

CARNEGIE PRAISES CREMER.

UNVEILS BUST AT THE HAGUE TO SIR WM. CREMER.

American Multi-Millionaire Principal Speaker at Ceremonies in New Palace of Peace—Pays Tribute to Others Who Have Worked for World-Peace—Says German Emperor Has Power to Change "Barbarous War to Civilized Peace."

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 29.—

The ceremony of the unveiling today by Andrew Carnegie of a bust of the late Sir William Randall Cremer, in the Hall of Justice of the New Peace Palace, was the occasion for a great demonstration in favor of the peace movement. Sir William Randall Cremer, a carpenter by trade, became a member of Parliament, was the originator of the inter-parliamentary conferences, a winner of the Noble Peace prize, and for thirty-seven years secretary of the international arbitration board.

The hall was crowded for the ceremony. Among those in attendance were members of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, the international arbitration peace and the inter-parliamentary union. Mr. Carnegie was loudly cheered as he entered the hall and his speech was frequently applauded.

Mr. Carnegie spoke of Cremer as "the pioneer in the greatest of all causes—the abolition of war." He then referred to the inter-dependence of nations, remarking that their annual exchanges in the normal course of trade now amounted to thirty-three and a half billion dollars and were rapidly increasing. Giving statistics of Anglo-German trade, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Why should these two Teutonic nations, mother and daughter, quarrel? Why should they not agree to demand peace on the seas, which is essential for this neighborly and enriching exchange? Why not invite our American Republic, the granddaughter of Germany, as a Teutonic nation, to cooperate?"

"The only thing required for a world peace agreement is the co-operation of three of four of the leading civilized powers against disturbers."

After paying a tribute to the Russian Emperor for calling the first peace conference, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Surveying the world today the most striking figure to be seen is that of another Emperor—the German Emperor—who recently celebrated his twenty-fifth year of a peaceful reign. His hands are unstained with human blood—a unique record. Hence Germany's astounding progress, educationally, industrially and commercially, proving that the greatest of all national blessings is peace."

"If the German Emperor were to invite the chief nations to confer upon the best methods for securing and insuring the world's peace, success would certainly follow."

"All the world's inventions and discoveries have been achieved by slight advances after the ground has been thoroughly prepared. So probably would it be with the change from barbarous war to civilized peace. One small spark would create a flame. The German Emperor holds in his hand the torch and should apply the needed spark."

Mr. Carnegie then related how Dr. Andrew White, former United States ambassador at St. Petersburg and Berlin, had left the first conference at The Hague when the German delegation was about to withdraw and by an appeal to the German Emperor had secured its continued attendance. He suggested a repetition of the pilgrimage and an appeal to the German Emperor to call another conference.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, dean of the House of Commons, replied to Mr. Carnegie. He said that all things pointed favorably to the realization of Cremer's dream of universal peace, despite the Balkan war. The barbaric horrors of this war, Mr. Burt added, would arouse a world-wide feeling of revulsion and bring the peace advocates nearer their objective.

Lord Weardale, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, eulogized Mr. Carnegie, who, he said, provided Cremer with means to accomplish so much on behalf of the peace movement.

Earlier in the day Sir Alan Johnston, British minister to the Netherlands, unveiled a bust of King Edward VII. He paid an eloquent tribute to the late British monarch for his work in behalf of the maintenance of peace abroad and for the submission to arbitration of disputes between capital and labor.

Trespassing.
A street car and an automobile had an altercation which ended with the latter, in a more or less battered condition, lodged on the fender of the former. A little boy and his mother happened along just as it was over, and when the youngster saw them he cried out in glee: "Oh, look, there's an 'auto standing on that street car's fender!"

RICH MUST PAY MORE.

DEMOCRATS TO CHANGE INCOME TAX MEASURE.

Provisions of That Part of Tariff Bill to Strike at Great Fortune and Tax Rate Will be Much Higher.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The burst of Democratic insurgency which lifted the tariff revision struggle out of the routine channels in the senate during the last week is to have its final hearing in a caucus of senate Democrats to be held late tomorrow or Tuesday. The Democratic members of the finance committee, who have undertaken to compose the differences in the party ranks and devise compromise income tax provisions to meet the demands of the insurgents, worked throughout today over those and other features of the tariff bill, and will be ready to report to the caucus by tomorrow evening.

As a result of the fight led by Senators Reed, Vandaman, Thompson, Ashurst and others of the so-called insurgent forces, the bill will be revised as to its income tax provisions and a heavier tax levied on large incomes. This change will be against the judgment of many of the party leaders who helped to frame the bill and who point out that its proposed 4 per cent tax on incomes over \$100,000 is as high as the tax in other countries, but the "insurgents" held enough votes to control the situation, and to force the adoption of some of the radical amendments proposed by Senators La Follette, Bristow, Borah and others.

It is to be expected that the caucus will adopt a rate graduated up to 5 per cent "additional tax" on incomes above \$100,000, with graduations from that figure up to 7 per cent on those above \$500,000. As this latter tax would strike only a few incomes in this country, many of the insurgents insist upon a greater increase after the \$100,000 figure is reached, so that the tax would be 10 per cent or even more above \$500,000. To this "additional tax" would be added the regular "normal tax" of 1 per cent.

The income tax fight is the last big contest before the final passage of the tariff bill. Many items are still to be considered, including the proposed tax on trades in cotton futures; but with the settlement of the income tax rates, it is expected the tariff bill will proceed rapidly to its final passage. Its first reading was completed late yesterday; and some of the senate leaders still believe today that its final passage would occur next Saturday.

Advertising the Agricultural and Horticultural Resources of the South.

The Atlantic Coast Line's especially equipped exhibit car left Wilmington Monday night, the 18th, with one of the very best Southern exhibits that has ever been sent out, with a view to attract settlers to the Atlantic Coast Line territory, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

The first stop will be the Canadian National Exposition, which will be held at Toronto, August 3rd to September 8th. Then the car will double back and the exhibit will be displayed at various fairs in New York State, and the New England States, until November 1st.

The exhibit consists of sixty-three glass jars of fruits and vegetables; seventeen glass jars of grain, peanuts, peas, rice, etc.; fifteen glass jars of pecan nuts; Georgia and Florida can syrup; three large cases of grain in straw, forage grasses, tobacco, corn; peanuts and miscellaneous products; grape fruit, pineapples, watermelons, sugar cane; twenty small bales of different kinds of hay grown in the South; coconuts; a small bale of cotton; cotton on the stalk; sweet potatoes; corn on the stalk, showing the prolific varieties with four to six ears to the stalk.

A great deal of time was consumed in getting the very best products grown in the South, and much time was consumed in preparing and putting up this exhibit in an attractive manner.

A fact which the Southern farmer should be proud of is that this exceptional exhibit was secured from regular farms and not a single item from an experimental farm.

In addition to their regular "Nation's Garden Spot" booklet, they prepared a very handsome booklet containing twenty-five beautiful agricultural and horticultural views along the Atlantic Coast Line, especially for distribution on this trip.

The exhibit is in charge of two experienced men who will take special pains to explain the exhibit and the conditions in the South to all visitors.

We think this kind of advertising should certainly attract settlers to this unexcelled country if they can be attracted.

Cynic.
Many a girl would go through fire and water for a man, or even through his bank account.

NOT A BUMPER CROP.

COTTON MARKET WAITS FOR CONDITION FIGURE.

Trade Looks for Decline of About Ten Points From July Estimate of 79.6.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—The main feature this week in the cotton market will be the September report on condition by the department of agriculture. It will be issued at noon Tuesday and will carry the crop crowd to August 25. The trade generally is looking for a falling off of about 10 points from the July 25 figures of 79.6 per cent of the normal. Some bullish estimates are between 68 and 69 and some bearish estimates go as high as 71 or 72, but the majority of traders look for a report between 69 and 70.

The pending report is important because it will confirm or deny accounts of crop deterioration that have been coming in from Texas and Oklahoma. The market has taken on a rapid advance recently on these claims and much of the short interest has been replaced by a long interest. If the figures should be higher than generally expected, the market will be in for a break, while, on the other hand, should bullish expectations be met a further advance is likely, although, after the advance of the last two weeks, it is altogether likely that any strong advance will be met by a wave of profit taking from holders of long contracts that will cause a sharp reaction. It is beginning to be a market in which the average broker is preaching conservatism.

The condition figures this week will compare with 74.8 a year ago, 73.2 two years ago and 72.1 three years ago. The average of the last ten reports is 74.7. The lowest report in the last ten years was 63.7, made in 1909.

This will be a short week, as the market will not open until Tuesday morning, owing to Labor day.

WHY DON'T THE HORSES GO?

Nearly as Many Employed in Cities Today as Ten Years Ago.

"The passing of the horse" was duly announced in the public prints even before the pleasure automobile was a pronounced success, says Popular Mechanics. A few years later, when motor cars became plenty, the horse again had a period of being "passed," and when the motor truck became a practical utility its obituary was once more read into the "Facts-for-the-Family" section of thousands of daily and weekly papers. But apparently he doesn't go; in fact, in some cities there are more of him today than ever before. Whether our noble friend prefers city life to a home in the country, or whether our street traffic is growing so rapidly that the addition of thousands of tons' capacity of motor trucks barely keeps up with their growth, we leave for our readers to decide.

It will, however, be a surprise to any one who takes the trouble to study into the matter to discover how slowly the horse is retreating from our large cities. In Chicago, for instance, there are now 72,939 horses employed, or 287 less than one year ago. In Boston there are only 50 horses less in use than 10 years ago; Baltimore shows a decrease of 873 in seven years; Cincinnati reports only 153 less than 10 years ago, while Minneapolis has actually 158 and St. Louis 730 more than 10 years ago.

It should be noted, however, that the city carriage horse has practically gone; in fact, the cartoonists are already picturing the occasional driving horse as a curiosity, and he is now relegated chiefly to omnibus and funeral work, in which he is gradually losing ground. The riding horse will remain for a time, but hangs on a slender thread, for some new exercise fad is likely to displace him at short notice. The farmer is rapidly reducing the number of horses on his place, going to town in an automobile, and plowing more and more with mechanical power. Nevertheless, the price of a good working horse today is more than 10 years ago, partly because there is little demand for any but the best quality. Thirty years ago there were something like 80,000 horses drawing street cars in this country; now there are only 2,500. In most industries so radical a change is usually accompanied by a shift to another, usually a new occupation; but in the case of the horse, where will he go when the motor truck and light traction engine come into their own, as they surely will.

Hardly What He Wanted.

He approached the clerk in a pawnshop and, looking all about him, inquired: "Keep telescopes here?" "Yes, Mr.," replied the clerk, "want to see some?" The man nodded and the salesman soon returned with a spyglass. "Here's the best one we have in the place." The stranger looked at the glass in disgust a moment and then he blurted: "That's a fine thing to put clothes in, isn't it? Do you take me for a burlesque actress?"

BOOZE ARTISTS NOT WANTED.

ONLY FRIENDS OF DISPENSARY ON COUNTY BOARDS.

Governor Informs Legislature Delegations of His Policy in Naming Liquor Boards in Counties Which Recently Voted to Re-establish G. M. I.—Governor to Speak in Langley and Columbia To-morrow, and in Orangeburg Tuesday—New Enterprises—Magistrate at Clemson Named.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—Governor Blease this morning addressed a letter to the legislative delegation in every county in which the people voted to re-establish the dispensary, outlining certain requirements which must be met before he will appoint those recommended by the delegations as members of the county dispensary boards. He tells the delegations to have each person they recommend attach to their recommendation an affidavit setting forth that the person so recommended is a qualified elector; that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and that he voted for the dispensary at the last general election.

The governor explained his position by pointing out that the people who had voted for the dispensary had the right to have the dispensary administered by friends of the institution. He said that he would not appoint any one, political friend or enemy, whose recommendation was not accompanied by the affidavit as outlined.

The delegations from Barnwell, Bamberg, Calhoun and Dorchester have sent in the recommendations for appointment to the dispensary board to the Governor.

A New Sort of High School.

The new Washington Irving High School in New York is unquestionably the finest public school building ever erected. It is eight stories high, and occupies half a city block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The school can care for 5,900 pupils, and there are 228 instructors. Six high schools in Manhattan have been abandoned, and the pupils assembled in the new building.

The building cost \$250,000. It contains every modern appliance and equipment, and there is no end of novelties. For the course in house-keeping in the domestic science department, there is a seven room apartment, fully furnished and ready for occupancy. There is a kitchen and pantry, dining room, living room, bath room, bedroom, nursery and parlor. Classes of more than a dozen pupils take turns in caring for the apartment, and ordering the groceries, meats, and provisions for the pantry.

There is also a complete equipment for banking, where the students learn how to deal with a bank, and learn something of the manner in which a bank is conducted. With bank books they carry imaginary accounts against which they write checks from time to time.

Like a great garment working factory are the seven large sewing rooms, where 200 girls are taught sewing on as many machines. In this department classes are given two hours' instruction every two or three days.

Adjoining the library is a book-binding plant, where the students are taught bookbinding and "first aid to an injured book." There are more than 200 typewriting machines in the rooms where stenography is studied.

In the department of zoology, there are cages for the animals that the school borrows from the New York Zoological Park for study. Young women who intend to take up department store work after they give up their studies can take a business course, in which they can learn everything that they will need to know later. There are cash registers, cash books, inventory blanks, and stock balance sheets. The pupils practise waiting on customers, and are taught how to deal with trying or bad tempered persons.

On the roof, there is a large conservatory, with growing plants and flowers, in which the students can study botany. On another part of the roof are basket ball courts. Besides the basket ball courts there are four gymnasiums, and a number of shower baths. There is also a dining room where 700 students can lunch at the same time. Food is served at a nominal price.

The main auditorium in the building is as large as most theatres. It seats 1,550 persons, and has a wide balcony. There is an adequate stage, with scenery and accessories, and an asbestos and a regular drop curtain.

The old-fashioned desks have been abolished in the furnishing of the new school. Pupils sit in chairs before a table, two students at each table.

All Originals.

Every girl has an idea that she is not like other girls—and she isn't.

CONQUESTS OF MEXICO.

The Last Two Have Been Costly, Even Though Successful.

Twice since Mexico gained independence an outside power has stepped in and conquered the country, says The New York Evening Sun.

We have available the statistics of each of these military operations. The present is a suitable time to open the folios of the old ledgers and scan again the cost of sending an armed force into the land of the children of Montezuma. Neither our own Mexican war nor the French conquest of the country is likely to form a sufficiently up-to-date guide to afford any interventionist of the present hour an exact knowledge of what Mexican operations would cost today. None the less either of the wars in question furnishes recent enough precedent to reverse the old judgment based on the exploits of Cortez, who conquered the country at a profit.

Intervention in Mexico does not necessarily imply war. Neither does the fact that a policeman enters a man's house necessarily imply that the invader will be saluted with a brickbat. Only there are some houses known by reputation as not to be entered without due preparation on the policeman's part. Mexico is a land which has put up a determined fight against each of the two historic invasions of her territory.

What, then, did our Mexican war of 1846-1848 cost, whether in dollars or in magnitude of the effort involved? To cite C. M. Wilcox, "The Mexican War," to the effect that the war cost us between \$130,000,000 and \$150,000,000, is the most direct answer to the question. This figure, he explains, is exclusive of pensions. Although he does not so specify, it is doubtless likewise exclusive of the \$18,000,000 obligation which the country assumed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

In all, according to this authority, the United States had under arm and employed about 100,000 men in the course of this after all thoroughly successful war. More than three-quarters of these were in the army, volunteer and regular. The remainder were in the navy and in commissary and transportation employment. This is not saying that the actual army of invasion actually at any time totalled anywhere near 75,000 troops in Mexican territory. Major Gen. Scott when he proceeded against the City of Mexico had under his command an effective force of little over 12,000 men. The enlistments of many of the volunteer troops were discharged at the conclusion of such brief terms of service after they had been brought to the front at large expense.

Leaving out of the question the volunteer forces, we find that the regular army of the United States, after being about doubled by reason of the necessities of the Mexican campaigns, amounted to some 26,690 officers and men engaged in Mexico. This force was of three regiments of dragoons, one of mounted rifles, four of artillery, 16 of infantry, and one of foot riflemen. While this force may have furnished the chief dependence of the American cause, the regimental casualty lists show that thousands of the State volunteer troops were heavily engaged in the chief battles of the war.

In the great majority of engagements our troops were the inferior in number, and superior only through their experience and organization, over the ill trained and poorly armed Mexicans. The invaders' superiority over the Mexicans in these respects was less observable in the French invasion 15 years later. How far the Mexicans of today, with their thorough course in warfare during the past three years, are still inferior when on their own ground to standard troops is hard to settle.

The Americans, with an effective force at the front of 25,000 to 45,000 men and a large reserve, were able to capture the capital and overrun a great remote area little populated and feebly defended. The operations consumed nearly two years in a day of slower transportation than the present. The money cost was great, partly because the era was one of high prices, but more because the seat of war was remote and transportation expensive. Twelve thousand, four hundred and twenty lives lost was an item in the cost of the conquest not covered by the money outlay.

The French, employing 35,000 men for three years and enduring expenses and losses certainly equal to ours were able to hold but not wholly to pacify the Mexican territory. Their intervention would apparently have involved the maintenance of this great military force perpetually on the watch for an indefinitely long period.

Railroads and other modern advantages would favor an army entering Mexico today to some extent. But such an advantage is easily overestimated, while, moreover, modern means of warfare have their advantages for the defender as well. Possibly Mexico could be pacified at a

military cost of less than \$200,000,000. But past events do not justify any confidence of such an outcome.

What Joy.
Legitimate actors may sneer, but the actor who acts to the "movies" has one privilege worth more than gold or precious stone—he can see himself act.

Low Round-Trip Rates
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SPECIAL OCCASIONS

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Standard Railroad of the South
St. Paul—Minneapolis, Minn.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 15-20. Dates of sale, September 11, 12, 13. Final limit, September 30, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Emancipation Proclamation Exposition (colored), September 1-30. Dates of sale, August 30 and September 15. Final limit, ten days after date of sale. Fares apply from all stations.

Nashville, Tenn.
National Baptist Convention (colored), September 17-23. Dates of sale, September 14, 15, 16. Final limit, September 26, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic and Allied Organizations, September 15-20. Dates of sale, September 12 to 19, inclusive. Final limit, September 27, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket, and payment of 50 cents an extension until October 17 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

New Orleans, La.
Grain Dealers National Association, October 14-16. Dates of sale, October 11, 12, 13. Final limit, October 18, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 an extension until November 8 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

Tulsa, Okla.
International Dry Farming Congress and International Soil Products Exposition, October 22-November 1. Dates of sale, October 18, 19, 20, 21. Final limit, November 6, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Nashville, Tenn.
Southern Educational Convention, October 30-November 1. Dates of sale, October 28, 29. Final limit, November 5, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Knoxville, Tenn.
National Conservation Exposition, September 1-November 1. Dates of sale, August 30 to November 1, inclusive. Final limit: To reach original starting point ten days after date of sale, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 a 30-day extension may be obtained, but in no case beyond November 3, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

New Orleans, La.
United Daughters of the Confederacy, November 11-15. Dates of sale, November 8, 9, 10, 11. Final limit, November 19, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 an extension until December 6 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

Augusta, Ga.
Georgia-Carolina Fair, November 1-15. Dates of sale, November 5 to 14 inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Augusta before noon November 15. Final limit November 17, 1913. Fares apply from points in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga.
Negro Fair Association, November 18-21. Dates of sale, November 17 to 20, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Augusta before noon November 21. Final limit November 23, 1913. Fares apply from points in South Carolina.

For rates, schedules, reservations and any further information apply to Ticket Agents of the

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