

GREATEST 1913 CORN YIELD.

GEORGIA BOY MADE 181.72 BUSHELS OF CORN ON A SCANT ACRE.

Authenticated Figures Certified and Accepted by Local, State and Federal Authorities.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, Nov. 13.—The world's greatest yield of corn for 1913 has been made by Edward Jackson Welborn, a boy under 17 years of age, of Morgan County, in the Augusta district.

Authenticated figures, certified to and accepted by local, state and federal authorities yesterday, definitely placed him at the head of the corn growers of the nation. He made 181.72 bushels of corn on a scant acre of land, exceeding his yield of last year by approximately twenty bushels.

The corn was grown on upland, on a lot used for dairying about ten years, and was planted in rows three feet, four inches apart, and an average of five inches in the drill. The acre contained about 25,000 stalks of corn and, according to the authorities, it averaged one and one-half ears of corn per stalk.

Prof. J. K. Giles, as assistant State agent in charge of the field work for the State and federal departments of agriculture, states that he is of the opinion that, with one more rain, the yield would have gone to 250 bushels per acre. Professor Giles, who is head of the work under Prof. J. Phil Campbell, acting under instructions received Tuesday, went into the report with the most minute detail and last night authorized the statement that the yield would stand as official with his department.

Corroborating the report Prof. W. G. Acree, principal of the Eighth District Agricultural College; Prof. E. S. Bird, superintendent of schools in Morgan county; E. S. Bradley, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Madison; F. E. Almand and J. A. Rogers, formerly of the bureau of surveys, have attested the figures and certify that they are correct. Prof. J. Walter Hendricks, district demonstration agent, and Prof. J. K. Giles both declared they were personally satisfied with the figures, and Professor Hendricks stated he was officially sure, but Professor Giles withheld his official confirmation until he carried out specific instructions from Mr. Campbell, who is in Washington, and last night he put official approval on the figures by a message transmitted through Professor Acree to Mr. McAuliffe, manager of The Chronicle's Corn Show.

Highest 1913 Yield in the World.

This establishes the highest yield scored up to date in the world for 1913 and there is no doubt in the minds of officials but that this will stand against all other figures for this year. Three other boys, all in Pickens county, Georgia, scored above the 150-bushel mark for the year, their yields being 161 bushels, 163 bushels and 165 bushels respectively.

Edward J. Welborn, winner of the first prize in The Chronicle's Corn Show—"Miss Georgia" and "Miss Carolina," the handsome pair of \$600 mules, through E. J. Lyon & Co., and the \$100 Chatta. Loga wagon and set of harness, through Lyon & Kelly—will also undoubtedly be awarded the fine Percheron mare, offered by the Central of Georgia to the corn club boy making the largest yield of corn in Georgia. However, this will not be awarded until the last corn show is held in Georgia.

The winner is not quite 17 years of age, is a student in the Eighth District Agricultural College, and has been studying the most approved methods in corn-growing for the past three years. Last winter he attended the short course at the State College of Agriculture, and during the National Corn Show he attended the corn school lectures there. This year he worked under direct supervision of the best authorities and captured the world's record for 1913.

Today he will be at the Chronicle's Corn Show from 10 o'clock until late in the afternoon and will be glad to talk with any one interested in the work. He is a bright young man, and he will be the cynosure of all eyes at the corn show today.

His figures show that it cost him 28.99 cents per bushel to grow the corn, basing his figures on the government's ratio. Had he been cognizant of special prizes offered for upland yields and complied with conditions he would have won \$75 more on his acre of land.

How He Grew the Corn.

His story of the corn, told in his own words, is as follows:

"The acre I had in corn is upland, and is an old dairy lot, which has been under cultivation for four years, and the same acre I planted last year. The soil is black clay loam, with dark red clay subsoil and rich in humus.

"In the spring the stalks were cut, and the land turned with a two-horse plow, twelve inches deep. About ten days before planting I broadcasted

AIR CRAFT INJURES SEVERAL.

BRAKE REFUSES TO WORK AND AVIATOR LOSES CONTROL OF MACHINE.

When Claw Does not Catch in Hard Ground, Aeroplane Dashes into Crowd at Camden, Injuring Five—Aviator Breaks Down.

Camden, Nov. 14.—Several people were injured when the aeroplane of Frank Terrell crashed into the crowd that was witnessing his flight this afternoon. Mr. Terrell attempted to land, but when the claw which is used as a brake on his trailer refused to penetrate the hard ground he lost control of his machine with the above results.

Mrs. King, mother of Walter King, of this city, received the full force of the machine and was severely bruised. It is feared that she received a broken bone in the shoulder. Wilmer King of Bethune also received the full impact of the machine and was knocked unconscious for a few moments. His little daughter was also slightly bruised. James Sheorn was bruised and his clothes badly torn. McDowell Lewis received a cut on the temple. A negro nurse was knocked down and little Jack Nettles, who was with the nurse, was thrown on one of the planes of the machine, but was uninjured. Mr. Terrell received a bruised arm, when thrown from his seat.

The accident happened so quickly that people were dumfounded. Women and children became hysterical and rushed toward the injured in search of friends or relatives.

For several minutes a small panic reigned, but the crowd was soon calmed by the assurances of a number of men that the injuries were not serious.

Mr. Terrell broke down and wept, and it was some time before he could be induced to leave the grounds and return to the hotel, where he is stopping. The accident apparently was unavoidable.

The crowd had been warned not to go on the ground where the accident took place, but in its anxiety to get a good view did not heed the warnings.

Another large crowd attended today, especially school children, it being "school day."

Had Taken His Weight in Medicine.

M. D. Faucett, of Gainesville, Ga., says he had taken his weight in medicine for headache and constipation, but never used anything that did him so much good as Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

eight sacks of equal parts of kainit and high-grade acid, this was again turned under and the land harrowed.

"April 28th I laid off rows with a Mallory plow three feet, four inches apart. In these furrows I drilled five sacks of fertilizer analyzing 8 1-2, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, going twice to the row, making a small list. This was opened with a small plow and the corn dropped four to six inches apart and covered with a spring tooth harrow, leaving it nearly level. In ten days it was up to a good stand, with no thinning given.

"May 14th I gave it the first cultivation, going once to the row with a spring tooth cultivator. May 21st I cultivated again with the same implement. May 28th I drilled three sacks of guano, 8 1-2, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, in the middles, following with a cultivator. I gave it three other similar shallow cultivations June 7th, 18th and 23d. About ten days before the corn began to tassel I used eighty pounds of nitrate of soda.

"The cost of production was \$51.05, making the cost 28.99 cents per bushel exclusive of the stover saved, which amounted to \$26.50 net."

Every feature of the yield, the cultivation, preparation and gathering has been under constant supervision of authorities, and the officials have been most thorough in their examination, caused by the fact that the yield overtops anything reported in the United States for 1913.

Here is what the boy, Edward J. Welborn gets: One pair of mules, \$600; wagon and harness, \$100; Percheron mare, \$400; scholarship in college, \$250; local and National corn show and other prizes, \$150. Total \$1,500.

These prizes are given young Welborn in connection with the Augusta Chronicle's Corn show, held in connection with the Georgia-Carolina fair. In addition, the young man still has his corn—181.72 bushels of it, all grown on one acre. It cost him 28 cents a bushel to make it, or just 51.95.

The nearest approach to young Welborn's values was made in 1889, when Capt. Z. M. Drake of Marlboro county, S. C., who holds the world's championship in corn growing, grew 255 bushels and got \$1,000 in prizes. Last year, young Welborn stood third in Georgia, making 161 bushels on his one acre. Last year's record in Georgia was 177 bushels. Jerry Moore, the South Carolina boy, grew 228 bushels a year or two ago, on one acre.

NEW FRAUD ON CONSUMERS.

DANGER OF BUYING SAND IN CHICKENS POINTED OUT.

Government Inspectors on Trail of Those Who Adulterate Chickens by Filling Them with Gravel—At Twenty Cents a Pound Comes High.

Washington, Nov. 14.—"Look out for sand in the chickens," is the latest slogan of the department of agriculture and its sleuths who are on the trail for violation of the pure food law and the sale of impure and deleterious food products.

The government inspectors have for some time been investigating the practices of certain poultry shippers who collect chickens from farms and kill and ship them in large quantities. In some of these places the inspectors found that the practice was to take the chickens as they came from the farm, nearly always below weight or out of condition because of their being ill-fed on the farms and handled roughly on the cars and keep them in fattening pens for from three days to two weeks. The chickens are fed corn meal and water or finely ground mixed grains and buttermilk. This practice is becoming more and more general and is highly desirable because both quality and quantity of edible flesh is increased. It is also profitable, as the cost of care, feed and interest on the investment necessary to add a pound in weight still leaves a good margin of profit provided the fattening is rightly done.

Not content, however, with adding legitimately to the weight of the chickens, some of these poultry shippers, a day or two before the chicken is killed, feed red pepper, which makes the chicken have an abnormal appetite, then they feed a mixture of fine sand and a little corn meal.

The chicken eats this mixture ravenously and as a result large quantities of sand are introduced into the crop and the intestines as well. This may amount, in the case of a single chicken, to only an ounce or two, but where thousands of chickens are sold the aggregate charge for sand becomes important. It simply means that the poultry dealer is selling sand to the customers at the rate of 20 cents or more per pound.

The housewife should scrutinize the crops of poultry before buying and make it very plain to her poultry dealer or butcher that she will not pay at the rate of 20 to 30 cents per pound for an ounce or more of sand introduced into the body of a chicken with the view of defrauding the purchaser. In fact, she could rebel against food in the crop, because quite aside from fraud, the presence of food means that the chicken has not kept as well as it would have kept had it been starved for 24 hours before killing. All reputable poultry packers starve the birds before slaughter, which results in empty intestines as well as empty crops. The makeshift of cutting a slit in the crop and squeezing out that food is not satisfactory, because that does not empty the intestines. If the housewife would have the poultry drawn in her own kitchen she could catch frauds of this character and take means to prevent them.

LEVER ON COTTON BILL.

Says Objections of Mr. Neville Could Easily Be Met.

The State. Congressman A. F. Lever was asked while in the city yesterday on his way to Chester, where he will speak today, if he would say anything about the objections raised by George W. Neville, ex-president of the New York cotton exchange and now an active and prominent member of it, in his interview in The State yesterday morning, to the suggestion about delivery of cotton at Southern points, including Columbia, of cotton under New York exchange contracts.

"Mr. Neville is mistaken," said Mr. Lever, "in his opinion that the 'Smith-Lever bill' would prevent the making of Columbia a delivery point for cotton under the exchange contract. His objection that the government standards include 'nine white grades' is not tenable under the present circumstances. The defeat of the Clarke amendment to the tariff bill disposes of that of proposition.

"No bill is now pending in congress, as I recollect, that includes the principle involved in the 'Smith-Lever' proposition. While it is likely that bills will be introduced containing the thought running through that proposition, it is also likely that in framing such measures serious consideration would be given to the inclusion of provisions for the standardizing by the government of uplands, 'tinges' and 'stains.' If that assumption be correct, it seems that Mr. Neville's objection as to the government standards would be met."

Mr. Lever did not care to express any opinion as to other questions discussed by Mr. Neville in his interview, involving points of law. "I'm not a lawyer," Mr. Lever said.

SEABOARD IN CHARLESTON.

CITY COUNCIL GRANTS RIGHT OF WAY TO NEW LINE.

Charleston Northern Railway is Name of New Branch Line of S. A. L. Which Seeks Charleston as Outlet—Bonsal Asks Franchise.

Charleston, Nov. 14.—The entrance of the Seaboard Air Line into Charleston was assured tonight when city council granted to the Charleston Northern railway a franchise for the use of certain streets which leads to the Seaboard Air Line terminal property along the eastern waterfront, and also rights of way through streets at the northern end of the city that give a course to the Ashley river for the purpose of trackage to a contemplated steel bridge that will connect Charleston with Savannah along the new lines planned.

The Charleston Northern railway, tacitly admitted to be a branch of the Seaboard Air Line, must furnish bond of \$150,000 to the city by December 1 to guarantee beginning of construction of its trackage in the city by January 1, to be completed within 18 months. The franchise granted also provides for a right of way along the east waterfront for Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio tracks, provided the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio shall start building operations within three years. Charleston assumes a cost of possibly \$75,000 by action of city council tonight. This is to pay for the condemnation of property necessary to give the Charleston Northern railway the right of way petitioned for in conjunction with the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, it being estimated that possibly \$50,000 will cover the cost of securing the Charleston Northern railway right of way through certain streets along the east frontage and to Ashley river.

For several days the Charleston Northern railway proposition has been under consideration of a special committee of city council, and plans had been perfected for action at the meeting of city council tonight.

The Seaboard Air Line has long desired to enter Charleston and owns valuable property on the waterfront. Recent report has said that local business men have disposed of an additional track bordering on the Seaboard Air Line property for a magnificent sum. Mayor Grace declared tonight's action of city council is history making for this city, for the granting of the Charleston Northern railway rights of way in Charleston means the entrance of the Seaboard Air Line.

It is understood that the Seaboard Air Line and the Clinchfield are working hand in hand on the Charleston terminus plan and that the two lines will connect and divert to this port a tremendous volume of freight.

The grant made tonight includes both the Seaboard and the Clinchfield under certain conditions, making the way easy for these two lines to enter Charleston. Right of way from Andrews to Charleston, it is understood, have been generally secured.

The Charleston Northern railway was recently commissioned and now awaits the grant of its charter by the State. It is the last link between Charleston and connecting Seaboard Air Line, although they may be called by other names.

The franchise granted tonight by council will coincide with the length of the State charter secured. Messrs. Bonsal and Buist represented the petitioners.

DR. C. A. BARBOUR'S LECTURE.

The lecture delivered by Dr. C. A. Barbour at the First Baptist Church Friday night was in the nature of a treat to the audience which gathered to hear him, an audience which comfortably filled the church, but which should have been very much larger than it was, considering the forcefulness of the talk which was made.

Dr. Barbour spoke for nearly an hour and in that time held the undivided attention of his audience. His address was in the nature of a sermon, which ended too soon for many of his hearers. He spoke of the Needs and Opportunity Offered Christians. The three great needs he pointed out were Power, Faith and Love, with which all things were possible. In a closely connected and interesting style he followed out his theme, showing how they might be obtained and how the were necessary in the Christian life. He stayed off only once from a direct line of thought when he referred to the great victory which had been won over Tammany recently in New York, a victory for the good of the country he pointed out.

Dr. Barbour made a fine impression on his audience and many expressions of delight at his lecture were heard after the meeting.

Hunger the Best Sauce.

Sauce is used to create an appetite. The right way is to look to the digestion. When that is good you are certain to relish your food. Chamberlain's Tablets improve the digestion and create a healthy appetite. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

FIRST NATIONAL WORK STARTS

CONTRACTORS BEGIN WORK ON NEW BANK BUILDING ON SOUTH MAIN STREET.

New Bank to Cost \$40,000 and to Be Erected by Hoggson Bros. of New York. Front Will Be of Granite and Wire Glass—H. A. Sibley in Charge of Work.

The new home for the First National Bank was commenced Thursday, when Mr. H. A. Sibley, superintendent of construction for the contractors, Hoggson Bros. of New York, arrived and had the requisite measurements made and the ground broken for the handsome \$40,000 structure which will be built on South Main Street on the lot where Mrs. Atkinson's Millinery store was formerly situated and next to the Western Union Telegraph Company office.

The necessary measurements were taken and the excavations on the lot were commenced Thursday and were in progress all of Friday. The work will be pushed steadily ahead towards completion, which the contract calls for by the first of June, 1914. The building in its completed state is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000 and will be one of the handsomest on that portion of Main Street and will be complete in every way for banking purposes, provision being especially made for convenience to patrons and employees.

The building is a unit banking building with a twenty-nine foot front and a length of ninety-one feet. The front will be of handsome granite and copper with large wire plate glass windows, allowing provision for plenty of light and ventilation. It will have a steel roof framing with a vitrified tile roof surface. The bank will be completely fire proof and handsomely finished off. The inside will be finished off with marble and mahogany. The flooring will be of terrazo and oak.

The bank will be equipped with all the requisites necessary for modern banking purposes. The present security vault of the bank will be used and a new storage vault will be provided. A mezzanine story will be constructed over the vaults. The bank will be provided with a hot water system of heating and adequate electric lighting and sanitary plumbing facilities.

This lot on which the bank is to be built was bought by the bank some months ago for their new home and the bank will be ready to move into its new quarters as soon as they are completed.

Mr. Sibley stated Friday morning that as far as possible his company would employ local workmen and use local product in the building of the bank, getting foreign material, when the same could not be secured here.

NEED OF MORE RADIUM.

Scarcity of Metal Prevents Thorough Trial as Cure for Cancer.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Scarcity of radium has prevented a thorough test of what its curative properties may be in cancer, according to the report made to the clinical congress of surgeons in session here by the cancer committee.

"Only time will tell what percentage of cases can be cured with radium," the report states. "In the meantime the public should be informed through every possible source that early surgical treatment offers the best chance for cure. The surgeons who have reported the best results from radium still urge early operation when possible.

"Few surgeons in this country have enough radium to give a thorough trial. It has appeared that extensive doses sometimes have cured when small amounts have had little effect. It is suggested that radium should be standardized to eliminate variations in its strength."

Present death statistics on the scourge are of questionable value, it was said. Frederick Hoffman of Newark, N. J., declared that discussion of whether cancer is on the increase at present was merely guess work.

"Seventy-five thousand persons in the United States will die in 1913," said Mr. Hoffman. "The death rate is 8.6 per cent of the total mortality of persons over 45. Statistics, however, may reflect merely better diagnosis and death registration."

Importance of early diagnosis and surgical treatment was unanimously urged by the delegates in resolutions adopting the report. No other procedure offers hope at present, it was declared.

A Hint to Young Mothers.

"When my children show the slightest symptoms of being croupy I give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when I have a cough or cold on the lungs I take it for a few days and am soon rid of the cold," writes Mrs. Clay Fry, Ferguson Sta., Mo. The first symptom of croup is hoarseness, give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains no narcotic. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

NEED PURE FOOD LAWS.

PRESENT STATUTES ARE INADEQUATE SAY EXPERTS.

Declare Guarantee Label Section Permits Misleading of Public. Committee to Urge Action.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A conference between State pure food commissioners and officials of the department of agriculture here today decided that the federal pure food law was inadequate; that it should be repealed and another statute substituted immediately. The chief point of attack was the section which permits the use of a guarantee label by manufacturers.

This was declared misleading to the public as making it appear that the products were guaranteed by the government.

A committee of five, including Dr. Geo. B. Taylor of Louisiana, was appointed to urge congress to pass a new measure and also to provide a law to fix standards for all foods and drugs.

That section of the federal pure food law regarding the use of coloring matter and harmless extracts also was condemned. It was decided to urge a new section which would closely define what compounds may be used.

A clearing house in the department of agriculture for information regarding the enforcement of pure food and drug acts was decided upon.

The conference started a movement leading towards greater cooperation between the State pure food departments and also with the federal authorities. The enactment of a stringent law to trace the sale of poisons was urged.

ELECTION CONTEST ARGUED.

Lexington Attorney Goes to Sumter to Appear in Hearing on Prohibition Question.

Lexington, Nov. 14.—George Bell Timmerman, solicitor of this circuit, will go to Sumter tomorrow, where he will appear before Associate Justice T. B. Fraser in the matter of the contest filed by the prohibitionists in the election held on the dispensary or no dispensary in this county on August 19. The case is known as D. B. Rawl, G. A. Guignard, M. D. Harman, P. J. Westinger and others vs State board of canvassers, consisting of R. M. McCown, secretary of state; A. W. Jones, comptroller general; Thomas H. Peebles, attorney general; S. T. Carter, State treasurer; and W. W. Moore, adjutant general; M. M. Stanley, chairman house committee on privileges and elections, defendants. The defendants will answer to the rule to show cause signed by Judge Fraser on September 11, and an effort will be made to have Justice Fraser rescind the former order.

The defendants will ask that the order be rescinded upon the grounds that the petition and complaint of the plaintiffs, together with such other papers and records as are now or have been before the court, show that the question raised in said petition and complaint are entirely of a public and political nature; that the State of South Carolina is a necessary party to the proceedings herein; that permission to use the name of the State of South Carolina has not been secured; that the plaintiffs have not alleged any private right or interest that they are seeking to enforce in said proceedings, and the plaintiffs have no private right or interest in the subject matter of the suit.

The plaintiffs will be represented by D. W. Robinson of Columbia.

"Birmingham, Ala.—F. L. Willis, suffered greatly from asthma and bronchitis. He writes: 'I got no relief until I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It entirely removed those choking sensations, and never failed to produce an easy and comfortable condition of the throat and lungs.' Sibert's Drug Store.—Adv.

Dead Man Was Frank Burgess.

The negro found dead alongside the railroad track Friday morning near Privateer was ascertained Saturday to be Frank Burgess, Jr. a son of a negro of this city. The inquest was held Saturday at Mr. Hurst's undertaking establishment, the jury returning a verdict that the man came to his death from unknown causes.

The baggage master stated that a man riding on the blind baggage of the train, beating a ride, jumped or fell from the train somewhere near this point Thursday night when he opened the door on him. The negro's skull was crushed in on one side, where he had probably struck the ground when he jumped or fell from the train.

For Children there is Nothing Better.

"A cough medicine for children must help their coughs and colds without bad effects on their little stomachs and bowels. Foley's Honey and Tar exactly fills this need. No opiates, no sour stomach, no constipation follows its use. Stuffy colds, wheezy breathing, coughs and croup are all quickly helped. Sibert's Drug Store.—Adv.