the bill. Senator Simmons, tariff leader, announced that he expected to complete the income and administrative features of the measure before returning to the tariff rates still in dispute. In the meantime Democratic members of the finance committee will attempt to settle all points at issue by Saturday or Monday.

An attempt today by Senator Brandegee to increase the proposed duty on hats from 45 to 50 per cent was defeated. An amendment by Senator Page to increase the duty on calf skins and fancy leather from 10 to 15 per cent also was defeated.

ST MATTHEWS BEATS LYNCHBURG.

Col. J. A. Rhame Felled by Foul Ball — Other Accidents Mar Game.

Lynchburg, Aug. 26.—A very interesting but somewhat one-sided game of ball was played here yesterday afternoon between Lynchburg and St. Matthews, resulting a score of 14 to 3 in favor of St. Matthews. The feature of the game was the fine pitching on both sides.

Lynchburg—Broad and Wilson. St. Matthews—Mosely and Dantzer.

Umpire—Carter.

The pleasure of the game was marred by four accidents, some very painful. G. L. Turner, one of the players on the St. Matthews team, had a leg broken while sliding to second. He left for his home in Columbia last night. Col. J. A. Rhame, a spectator, received a severe blow by a foul ball near the pit of the stomach, which felled him to the ground. Fortunately there were physicians on the ground who attended the wounded man. One man had his lip split open by a lick from a flying ball.

This is the first of a series of three games which will be played by the same teams. The locals are hopeful for better luck today and tomorrow.

How the Trouble Starts.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

STATE'S SHARE OF CROP FUND.

McADOO MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPORTIONMENT OF DEPOSITS AND APPOINTS AGENTS TO PASS ON PAPER.

Maj. Henry Schachte in Charleston, Henry W. Briggs in Greenville and Aug. W. Smith in Spartanburg with Mr. Lyles are Named for This State.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary McAdoo announced today the apportionment as far as it had been completed of the \$50,000,000 to be deposited by the government in national banks of the West and South to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$46,500,000, of which \$21,000,000 goes to banks in the 13 Southern States and the District of Columbia, and \$24,700,000 to 14 Western States.

Southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September and those in the West want the money apportioned to them during September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit on an average of four or five months. All of it is to be returned not later than April and Southern bankers who get their money first will begin turning it back into the treasury in monthly installments.

In a statement announcing the apportionment, Secretary McAdoo said:

"The funds are deposited in the banks in the West and South at this time because it is believed there is a special demand for the money to assist in marketing of the crops which are now being harvested in these particular sections, but if in the East or elsewhere it should be shown that there is need for the temporary use of funds for similar legitimate purposes, the government will be quite as ready to extend similar aid."

Many factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the apportionment of deposits in the West and South. "Among these," the secretary said, "were the immediate needs of the localities as reported by the committee of the clearing houses in the conference held with them in Washington, the capital of the different national banks and the character of business transacted by them. The amount of money which these banks are at the present time advancing to their country bank correspondents and the additional accommodations which they expect to extend to these correspondents; their present condition as shown by the last controller's call; their outstanding circulation and the amount of rediscounts they may have made in their efforts to meet the legitimate demands upon them of customers and correspondents."

In each depository city the government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with the clearing house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for deposits and all paper before being accepted must be recommended by this committee.

Following are the amounts allotted to each Southern State, the cities designated as depositories and a partial list of the government's representatives:

- Alabama, \$1,500,000; Birmingham, E. M. Tutwiler; Mobile, Albert Bush; Montgomery, W. A. Gayle.
- Arkansas, \$600,000; Little Rock, W. M. Kavanaugh.
- Florida, \$1,150,000; Jacksonville, Pensacola, J. B. McNeill; Tampa, Georgia, \$1,700,000; Atlanta, W. K. Orr; Savannah, J. R. Anderson; Augusta, William H. Barrett; Macon, William H. Felton, Jr.
- Kentucky, \$1,650,000; Lexington, J. E. Cassidy; Louisville.
- Louisiana, \$2,600,000; New Orleans, W. T. Hardie; Shreveport.
- Maryland, \$2,800,000; Baltimore, William C. Page.
- Mississippi, \$600,000; Jackson, W. Q. Cole; Meridian, J. H. Wright; Vicksburg, P. M. Harding.
- North Carolina, \$1,300,000; Charlotte, E. R. Preston; Greensboro, R. E. King; Wilmington, Hugh McKee; Raleigh, Charles E. Johnson.
- South Carolina, \$1,500,000; Charleston, Maj. Henry Schachte; Columbia, William H. Lyles; Greenville, Henry W. Briggs; Spartanburg, Aug. W. Smith.
- Tennessee, \$1,950,000; Chattanooga, W. F. Kabb; Knoxville, Samuel B. Luttrell; Memphis, Samuel P. Read; Nashville, Joseph H. Thompson.
- Texas, \$2,500,000; Dallas, Alexander Sanger; Fort Worth, Houston; Galveston, I. H. Kempner; San Antonio.
- Virginia, \$1,450,000; Lynchburg, A. S. White; Norfolk, Walter H. Taylor; Richmond, E. L. Bemis; Roanoke, District of Columbia, \$500,000; Washington, J. Selwin Tate.

There were more than five hundred negroes on the excursion run over the Northwestern railroad between Wilson's Mill and Camden Monday.

WANT HEAD FOR CHURCH.

SOME EPISCOPALIANS WOULD HAVE DIGNITARY SIMILAR TO POPE.

Bishop Tuttle Opposes Plan—He Declares Danger Lurks Along The Line of Its Development—Convention to Consider.

New York, Aug. 26.—Shall the Episcopal Church have a pope? Shall it take a step now that may lead to having one generations hence?

This question will come up in the Episcopal General Convention, meeting in this city in October. It is not so worded but it is so regarded. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, has so characterized it, and declared himself opposed to the scheme, and some years ago in a previous general convention Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, of this city, a deputy from New York, shouted out the inquiry when the scheme was up:

"Will he be Leo XIV, or Pius XII?"

Everybody laughed and the plan for the moment was dead. It is coming up again, and a good many Episcopal leaders think it will pass.

Presbyterians are commissioning their moderator to act between assemblies. Congregationalists authorize their National Council Moderator to do the same. Episcopalians give that bishop who has been longest in bishops orders the work of all Presiding Bishop, which does not at all mean that he shall preside, for the House of bishops elect another bishop to do that, but that he shall represent the Episcopal Church in many functions of its work.

The trouble is that it is usually found that the senior bishop is an old man. Sometimes he is not fitted, whether old or young, to discharge the duties. Besides, it is desired by many to put upon him many more duties, making him head of the great official societies, like missions, religious education and the rest. Such office means big pay, big staff of helpers, an official residence, and some profess not to know what it may mean in the course of time.

The present senior Episcopal bishop is Rt. Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri. Although 74 years of age, he is vigorous and able, and will be one of the great figures of the convention in this city six weeks hence. It is not proposed to displace him. The three bishops next in rank to him are Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire; Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, and Bishop Garrett, of Texas. All are past 80 years of age. Five or six next in rank are much past 70.

A law will be brought forward in this convention making the office elective, and there is talk of locating a young and vigorous bishop as head of all at Washington. From there he is to manage many vast interests. He will be free from local duties, and will give all of his time to general ones. A somewhat similar proposition is made by Congregationalists in the selection of a secretary of their national council. While far apart in policy, both bodies are confronted by the same needs, an official administrator, and both are talking about electing such officers.

Bishop Tuttle, the present presiding bishop is out with a statement in opposition to the scheme. He points out the danger as he sees it. He says:

"This would be a new departure. Danger lurks along the line of its development. The bishop elected would be a young man. He would be a strong man, probably. It were a strange thing if he were without ambition. It were a stranger thing if he were to fail to see manifold opportunities to be seized for the good of the church. If he did not seize them his self-restraint would take on quite the shape of self-reproach. If he did seize them, up rises a bristling army of opposition.

"The scheme looks to the introducing of a monarchical plan which in time might take on a Hildebrandian touch and tone."

Bishop Tuttle then points out the expense—\$10,000 a year at least—with a pension later on, and adds that with many other taxes upon Christian people this one may, he thinks, be decided without danger or damage.

A problem, a very real one, confronts all religious bodies—how to have a head, and have it effective, yet not see it grow with the generations into what they regard as monarchical and away from democracy.

Remarkable Cure of Dysentery.

"I was attacked with dysentery about July 15th, and used the doctor's medicine and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 125 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I used two bottles of it and it gave me permanent relief," writes B. W. Hill of Snow Hill, N. C. for sale by all dealers.—Adv.

CONCESSIONS MAY BE MADE.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS HOPE THAT HUERTA'S DILATORY ATTITUDE AN INDICATION OF YIELDING.

Wilson's Message to Congress to Be Read at Noon Today, Unless Huerta Concedes to Proposals Before That Time—Little Hope for Present Administration in Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The dilatory attitude of the Huerta government today gave administration officials hope that concessions might be made to the American proposals for peace in Mexico, but indications pointed to a final ending of negotiations tomorrow when President Wilson is scheduled to read his message to both houses of congress. He will define the policy which he thinks the United States should pursue toward its Southern neighbor.

A 24-hour postponement of the presentation of the message which was to have been read today was agreed to after a joint request by Frederico Gamboa, Mexican foreign minister, and John Lind. It followed repeated efforts on the part of the Huerta officials to have the reading of the document deferred indefinitely.

Mr. Lind left the Mexican capital early today for Vera Cruz.

Mr. Lind has made certain supplementary suggestions to Senor Gamboa, constituting no departure from the fundamentals of the American note. The original proposals were announced as follows:

1. Cessation of hostilities and a definite armistice.
2. An early and free election.
3. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate.
4. Agreement by all parties to abide by the results of the election.

Mr. Lind informed Senor Gamboa that he would stop in Vera Cruz and could be reached there in case there should be any reply to his last suggestions. For several days Senor Gamboa and Mr. Lind have been fencing.

Officials deny that Mr. Lind had gone to Vera Cruz to avoid any embarrassment in the Mexican capital following the publication there of President Wilson's message. It was said that Mr. Lind, having virtually concluded his mission, went to Vera Cruz chiefly to impress upon the Mexican administration that tomorrow noon positively was the last moment the United States would wait before proclaiming to the world the position it has taken towards the Huerta government.

Discussion today centered chiefly on the absence of any demand for the immediate retirement of Huerta, which generally had been supposed as part of the American note. It was suggested by officials, however, that this government could not logically call upon Huerta to resign a post which it never recognized him as legally holding.

So far as the United States is concerned Huerta is not the constitutionally chosen provisional president of Mexico because of the irregularities attending his assumption of office.

The Washington government's insistence that Huerta eliminate himself from the presidential race if an election is held is based on his own promise contained in official reports that he would not be a candidate.

While administration officials regret they were unsuccessful in bringing things to a definite point through the Lind negotiations, information, official and unofficial, indicates to them that the Huerta government can not last much longer.

With foreign governments supporting the American policy, there is little hope, according to the official view here, for the Huerta government to obtain any funds abroad to pay its army or meet running expenses.

This was a day of keen and unusual tension in official circles. The postponement of the message reading with the possibility that an eleventh hour concession might be made, developed a general feeling of anxiety for news from the Mexican capital. The only message from Mr. Lind received up to a late hour tonight merely reported his departure from Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

President Wilson and his family attended a play, but the president kept in touch with the White House. Secretary Bryan spent the evening at his home and no announcements were made at any of the government departments.

Good Reason for His Enthusiasm.

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bowel complaint and is then cured sound and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially is this the case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

FIGHT AT GUAYMAS.

Federals Again Take Up Attack on Constitutionalists — Cannonading Heard All Night.

Hermosillo, Mex., Aug. 25.—The fight above Guaymas was resumed at sunrise today by the federals. Throughout the night cannonading from Empalme was continued upon the insurgent positions in surrounding hills.

Details of today's battle show a determined effort by Huerta government troops to invade central Sonora. Three advances were repulsed, according to the State reports. The rebel fire though failed to silence the cannon at Empalme.

Federal cavalry, assisted by marines from the gunboat Tampico, made the first charge. After first assembling nearly 2,000 men another advance was attempted and failed.

The insurgent loss was stated officially as ten killed and ten wounded. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commander of the State forces, and Col. Juan Cabral, a former Chihuahua rebel, left Hermosillo early today for the front.

DEFEAT FOR INSURGENTS.

Constitutionalists Hear Bad News From Sonora.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The constitutionalist agency here tonight received the following telegram from J. Sanchez Ascona, secretary of state of Sonora:

"Advices report our troops compelled federals to retreat into Guaymas. Cannonading decreasing, but battle probably will be renewed in the morning. All going well."

CATTLEMAN IN BAD.

American Ranch Owner Is Thrown Into Jail.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 25.—Stuart Hunt, an American ranch owner and cattleman of Sonora, with two of his cowboys, was arrested today at Frontera, charged with being an enemy of the Sonora State government. They were imprisoned by order of Jose Maytorena, the insurgent governor.

Hunt was arrested because of a cattle deal. He is charged with having bought from a wealthy Mexican federal sympathizer cattle that had been seized by the State government. The American's offense consisted in not dealing with the State government direct. American cattlemen on both sides of the frontier have taken up the question with constitutionalist leaders in an effort to effect Hunt's release.

LIND TO LEAVE MEXICO.

Tells Gamboa Goodbye—Nothing in Regard to Resumption of Relations.

Mexico City, Aug. 25.—President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind, will leave the Mexican capital tomorrow, proceeding to Vera Cruz.

Mr. Lind called on Foreign Minister Gamboa today to say good-bye, but there was nothing in their conversation regarding the resumption of negotiations or to indicate that Mexico would recede from her position.

Mr. Lind will sail from Vera Cruz at an early date, presumably on a battleship. It is believed William Baynard Hale, who has been in Mexico City in an official capacity, will accompany Mr. Lind or leave soon afterward.

Rumors persist that Gen. Trevino, who has been summoned to the capital, will become provisional president, but confirmation is lacking, and this report is offset by another that Gen. Huerta has called in most of the retired officers and many of those on detached service to report for duty.

Gen. Felix Diaz, who started for Japan as special Mexican ambassador, also is said to have received a summons to return to the capital.

CLOSE DOORS OF CHAMBER.

Florence Times.

It was determined at a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce today to close the rooms of the body until the reorganization can be effected under the new management. The resignation of Mr. Morgan has been accepted to take effect on August 8, and he has been continued in the rooms as secretary pending the final action of the board in the matter, as it was hoped that satisfactory arrangements might be made to keep him, but in justice to all parties concerned, it was thought best to give up any such hopes and to go to work at once to settle this year's business independently, and to completely reorganize and start with a new sheet when the Chamber is reopened.

Costly Treatment.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. H. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also to a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.