# APPOINTMENTS OF METHODIST CONF.

## Annual Session of South Carolina Conference Closed Monday

McColl, Dec. 1.—The South Carolina Methodist conference, with only a few hours left for handling a great deal of minute business, applied the spur this morning and completed its work and other matters were attended to in quick order.

Georgetown will get the next session. St. George also asked for the conference. Resolutions, thanking McColl for the delightful entertainment and Bishop Darlington for his presidency, were introduced by Dr. W. B. Duncan, and were adopted by a standing vote.

The bishop briefly addressed the conference and then announced the appointments.

Charleston district: S. B. Harper, presiding elder; Allendale, J. T. Fowler; Appleton, J. A. Graham; Beaufort, Carteret Street, J. J. Stevenson; Bethel circuit, G. C. Gardner, Blackswamp, J. K. Inabinet; Bluffton and Ridgeland, D. N. Busbee; Charleston, Bethel, T. G. Herbert; Hampstead Square, S. D. Colyer, Hampton Park, to be supplied; Spring Street, W. H. Hodges; Trinity, H. C. Hardin; Yonges Island, E. C. Caldwell; Cottageville, B. H. Covington; Dorchester H. W. Whitaker; Early Branch, W. G. Ariail; Ehrhardt, T. W. Godbold; Estill, G. W. Davis; Hampton, G. H. Smith; Hendersonville, L. D. B. Williams; Lodge, W. T. Fedenbaugh; Ridgeville, J. A. White; Summerville, F. Mason Crum; Walterboro, J. P. Inabinet; Wando Mission, Robert Hucks; Port Royal and Soldier pastor, Parris Island, C. B. Burns; conference secretary of education, H. G. Hardin.

Florence district: F. H. Shuler, presiding elder; Bennettsville, G. T. Harmon; Bennettsville circuit, M. W. Hook; Brightsville circuit, J. A. Campbel; Bethlehem and New Market, G. L. Ingram; Blenheim, S. D. Bailey; Cheraw, G. F. Kirby; Chesterfield, E. J. Guess, T. B. Owen, supernumerary; Darlington, Trinity, H. J. Cauthen; Darlington circuit, J. P. Attaway; East Chesterfield, C. P. Chewning; Florence Central, E. L. McCoy, F. A. Buddin, junior preacher, W. L. Walt, supernumerary; Hartsville, W. L. Banks, Jefferson, M. V. Jerman; Lamar, G. A. Teasley; Liberty, T. G. Phillips, Marlboro, J. B. Prosser; McColl, L. L. Bedenbaugh; Patrick, H. T. Morrison; Pageland, J. R. Sojourner; Timmonsville and Pisgah, W. R. Phillips; Timmonsville circuit, O. N. Rountree.

Kingstree district: W. A. Masabeau, presiding elder; Andrews, D. D. Jones; Black River circuit, J. H. Everett; Cades, F. E. Hodges; Cedar Swamp circuit, H. W. Shealey; Cordesville, B. S. Hughes; Georgetown, Duncan Memorial, R. H. Jones; West End, J. D. Williams; Greeleyvile and Lanes, W. R. Jones; Hemmingway, J. L. Tyler; Honey Hill, J. Z. McConnell; Johnsonville, W. P. Way; Jordan, W. S. Myers; Kingstree, J. W. Daniels; Lake City, W. A. Beckham; McClellanville, T. E. Derrick; New Zion, W. L. Guy; Pamplico, D. R. Roof; Pinopolis, J. E. Clark; Rome, G. R. Way; Sanpit, D. O. Spires; Scranton, J. T. McFarlan; Turbeville, M. F. Dukes; Trio, G. T. Rhoad.

Marion district: D. A. Phillips, presiding elder; Aynor, E. K. Garrison; Brownsville, C. S. P[illegible]er; Bucksville, W. L. Parker; Centenary, R. W. Humphries; Conway, B. G. Murphy, Conway circuit, E. W. Hurst; Clio, C. C. Derrick; Dillon Main Street, W. B. Duncan; Dillon Mill, J. M. Gasque; Floyds, C. W. Burgess; Floydale, P. K. Crosby; Lake View, A. S. Leslie; Latta, J. H. Graves, S. J. Bethea, supernumerary; Little River, J. E. Carter; Little Rock, J. H. Noland; Loris, J. L. Mullinax, H. L. Singleton, supernumerary; Marion, W. I. Herbert; Marion circuit, M. M. Byrd; Mullins, G. P. Watson; Mullins circuit, J. W. Ariail; Wacamaw, J. E. Cook; president Paine college, A. D. Betts; president Horry Industrial school, C. Morris Aynor; superintendent young peoples and adult work, W. C. Owen.

Orangeburg district: Peter Stokes, presiding elder; Bamberg Trinity, S. D. Cantey; Bamberg Mills and Emmree, to be supplied; Barnwell, L. E. Peeler; Branchville, J. A. McGraw; Cameron, P. A. Murray; Denmark, W. [illegible] Wiggins; Edisto, G. W. Dukes; Elloree and Jerusalem, F. L. Glennan; Eutawville, W. S. Heath; Fort Motte, W. A. Youngblood; Grover, W. G. Elwel; Harleyville, W. T. Patrick; Holly Hill, A. V. Harbin, J. F. Way, supernumerary; Norway, J. B. Weldon; North and Limestone, E. H. Beckham; Olar, C. M. Peeler; Orangeburg, St. Paul, G. E. Edwards, W. S. Stokes, supernumerary, S. W. Danner, supernumerary; Orangeburg circuit; Achille Cassard; Orangeburg circuit, T. L. Pelvin; Providence, P. K. Rhoad; Rowesville, L. T. Phillips; St. George, S. W. Henry; St. Matthews, J. T. Peeler; Smoaks, E. F. Scoggins; Springfield, T. J. White; Spring Hill, J. C. Corbett; conference secretary of missions, A. J. Cauthen; Sunday school field secretary, J. E. Ford; editor Southern Christian Advocate, W. C. Kirkland; assistant editor Southern Christian Advocate, R. R. Doyle.

Sumter district: D. M. McLeod, presiding elder; Bethune, A. M. Gardner; Beulah circuit, Paul T. Wood; Bishopville, Bethlehem, W. V. Dibble; Camden, Lyttleton Street, W. W. Daniel, H. W. Bays, junior preacher; College Place, J. L. Stokes; Columbia circuit, C. T. Easterling, Jr.; Elliott and Wells, W. O. Henderson; Heath Springs, W. D. Gleaton; Kershaw, R. M. DuBose; Lynchburg, J. M. Rogers; McLeods and Bethesda, S. E. Ledbetter; Manning, C. B. Smith; McBee, E. [illegible] Hutson; Oswego, J. W. Elkins; Pinewood, P. B. Ingram; Providence circuit, to be supplied; St. John's and Lambert, B. L. Knight; Sumter, Trinity, J. A. Rice; Broad Street, J. C. Ferguson; Summerton, T. E. Morris; Wateree, W. H. Perry; West Kershaw, [illegible] S. Hook; secretary general war work commission, E. O. Watson; commissioner of education, J. C. Handler.

Mr. E. Schwartzman of Charleston is a visitor here today.

# THE FUEL ORDER IS EXPLAINED

## Regional Coal Committee Informs the Public What the Regulations Mean

Atlanta, Dec. 1.—The regulations effective today shortening hours of stores and industries in order to prevent a coal famine "apply alike to industries, stores and business houses actually burning coal oil or other fuel in their plants and those using electric power whether hydro-electric or steam," the regional coal committee of the Southern region announced here late tonight.

The committee stated that hydro-electric power already is being diverted to distant communities dependent ordinarily on steam produced electricity.

The committee relaxed its regulations, however, to permit grocery and meat stores and milk depots to remain open until 6 p. m. daily except Saturday when their closing hour is 9 p. m.

It refused requests of other merchants coming under the classes closing at 4 p. m., that they be permitted to remain open after that hour provided they used only candles or kerosene for light and no heat.

The committe late today accepted an offer of the local Boy Scouts to do "police duty" in connection with the regulations and it was expected similar action would be taken in other Southern cities.

In response to hundreds of requests for interpretations from every section of the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac, except the Virginias, which is affected by the war time regulations, the committee late tonight issued the following summary of its rulings:

"The regulations apply alike to industries, stores and business houses actually burning coal, oil or other fuel in their plants and to those using electric power whether hydro-electric or steam. This question was given most serious consideration. The decision was based, both upon the well known fact that most of the hydro-electric utilities consume a certain amount of coal varying with the amount of water power avilable, and upon the conviction that to make any exception would involve indefensible discrimination and endanger the whole plan of conservation, the execution of which is imperative for the safety of the country. In this connection it may be stated that hydro-electric power now is being diverted under direction of this committee from various points of production to distant communities where users are largely dependent upon steam produced electricity and, therefore, power saved by the restrictions at points of production is saving coal elsewhere.

"Operation of laundries and cleaning plants is considered essential from the standpoint of public health; therefore the restrictions do not apply to such establishments.

"The committee was convinced of the necessity for extending the hours of business of grocery and meat stores and milk depots and a modification of the regulations was issued permitting such places of business to remain open until 6 p. m. daily except Saturday, when their closing hours are 9 p. m.

"Many merchants and others urged that they be allowed to open before 9 a. m. and close later than 4 p. m., on condition that they used no light or heat or used candles or kerosene lamps. No exception of this kind can be made. Any exception would result in discrimination and tend to nullify efforts to enforce regulations.

"Dance halls are classed as places of public amusement.

"Pool and biliard rooms, bowling alleys, shooting galleries and similar establishments are classed as places of public amusement. The managements of such places, where cigars, tobacco or soft drinks stands are maintained may, if they desire, operate under the regulations applying to merchants. If so they can not call themselves places of public amusement or observe the hours fixed for such places. Those who elect to be classed as public amusements will not be permitted to run their cigar and tobacco or soft drink stands after 4 p. m.

"Cigar and newsstands and public places will be required to observe hours fixed for mercantile establishments except that such stands may open for the sale of newspapers and periodicals without restrictions.

"Packers and other wholesale handlers of perishable food products are regarded as excepted from the regulation so far as may be necessary for the proper conduct of their business.

Fruit stands and confectioners will be required to observe the same hours as other stores. When sandwiches or food is served at such stands or at soft drink or cigar and tobacco and and department stores, such stands or departments may open before 9 a. m. and close after 4 p. m., solely for the purpose of serving food. No drink (except coffee, tea or milk) no tobacco, or other things except food shall be sold at such places except between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

"Clearing house associations, banks and business houses having necessary acounting or invoicing which can not be completed during the business hours fixed by the regulations may use additional hours as conditions require.

"Educational establishments, including technical schools and business colleges, are not subject to regulations.

"Cotton oil mills and fertilizer factories are classed as continuous process operations.

"Docks, elevators and warehouses engaged in the loading and discharging of vessels and the unloading of railroad cars are not subject to the restrictions.

"Stores and business houses after closing their doors to the public and shutting off heat may use the necessary minimum amount of light for janitor service. Necessary light also may be used out of business hours for essential repairs and painting."

# ATTY. GEN. PALMER ON HIGH PRICES

## Attorney General Urges People to Support Government Programme

Washington, Dec. 1.—Attorney General Palmer called upon the American people tonight to "refuse to be stampeded by threats of lack of coal into concessions which will insure unreasonably high prices in all commodities for at least three years to come.

The governments' attitude was made clear by the attorney general in a reply to the chamber of commerce at Moberly, Mo., from which had come a request that another conference be called. Mr. Palmer opposed further conferences, saying wage increase proposed by Dr. Garfield equalized average miners wages with present high cost of living without increasing the price of coal. This, he said, was fair to the miners and protected the public.

"The cost of living is now at the high point," Mr. Palmer said. "To grant the demands of the miners would make the cost of living still higher. The new wage conference would run three winters and, therefore, would maintain a higher cost of living for substantially three years. Such a situation can not be tolerated.

"In addition to this, Dr. Garfield suggested a consultative body to investigate more completely the whole situation, to be composed of representatives in equal number of the miners and operators and to be presided over by the secretary of the interior. Such a body would investigate, among other things, the profits of the operators. If these should be found to be unreasonably high, the public should receive the benefit in a decrease in the price of coal, after the miners have had their wages finally adjusted on a fair basis. I understand this plan is acceptable to the operators. If the miners return to work and agree to this plan a way would be immediately open for permanent settlement.

"In the mean time, however, the operators have posted the advance in wages proposed by Dr. Garfield, so that working miners will immediately receive the benefit of this increase. The production of coal now closely approximates 50 per cent. of normal and I have confidence that a sufficient number of miners will comply with the wishes of their government and respond to the needs of the people to increase this production in the near future to a point which will supply the demand if economy and conservation in industry are employed.

Another plan to reopen negotiations for a new wage scale between the miners and operators would be futile and would delay rather than advance production. As long as the leaders of the miners organization believe that their unlawful strike will force the public into a condition of suffering and loss which will compel further increases of wages, continued conference on the subject will only result in influencing miners not to return to work.

"The situation calls for the steadfast support by the public of the government's position as announced by Dr. Garleld. The public should refuse to be stampeded by threats of lack of fuel into concessions which will insure unreasonably high prices in all commodities for at least three years to come."

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

Edited by T. M. Cathcart

With the coming of frost the boll weevil has gone into winter quarters. He will hide under brush, grass, cotton stalks, in cotton bolls that are partly cracked, in fence corners and in edges of woods near the cotton fields. Knowing that he has these habits, what should we do? Are we going to sit idle and let him sleep in peace this winter? This is a question that every farmer will have to decide for himself. All cotton land should be broken up with two horse plows as soon as possible and all stalks covered up. This will kill thousands that probably would thrive through the winter and be ready for work early next spring. All ditch banks and terraces, straw fields, etc., should be burned off thus killing many weevils. All fence rows should be cleaned off as this is another hiding place for them.

When the weather begins to warm up in early spring the weevil will leave their winter quarters, fly straight up in the air and which everway the wind is blowing is the way he goes. He flies until tired, then descends, and if he lights in a cotton field there he stays. If he lights in fields other than cotton he rests, and continues this until a cotton field is found. As soon as the squares begin to form the females begin depositing eggs in them. Usually only one egg is placed in each square. The weevil punctures the square, lays the egg, and then seals the puncture up. Each female weevil is capable of laying twelve eggs per day. The progeny from one pair of weevils in a season is something over three million. If the seasons are favorable it usually takes only about two weeks for the eggs to hatch out into the adult weevil. The egg first hatches out into a small grub, which eats the contents of the square. This white grub (which is the larva stage) changes into the pupa stage. In the pupa stage it doesn't take in any food. In the pupa stage they are yellowish in color, and have wings and legs. They next change into the adult weevil and work their way out of the squares.

Now lets see how we are going to control the weevil so that we can raise some cotton. First we must combat him in the fall of the year by destroying his winter quarters. Then we must plant only six to eight acres per plow, and plant as early in March as possible. Plant cotton upon beds so that it will grow off faster. Use heavy applications of fertilizer, being careful to have your nitrogen in a readily available form, such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. Apply this when you plant your cotton so as to get a quick growth. Also make heavy application of acid phosphate, so as to make fruit mature early. The amount of fertilizer to use will depend upon your land. If your land makes a good stalk without much nitrogen, you wouldn't use as much as you would on land that requires nitrogen in large quantities to make the stalk. Chop out as soon as possible, then cultivate every week to ten days. By cultivating every week to ten days you cover the punctured squares with dirt, and the weevils die. The old adult weevils should be picked off when they first appear in the spring. Do this every week. Also pick up any punctured squares that you may find and burn them.

The boll weevil is hard to poison due to the fact that he eats the inside of the squares, and there's no way of getting the poison on the inside of the squares. There is only one way left for us to poison him, and that is to poison the water that he drinks. This water is the dew drops. Calcium arsenate has been tried out in several experiments and has given fair results. The poisoning of the boll weevil is still in the experimental stage but I feel sure that by next spring powder guns that will meet all requirements will have been perfected and manufactured in such numbers that farmers can secure them at reasonable prices. These guns will probably cost from $15.00 to $25.00. Calcium arsenate is selling for about thirty cents per pound. It requires about five pounds to go over an acre, and four or five applications are required during the season. The poison powder is blown over the cotton plants late in the afternoon, and is dissolved in the dew. The weevils drink this dew in the morning, thus killing them. This will not kill all of the weevils though. There will be plenty left to do considerable damage, but it will reduce them enough so that a fair crop of cotton can be made.

Plant just the amount of cotton next year that you can afford to loose, for it will take one year to convince some and for the others to learn how to handle the new visitor.

Livestock means success in spite of the boll weevil. To succeed in boll weevil territory we must have cattle, hogs, and poultry, and grow corn, oats, cowpeas, velvet beans, potatoes, peanuts, etc., for market.

If one crop fails we will have another to depend upon, but if we grow cotton alone and the boll weevil takes it, our entire work is gone.

Livestock means the building up of the soil, and as the soil improves, profits increase.

Livestock will keep the boys and girls on the farms. A man will put up better buildings if he lives on his farm than he will if it is occupied by a tenant. Livestock means "raise what you feed and feed what you raise on your own farm." When you grow your crops and ship them away you are shipping the fertility from the soil. Don't just have a "piece of land" or a "farm" have a home on the land and make it worth living in.

Many farmers labor under the impression that the proper way to start into the livestock business is, first, to decide on the kind of breed of livestock best suited to their farm and conditions and then get the stock.

The first thing to do is to establish pastures. But the man who has never raised stock upon the farm is usually not equipped with fences and pastures, and these are the farmers who must realize that pastures come before livestock, or else he makes an absolute failure. Pastures are essential to profitable livestock production. The farmer who has good pastures soon learns that they have saved from 50 to 75 per cent of the high priced grains.

Steers, sheep, hogs and all young animals make the cheapest and most econimical growth during the pasture season; the longer the pasture season the cheaper animals can be produced. When a steer is fattened during the winter months on dry feed it costs from eight to twelve cents to put on each pound of fat; these same gains can be made during the pasture season at a cost of not more than three or four cents a pound. This shows the value of good pastures and having them extend over as many months of the years as possible, as the animals all make their cheaper gains during the pasture season and their expensive gains during the dry hot non-pasture season.

Early to fence, early to permanent pastures and early to stock, makes our farming as solid as a rock.

Decide how much fencing you need, and see your County Agent for prices. Fence in good pastures this winter for the boll weevil can't eat livestock, and good pastures mean more and better livestock.

## ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. CONGREVE ANNOUNCED

London, Nov. 18.—The engagement of Mrs. Pamela Congreve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude, to Major the Hon. William Fraser, has just been announced. Mr. Congreve is the widow of Captain William L. Congreve, the only son of Sir Walter and Lady Congreve, who was killed in the war after winning the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service order and the military cross.

Mrs. Congreve was a war bride. In less than two months after her marriage, she became a widow. King George and Queen Mary showed their sympathy for her in characteristic fashion. They received her privately at Buckingham palace where she received the orders that her gallant husband had won. Queen Mary acted as god-mother for the baby girl that was born the following spring.

Major Fraser to whom she is now engaged was best man at her first wedding, and is the son of Lord and Lady Saltoun.

Mr. and Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Congreve's parents, are well known in America where both are stage favorites and where they have a wide social acquaintance.

Oswestry, Eng., Oct. 16.—Because Germans raised no objections to the erection of memorials to British soldiers in German cemeteries, the Oswestry District Council has decided to permit the building of a memorial to German soldiers buried in a military cemetery here.

# MINERS AND OPERATORS IN CAHOOTS

## Coal Barons and Miners Work Together to Fleece the People

Indianapolis, Dec. 2.—Mine operators and mine workers appear to be in "cahoots to bleed the public" in the opinion of Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States district federal court. Judge Anderson, who ordered the rescinding of the strike order, expressed himself today in the course of examinnation of Alonzo Newcomb, a miner.

Newcomb was before the court on a charge of illegal sale of liquor. Judge Anderson was trying to obtain information as to the mine operators' attitude toward the United Mine Workers of America.

"Doesn't it seem that you are all in a conspiracy to milk the public?" Judge Anderson asked.

Newcomb said the mine workers are paid only 84 cents a ton for the coal they mine while they have to pay the operators $2.20 a ton for that coal on top of the mine and besides have to haul it themselves.

"Ought not all of you to come down all around?" Judge Anderson asked, and Newcomb said: "I guess you are right."

"Isn't it true that you say the mine operators get so much that you want part of their profits?" persisted the judge.

Newcomb said this also seemed to be the case whereupon Judge Anderson remarked that it appeared as though both factions in the coal trouble were in cahoots to bleed the public.

Newcomb said he averaged about $6 a day as a coal digger and had made as much as $10 a day. He said his last pay check called for $82.27 for 14 days' work, but that about $18 had to be taken out for powder and other expenses owed the mine operators.

When asked why he did not return to work in as much as the mines were open and the government would afford protection Newcomb said:

"Your honor, it would be all my life would be worth to start back to work. I wouldn't last long, I don't expect."

Joe Trunko, Hungarian coal miner, also arraigned before Judge Anderson on a charge of violating the Reed amendment, said he did not know about the injunction forbidding the strike.

"When they cancelled the strike order in here they had their fingers crossed didn't they?" asked Judge Anderson.

"I think so," the defendant replied.

Further questioning brought out the fact that Trunko was married, had five children, owned his home and an automobile.

"I tell you," said Judge Anderson, after he said he had been given this information, "working conditions will have to be improved for this man. Why, gentlemen, I can hardly restrain my emotion when I think of the condition of this man. And the whole country is in the fix it is on account of the condition these men are in."

## BRAZILIAN COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 9.—Enforcement of the new Brazilian regulations for consular invoices which were to have been put into effect October 5, has been postponed at the request of the semi-official Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro, pending further consideration by the government. It is expected that modifications will be made to meet the desires of native and foreign commercial interests.

The local American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, the American Association at Sao Paulo and other foreign commercial bodies, played a large part in cooperation with the Commercial Association in securing reconsideration of the proposed regulations. In fact, Dr. Herbert Moses, secretary of the Commercial Association, in a recent address before a commercial gathering, stated that the memorandum presented by the Association to the government was identical with that received from the American chamber.

The memorandum to the government pointed out the impracticability of the regulations and the handicaps they would impose on legitimate commerce. The chief objection to the new rules was that they called for absolutely detailed particulars of the goods, consigned, even to the number of different kinds of nails, for example, in a mixed consignment of nails. Another serious objection was that the new regulations required that the consular invoices with all these details, had to travel by the same ship as the goods. This, it was pointed out, was a difficult matter, as vessels often sailed at the week-end when consular offices are closed. Limited consular staffs, it was said, were in many cases unable to verify such detailed statements in the short time allowed.

# HOLLANDER STARTS ON A LONG WALK

## Carl Dericks Will Attempt Walk From Rio de Janeiro to San Francisco in 18 Months

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 8.—Carl Dericks, a Hollander, 37 years old, arrived here a few days ago from Amsterdam and announced his purpose to walk from this city to San Francisco, Cal., in 18 months in order to win a pure of 100,000 florings, offered by a party of Dutch sportsmen.

Dericks said his route would be from Rio to Montevideo, to Buenos Aires, thence across Argentina and the Andes to Santiago and Valparaiso up the west coast to La Paz, Lima, Quito, Bogota, through the republics of Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico; through southwestern Texas, into California.

# WILSON AND WOOD WIN ENDORSEMENT

## South Dakota Parties Express Preference—All Democrats Agree

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 2.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood was indorsed for president of the United States tonight in the Republican State convention after a spirited struggle in which Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, came out second best. While the Republicans were meeting in one legislative chamber at the State capitol, the Democratic State convention in the opposite chamber indorsed President Wilson for a third term by an unanimous vote.

Under the Richards State primary law the county delegations cast their vote on the basis of their voting strength at the last State election, and a majority was necessary to indorse or nominate. Wood received 28,599 votes from the Republican majority and Lowden got 15,442. The necessary majority was 25,558.

The Republican convention was turned into a turbulent session late today when one faction halted a roll call on presidential indorsement and urged that the county delegation withhold their vote on that question. After this movement was defeated the supporters of this plan who were classed as anti-Wood delegates, swung their strength to Lowden.

The Republicans then quickly indorsed Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for the vice presidential nomination. Coolidge received a heavy majority. A few scattering votes were cast for Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Hiram Johnson and Henry Allen of Kansas.

Gov. Peter Nordeck was nominated for United States senator by the Republicans to oppose Senator Ed. S. Johnson, who was renominated by the Democrats.

The only other presidential possibility mentioned at the Democratic convention was William G. McAdoo. After President Wilson was indorsed a delegate moved that the convention indorse McAdoo in the event that President Wilson decided not to be a candidate, but the motion was ruled out of order.

The Democratic convention indorsed Vice President Marshall for a third term if he is a candidate.

The Republicans adopted their platform at the forenoon session. The keynote of the Democratic platform was permanent peace under the league of nations. The paramount issue of the Republican resolutions was Americanism. Both parties indorsed the league of nations. The Democratic unreservedly indorsed President Wilson and his administration and the league of nations covenant without amendments or reservations. The Republican condemned the administration but indorsed that covenant without amendments but reservations which "will tend to safeguard the integrity of this nation and preserve the Monroe doctrine."

Although United States Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington was in the city his name was not mentioned on the floor of the convention. Poindexter's lieutenants declared that he would be an independent candidate for party indorsement at the State primaries in March. The candidacy of Hiram Johnson was indirectly referred to by a delegate and Johnson's name was not placed before the convention.

# RUSSIA TO REGISTER FOREIGNERS

London, Nov. 17.—The Commissary of the Home Department in Soviet Russia has issued an order, in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Peasants' and Workmen's defense, whereby all foreigners there must be registered. They have to fill up a form regarding their parentage, their business in Russia, and to what political party they belonged in their native country.

Mexico City, Nov. 19.—Luis Cabrera, secretary of the treasury, commenting recently on the high price of silver and the temporary shortage of silver coins here, asserted that the republic was really benefitted by such a condition, as Mexico is a pretentious producer of silver and numerous mines that have been closed for some time are reopening under the stimulus of current prices. It is stated that approximately 62,000,000 ounces of silver will be produced in Mexico this year.

ABRUZZI RYE

$3.50 per bushel

SEED WHEAT

Fulghrum & Texas

SEED OATS

Two and three

Pound Bagging

Ducker & Bultman

905-906