

GIN MIXED COTTON SEED.

Grower, Unless He and the Ginmer Take Precaution, May Get 16 Per Cent of His Neighbor's Variety in His Cotton.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Few cotton growers realize when they take back seed from an ordinary gin to use in planting the next crop, the extent to which their seed may be mixed with the seed of the cotton ginned just previous to their lot. Yet this matter is of vital importance to all cotton raisers who wish to grow a uniform variety of cotton. As every student of cotton breeding knows, even a few seeds of another variety in a cotton field may through cross-fertilization cause interbreeding and deterioration in a large number of plants. Instead of getting only a few seeds from a neighbor's lot of cotton, however, actual investigations by specialists of the department of agriculture show that in certain cases a lot of seed will contain as much as 14 to 16 per cent of seed left in the gin boxes from the cotton ginned just before. In the cases investigated not only has there been a large percentage of seed from the variety ginned just previously, but it is found that some seeds may remain from the second bale preceding. It follows, therefore, that a grower may very readily mix one or two other varieties with his special kind of seed.

Where a grower is particular about his seed, he can greatly minimize the mixing by quick, simple and inexpensive measures in which the average ginner will be glad to cooperate. The following precautions, which seem to be entirely practicable and which, in fact, are now exercised in some localities, are strongly recommended in department bulletin No. 288, Custom Ginning as a Factor in Cotton-Seed Deterioration, soon to be issued.

The patron should accompany to the gin the lot of seed cotton from which he expects to save seed for planting, and he should aid the ginner in seeing that everything possible is done to prevent mixing.

He should see that the flues, feeders, and cleaners are cleaned as thoroughly as their construction will permit before he allows his seed cotton to enter them.

The roll should be dropped from the roll box and the box should be thoroughly cleaned. The dropping of the roll is an operation with which all gimmers are familiar. The construction of the gins is such that the roll can be dropped and the box cleaned in a very few minutes. Some improved gins are arranged so that the roll box may be emptied without stopping the gin, thereby further simplifying the operation.

Having cleaned the machinery up to and including the roll box, the next step is to prevent the seed of the variety to be ginned from falling into the conveyor. It is impracticable to clean the conveyor satisfactorily, and therefore it should not be used when planting seed is to be obtained. By adjusting the position of the apron of each gin the seed can be made to fall upon the floor in front of the gin instead of into the conveyor. From here it can be sacked easily.

The floors about the gins should be cleaned to the extent that no seeds are left lying around to cause mixing. Canvas spread upon the floor to receive the seed from the gins is often used.

Such precautions require time in which to carry them out effectively, and time spent in this manner naturally reduces somewhat the amount of ginning that otherwise could be done in a day. On this point the ginner may find cause to base objection to such procedure, but it should be possible to meet the objection by fully compensating him for the extra time consumed. The expense of special ginning in some sections may be reduced by arranging to have it done on specified days or at the close of the season, when more time is available. In any event, the amount of money that may be required to secure the ginner's cooperation in the maintenance of pure seed is almost negligible in view of the favorable effect such precautions will have upon the farmer's crops in succeeding years.

WAREHOUSE IN ALCOLU.

Plans to Be Considered by Business Men.

Alcolu, Aug. 25.—A meeting of the farmers and business men of this community has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock to consider plans, etc., for the proposed cotton warehouse. It is almost assured that a cotton warehouse, with a capacity of probably 2,000 bales will be erected here in time to store the fall crop. The warehouse will be under the supervision of the State warehouse system, and on account of the advantages of the sprinkler system that will be installed a very low insurance rate will be obtained. It has been estimated that a bale of cotton can be insured in a building of this kind for about 12 1-2 cents for one year.

THE MOST VALUABLE TREE.

Loblolly, or Shortleaf, Pine Offers Ideal Conditions for Permanent Timber Investments, Says New Publication.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Loblolly pine, which is known also as shortleaf, and is marketed under the trade name of North Carolina pine, now yields the largest cut of lumber of any tree in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and on account of its extremely rapid growth, abundant natural regeneration, adaptability to various soils, heavy yield, and the desirability of its wood for structural purposes, is destined to continue as one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, timber tree within this area, says a bulletin just issued jointly by the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey and the U. S. Forest Service. Because of these traits, as well as freedom from disease and defects, early maturity, comparative cheapness of logging, and the excellent market for most grades of its lumber, says the bulletin, stands of this pine offer probably the most favorable conditions of any tree of the United States for the practice of forestry, which is to say, for the efficient management of timberlands as a permanent investment.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

Large Supply on Hand Yet Price Has Advanced Rapidly.

Clemson College, Aug. 24.—According to the United States department of agriculture, the supply of crimson clover in the country at present is larger than in any previous year. Yet in spite of this and in spite of the fact that much of the seed is of poor quality, the price has advanced rapidly.

The greater part of the crimson clover seed sown in the United States is normally imported from France and Austria. In the fall of 1914 conditions of trade with Europe were such that there appeared to be danger of a short supply of seed for this season's planting. The seed trader's desire to get as much seed as possible and the improvement in trade facilities with France during the winter and spring resulted in the importation of 12,000,000 pounds during the year ending June 30, 1915, as compared with 7,500,000 pounds the previous year and 1,500,000 pounds in 1910.

The department also reports that much of the seed this year is of very poor quality, more than 1,000,000 pounds being made up of lots germinating from 29 to 62 per cent. Farmers should therefore be careful about the quality of the seed they buy. Crimson clover seed usually germinates well, while a brownish color indicates poor germination.

In South Carolina the indications coming to Clemson College are that crimson clover will be very popular this season and farmers who buy their crimson clover seed are urged to be sure of its quality before they accept it.

SERVIA HAS SENT ANSWER.

Reply Handed to Italian Foreign Minister at Rome.

London, Aug. 26.—Servia's reply to the quadruple entente note respecting concessions to Bulgaria was handed to Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, yesterday afternoon, according to a Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph.

London, Aug. 25.—The Balkan crisis took a favorable turn today from the allies' viewpoint, according to reports reaching here. Servia's reply to the note of the allies is expected in London tomorrow and there is reason to believe, it is stated in official circles, that it will concede the main points the allies have asked in behalf of Bulgaria to obtain Bulgaria's cooperation in the war.

It is known that the allies asked Servia to grant Bulgaria that part of Macedonia covered by the Servo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912. Should Servia yield this, it would adjust the main territory in dispute except a small strip running along the new line of adjustment.

Greece's probable answer to the allies is not known. It has developed that Greece first gave a formal refusal, but that is expected to be withdrawn by the new Venizelos ministry and a more favorable attitude adopted.

Real Estate Transfers.

McCallum Realty Company to The Progressive Realty Company, lot on Oakland Avenue, \$500.

D. R. McCallum, as executor, and Lucy Q. McCallum, as executrix, to The Progressive Realty Company, 17 lots in city, \$2,900.

D. R. McCallum to The Progressive Realty Company, lot on Purdy street, \$900.

ALLIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Think That They Can Force Dardanelles Without Aid of Balkan States.

London, Aug. 24.—Optimistic reports concerning the Gallipoli operations have been in circulation for the past few days and prophecies are freely made that two weeks will see the close of the allies' most difficult task in the Near East. The Turks, too, expect the Anglo-French forces to be successful, if news reaching Sofia from Constantinople is reliable. It is felt here now that so far as the Dardanelles is concerned it is a matter of indifference to the allies whether the Balkan states lend a hand. Their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria and also to shorten Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons negotiations in the Near East are being watched closely and Servia's decision on the proposal of the quadruple entente for satisfying the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of ministers tomorrow, is awaited anxiously.

It is believed in London that Servia's reply will be satisfactory and that Bulgaria's cooperation will be assured. This would open the way also for an active policy on the part of Roumania, which wants assurances that Bulgaria will not attack her before she begins to move her troops. It is confidently expected all these questions will be settled satisfactorily to the allies and that within the same period the future policy of Greece will be announced definitely.

In the meantime Austro-Hungarian armies are aiming more and heavier blows at Russia in the hope of putting her on the defensive indefinitely and permitting the removal of some of their own troops to other fronts, particularly Servia and Italy, in the hope of repeating their Eastern successes.

GOODNOW'S ADVICE ACADEMIC.

Chinese Legation Denies He Has Urged Yuan to Name Himself Emperor.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Chinese legation issued a statement today, declaring that Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, an American adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai, had not advised the president to set himself on a throne as emperor. The statement says: "In an academical discussion as to whether a republic or a monarchy was more suitable for China. Dr. Goodnow's conclusion was that inasmuch as the republican form of government had no fixed method of determining presidential succession, the monarchical form of government was for this reason the safer and more satisfactory, and conforming, as it does, more to the genius of the Chinese people and the historical development of the nation, but he did not say whether this was the proper time for such a change."

WOMEN FIGHT PLAGUE.

Mrs. Percy Dearmer Noted Martyr to Cause.

London, Aug. 25.—The death of Mrs. Percy Dearmer in Servia calls attention to the number of well known English women working among the plague stricken people of that land. Mrs. Dearmer is not the first to succumb to the malignant epidemics she was fighting, but of those who have fallen victims none has been more widely lamented. She was known in literary and artistic London first as an illustrator of books, then as a novelist and writer of children's stories and more recently as a writer and producer of plays. The Children's theatre was her idea, and she was a leader of the Morality Play society. Prof. Geddes' "Masque of Learning" was put on here under her direction with great success. Her husband, Dr. Percy Dearmer, is a vicar of a London parish and a leading high churchman.

THIRTY MILES SHORTER.

Charleston, Aug. 24.—W. R. Bond, president of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western railway and the man who will build the Charleston-Savannah extension of the system which was recently absorbed by the Seaboard Air Line, arrived in Charleston today, after an absence of a month, and authorized the statement that work will begin on the construction of the Savannah extension immediately. The first spadeful of earth will be turned within the month by the engineering forces summoned to Charleston to have charge of the construction of the new line, which will be 85 miles long, or about 30 miles shorter than the route of the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston to Savannah.

TO REVIVE BALKAN LEAGUE.

London, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Rome to The Daily Telegraph says the Balkan league is to be reconstructed with a provision for putting a combined army of 1,000,000 men in the field.

NICHOLLS WINNER IN FOURTH.

Almost Complete Unofficial Returns Indicate Nomination of Spartanburg Man for Congress.

Spartanburg, Aug. 24.—The election of Sam J. Nicholls of Spartanburg over his opponent, B. A. Morgan of Greenville, as congressman from the Fourth district to succeed Joseph T. Johnson, is indicated by nearly complete unofficial returns from the second Democratic primary held today.

With only 11 small boxes in the entire district missing, Mr. Nicholls has a lead of 575, his total being 9,494 against a total of 8,919 for Mr. Morgan.

The vote in the second primary was considerably heavier than in the first primary, when only about 16,000 votes were polled in the entire district. Mr. Nicholls led Mr. Morgan almost two to one in Spartanburg county, and Mr. Morgan led Mr. Nicholls by about the same proportion in Greenville county.

Mr. Nicholls received a considerable majority in Union and Laurens counties.

The unofficial returns from the various counties show the following votes:

County	Nicholls	Morgan
Greenlee (54 out of 59)	2,119	4,098
Laurens (29 out of 33)	1,473	1,131
Spartanburg (84 out of 86)	4,583	2,699
Union (complete)	1,319	991
Totals	9,494	8,919

Samuel J. Nicholls, who was today nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fourth congressional district, is a son of Judge and Mrs. George W. Nicholls of this city, and for the last eight years has been a member of the Spartanburg bar, practicing in partnership with his father, in whose office he read law and was admitted to the bar.

He is 30 years of age, a native of this city, a former student at Wofford college and a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, Va., where he completed his course when he was 19 years of age.

A few months ago he was married to Miss Eloise Clark of Green Bay, Wis.

For one term he was a member of the Spartanburg delegation in the house of representatives, but declined to stand for reelection, and did not offer for political office again until he became a candidate for congress last summer, opposing Judge Joseph T. Johnson, by whom he was defeated. Judge Johnson's resignation from congress made the campaign just ended necessary.

Mr. Nicholls is a grandson of the late Rev. Samuel B. Jones of the South Carolina conference for many years prominent in church and educational circles in South Carolina.

He is city attorney for Spartanburg and also, attorney for Spartanburg county.

He made his campaign along non-factional lines.

LIGHT TRACTOR IS HERE.

Farmer Can Now Get Outfit That is Low in Cost and Small.

Clemson College, Aug. 24.—It seems that the tractor for the small farm has at last arrived. Heretofore tractors have not been widely used in South Carolina nor have they been advised because their size and cost made them uneconomical except for special cases. Now, however, light tractors of low cost are being put on the market and it is possible that they may come into somewhat general use. This is especially likely in view of the fact that so much work stock has been drawn from the South because of the European war.

A large farm machinery company has put out an all-purpose tractor for \$675. It is claimed for this tractor that it has power to do the work of eight horses, will do all plowing, discing and seeding; draw manure spreaders, wagons, hay loaders, mowers or binders; run a corn sheller, feed grinder, small shredder, thresher or ensilage cutter, and do other farm work.

A demonstration of this tractor will be given at Clemson College on September 1 and 2 and farmers of the vicinity are invited to attend and watch it.

TO BE RARE DISEASE.

Typhoid May be All but Driven Out.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The public health service today, announcing a great increase in the number of persons submitting to anti-typhoid vaccination, declared there was "no reason why typhoid fever should not be a rare disease by 1920." The statement added that it was estimated that in 1915 the total number of immunized persons in the United States would reach 300,000 compared with 100,000 last year.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSTON.

Roy Hand, 12 Years Old, Trapped in Upper Story of Father's Residence—Dead.

Anderson, Aug. 25.—Fire at Williamston about 2 o'clock this morning destroyed three houses and caused the death of Roy Hand, 12 year-old son of Pat Hand. The Anderson fire department was summoned, but could give no aid, there being no water works in Williamston and the department not being equipped with a pump. In spite of this, however, the fire was finally controlled, but not before it had destroyed three houses, according to a statement by Mayor Cooley about 3 o'clock.

The first news came to Anderson in the form of a telephone appeal to send the fire department. At that time the flames were said to be threatening the old Williamston college buildings and also the business section of the town.

The fire started in the two story home of Pat Hand. Here Roy Hand, 12-year-old son of the owner, was cut off on an upper floor, and perished in the flames. His body has not been recovered, but he is known to have lost his life.

From the Hand house the fire spread to the one story residence of Mrs. Wallace, who is now in Hendersonville, N. C. From this the fire caught the old Sadler hotel, owned by Mrs. Wallace but operated by Mrs. McAllister.

WILL HANDLE COAL.

Southern Export Company Plant to Open on September 1st.

Charleston, Aug. 24.—Announcement is made by Southern Railway Co., that the modern export coal handling plant, which it has just completed at Charleston, will be put in operation for the handling of commercial coal on September 1st; giving Charleston facilities the equal of any on the Atlantic Seaboard for handling coal to be borne over seas and providing another export outlet, which will be of particular value to the coal producing territory served by Southern Railway and immediate connections. The terminal will have a capacity of forty cars or two thousand tons per hour. This is as fast as any ship now in the coal carrying trade can take. It will be operated entirely by electricity and will deliver coal into the holds of ships with a minimum of breakage by means of an electric conveyor. In preparation for a greatly increased movement of coal to Charleston, Southern Railway has provided a storage yard of 400 car capacity and has also made extensive additions to passing tracks along the line over which coal will move.

DANIELS URGES MODERN METHODS.

More Submarines and Aeroplanes Needed.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, said here today that in his opinion submarines and aeroplanes were among the most powerful weapons of warfare and reaffirmed his intention to ask congress to strengthen both of these branches of the service.

"I also favor faster and more powerful ships for the navy, which, in spite of the criticism, is in fine shape," he added. "There are 54 more ships in commission and 6,000 more men enlisted than two years ago."

Secretary Daniels came here from New London on the gunboat Dolphin to attend the governor's conference. He stopped on the way at the Fore River shipyard and inspected the battleship Nevada and two destroyers nearing completion. He also made sure that submarines built for a foreign power were still in the yard.

BEST PLAN FOR PEACE.

Claxton Urges Great University as Centre.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 24.—Establishment by the government of a university at Washington, to be supported at a cost of \$10,000,000 a year, to teach young men and women from all parts of the world "a doctrine of right and brotherly love" was suggested as a short cut to world peace by Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in an address at the annual luncheon here today of the board of managers of the American School Peace League.

Mr. Claxton said: "I should like to see a magnificent university founded at Washington with an annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be attended by pupils from all parts of the world, young men and young women eager to be taught—who would carry back to their native countries a doctrine of right and brotherly love that would do more than anything else to bring world peace."

MUNITIONS ORDERS SLOW.

Greatest Amount Shipped in June, Showing Increase in Supply Recently.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A great part of Europe's enormous orders for arms and ammunition did not begin to move from the United States until comparatively recently, export figures issued today by the department of commerce indicate. The statistics, covering the 12 months ending with June 30 show that war exports increased tremendously over the preceding year, the greater part of the increase, in some cases, from one-fifth to one-third of the whole year's exports, left the United States in June.

The 12-month period showed exports of explosives value at \$41,476,188 against \$6,272,197 in the preceding year. More than one-fourth of that total—\$11,689,744—was shipped during June. Gun powder showed exports of \$3,234,549 in June compared with \$5,091,542 for the year.

Sixty-two aeroplanes were exported in June against 152 for the entire year. In the preceding year only 44 were shipped. Nearly eight times as many automobile trucks were exported in June as in the entire year ended June 30, 1914. Passenger automobiles and truck exports for June were valued at \$13,364,800 and for the year at \$60,254,635. In the preceding year they were \$26,574,574.

TORPEDOED AFTER FOUR-HOUR CHASE.

Captain, Quartermaster and the Steward Killed by Submarine Shell Fire.

Queenstown, Aug. 23.—The British steamship Diomed has been sunk by a German submarine. Her captain, quartermaster and steward were killed by shells fired by the submarine during a pursuit of four hours.

An officer of the Diomed, who landed here today, with other survivors, said that when the two submarines were sighted they were rigged with dummy funnels. One of them, this officer asserts, subjected the Diomed to a heavy shell fire.

The liner attempted to escape, but surrendered after being pursued for four hours. Two boats were lowered and forty-nine members of the crew got away, taking with them the captain's body.

Shortly afterwards one boat was swamped. Two Englishmen and five Chinese were drowned.

The others were picked up by the second boat.

This boat, which was over-crowded, was in danger of being swamped, but its occupants were saved by the arrival of a steamship.

Survivors say that during the pursuit the Chinese firemen refused to continue stoking and the work was undertaken by deck hands. The submarine stood off at half a mile until the Diomed sank.

The assistant quartermaster of the Diomed said that another steamer was in sight at the time and apparently was sinking. This vessel, in his opinion, was attacked by another submarine.

The steamship Diomed was a freighter of 4,572 tons gross. She was 219 feet long and was built in 1895 and was owned by the Ocean Steamship company, of Liverpool. She was last reported as having arrived at Swansea, on July 23, from Amsterdam, on a voyage to New York.

EDGEFIELD MAN PLANTS COFFEE

S. Z. Seigler Believes Industry Can Be Developed in South Carolina.

Edgefield, Aug. 25.—There is an exhibition at the office of the Edgefield Chronicle a coffee plant grown by S. Z. Seigler, of the Cleora section of the county. It is five feet high, with seven well developed pods about a foot and a half long, filled with coffee beans. While traveling in the State of Georgia last spring Mr. Seigler remained over night with a friend, and on going into his farm was attracted by a half acre field in which was growing a plant unfamiliar to him, and upon inquiry found it to be the coffee plant. He procured some seed and experimented with it this year, and is now thoroughly convinced that coffee can be grown in this State, and he claims with success. He has about six rows twenty-five yards long and expects to gather a number of pounds of coffee. He says his friend has grown it successfully for several years.

"Of course," said Mr. Seigler, "people will naturally be very incredulous about the matter, and will hoot at the idea of growing coffee in South Carolina, but if we can grow tea why not its companion plant, coffee?"

Mr. Seigler not only has faith in the growing of coffee here, but he is enthusiastic about it, and wants others to make the trial. Before leaving he remarked that "just because we have never done so in the past cannot be accepted as absolute proof that the thing can't be done."