

THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1907.

The long list of casualties to automobilists which fills the newspapers every Monday morning almost reconciles us to the fact that we don't own a "benzine buggy".

Alton B. Parker made a stirring address to the members of the American Bar Association the other day on the subject of state rights. Alton B. Parker—seems to us we have heard that name before.

Governor Magoon is about to issue a decree compelling the Cubans to observe sanitary conditions. That is a wise government. Cleanliness is essential to self-respect and self-respect is essential to self-government.

The officers of the Coast Defense Artillery don't like the suggestion that their branch of the service be transferred to the navy. They don't like the prospect of becoming what Kipling calls "Just a bloomin' Herumphrodite"—soldier, and sailor too.

Someone has started the story that General Clarence Edwards will be Secretary of War if Taft is elected president. This is only a "hot weather story". The man who would be Taft's Secretary of War is that hard working Nebraska, Charles E. Magoon, now Provisional Governor of Cuba.

A western senator, writing to a friend, says, "The corporations, here as elsewhere, are all against Roosevelt, and are doing all they can to down him and to prevent a continuation of his policies." That is the whole story of the political activities of the present year, and the effort to "down Roosevelt and his policies" will not end until after the next election.

There is a rumor in circulation that if William J. Bryan will agree to make ex-Senator Pettigrew his campaign manager, and will, as president, further agree to direct the activities of his Department of Justice away from those trusts which contribute to his campaign fund, he can have unlimited money with which to gratify his ambition to occupy the White House. The rumor may or may not be true, but somehow it sounds just like "Tom Pettigrew".

Every unprejudiced observer of the present Administration must regard with admiration the marked change in administrative methods which President Roosevelt has introduced. The President is a firm believer in the advantages to be derived from personal observation and contact with the people. He has therefore urged the members of his cabinet whenever possible to leave their desks and go themselves to the scenes of their respective operations in order that they might acquire a more practical knowledge of the affairs with which they are called upon

to deal than is possible where all information is gained from intermediaries. It is in accordance with this policy that the Secretary of the Interior has just completed an extensive trip which has taken him into practically every western state. Secretary Garfield has visited the forest reserves, the land offices, the irrigation projects and has come into the closest contact with the people who will be most affected by his administrative acts, and it is certain that the information which he has thus acquired will be more accurate and trustworthy than that which ordinarily reaches cabinet officers through members of Congress whose views are more than often biased by political consideration and expediency. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, who has been often charged with being a theorist, has also, upon the President's suggestion, spent his summer in the national forest country. Judge Ballinger, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has visited most of the local land offices. It is a weakness, or a virtue, of President Roosevelt that he always wants his information as nearly first hand as he can possibly get it. For instance, he asked Secretary Root last summer to visit the countries of South America in the belief that a more intimate acquaintance and a closer familiarity with the problems which confront our neighbors to the south would make for more friendly relations and greater success in any diplomatic negotiations which may arise. The same purpose actuated the President when he asked Secretary Taft to go to the Philippines and open the Philippine assembly. It is the hope of the President and of Secretary Taft that the Filipinos may gradually be educated to a point where they can successfully govern themselves. To that end they have been granted an assembly, every act of which may be vetoed by the Philippine Commission, which will continue to be appointed by the President. This assembly, they believe, will enable the Filipinos to learn the process of self government. Mr. Taft goes there first to observe the progress which has been made in the islands since he left there two years ago, and secondly to impress upon the people upon them as a result of the measure of self-government which has been granted them. Secretary Wilson is making an extended tour of the western states with the purpose of learning the extent to which his efforts to benefit the farmer have been successful, and how best to direct these efforts in the future in order that they may accomplish the greatest good.

How to Remain Young.

To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDonough, Ga., did. She says: "Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured me of chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as flannel. I am now practically 20 years younger than before I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store." Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. Price 50c.

And Yet.

The figures given as the profit brought into the United States during the last ten years as a result of the Dingley Tariff law are \$2,527,698,826. The result is that every man, woman and child old enough to labor has had employment, and business in all departments is good. The farmer can sell everything he can raise, whereas a few years ago there was no profit in raising live stock. And yet there are those who will cry out against the Tariff and demand its repeal, forgetting the time when, not so very many years ago, the mills were closed all over the country, and those that did attempt to keep their help employed were glad of any excuse to shut down for a week or a day. We have no desire to see those times duplicated, and they will not be if the people keep their heads. Yes, of course prices are higher than they were then; they have to be in order to pay better wages—fact was many did not earn any wages in those days—but it is better to pay a little more and have something with which to pay, than to have low prices and no money to buy with. Steamboats at a cent apiece are high if you haven't the cent.—Franklin Falls (N. H.) Journal.

To Hurry Up Canal Work.

Many members of Congress who expect to be on the committees which will be called upon to make appropriations for the Panama Canal are making arrangements to visit the isthmus before the session begins. They will do this for the purpose of seeing what work has been done, what is doing, and what is needed to be done. The president, it is understood, is to give more space to canal matters in his coming message than he has done heretofore, and Congress will need to inform itself on the subject at first hand, in order to act intelligently. The president made a trip to the canal zone last fall, and the result was quickly seen in some changes which he made in the working forces at the isthmus, and in legislation which he urged in a special message. One of the objects of the coming visit of congressmen to the isthmus is to devise means to hurry the work forward. As the army is in charge of the construction now, report says that far more progress is being made than was done during the civilian regime. And there is far less talking by the men who are doing the work, and there is no posing before the camera. During the administration of the civilians the country quickly got familiar with the pictures of Wallace, Stevens, Shonts and the others, but nobody outside of the canal zone knows what the present head of the constructive forces looks like, and very few know his name. He attends strictly to business, and the newspapers get no chance to mention him. Still, it may be possible for the president and Congress to devise means to hurry up the work of canal building, by strengthening the hands of the army officers who are in charge of affairs. If this can be done the country wants it to be done. The fact that the fleet for the Pacific will have to sail 15,000 miles to reach a point which could be reached in 5000 if the canal were completed is an eloquent reminder that that short-cut ought to be pushed with all possible speed. The country is spending a good deal of money in canal building but it is willing to spend more if the additional outlay will bring completion a year or two earlier. The Panama issue is one of the most interesting questions which will come before Congress this winter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Sheep and Wolf is a Lively Game For Out of Doors. Tear a piece of paper into as many pieces as there are players, and on each piece write some number representing an hour of the day. As there are only twelve hours there can be only twelve numbers, but if more than twelve are playing you can make some of the numbers half hours until there is the required amount. On one piece mark a cross and then shake all the numbers in a hat, each player drawing one out. The one who gets the slip with the cross on it is "it," or the "wolf," while the others players are called sheep. A ring is then formed by the sheep, the wolf standing in the middle. The sheep then call out, "What time will you dine tonight, old wolf?" and Mr. Wolf calls out any hour he happens to think of. The sheep then who holds the slip corresponding to the number called by the wolf starts to run. If he can get around the ring three times before being caught by the wolf he is safe; if not, he must be wolf. The game keeps up until all have had their turn at being wolf, and this does not take long, for the wolf is not supposed to call the same number twice.

Too Late.

"What have you to offer to offset these charges?" asked the court severely. "Not a thing, judge," replied the prisoner, "not a thing, unless you can get my lawyer to divide. He seen me first."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Division of Labor.

"Excuse me, my good man, but are you sure you know the difference between edible mushrooms and poisonous ones?" "Oh, that's nothing to me! I don't eat 'em; I sell 'em!"—Sour.



COMPLETED JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, LOOKING EAST ON POCAHONTAS AVENUE.

MINERALS OF OHIO.

The State's Remarkable Display at the Jamestown Exposition.

A GRAND POTTERY EXHIBIT.

Vellum Glaze From the Rookwood and Objects of Art From Other Famous Works—Wonderful Achievements in Glass and China—The Coal Column.

The Ohio mineral exhibit comprises not only an adequate display of the raw materials, such as felds, clays and stones, but also the great variety of products made from these. The prominence of Ohio in these industries is further shown by numerous maps, charts and diagrams. The minerals are shown in large bottles and in cases. Salt, lime, oil, iron ore, calcium chloride, gypsum and a full collection of Ohio's clays are thus displayed. There are also over fifty fine specimens of building stone on exhibition. These include limestones, sandstones and freestones. The well known Berea aridstones are shown. Attention is drawn to Ohio as a coal producing state by a large pyramid of coal, together with numerous charts, showing the annual production, value and composition. The fact that Ohio is justly entitled to pre-eminence as a clay producing state is given strong emphasis. As the difference between the very best and ordinary clays is not usually apparent, even to the trained clay worker, by observation alone, an elaborately crude clay exhibit would be of small popular benefit, so the diversity and excellence of Ohio's clays are shown by the wide range and uniform excellence of the clay products.

Something over 100 panels of Ohio facing brick from numerous firms and of all shades and finishes occupy one whole side of the space. Each panel is of sufficient size to show the wall effect of the brick. A most artistic balustrade of terra cotta surrounds the entire Ohio exhibit. It consists of a beautiful scroll with an appropriate cap, finished in a dull brown and green glaze. A large pyramid of the cruder forms of pottery occupies the center of the space.

GOLD AND GILT.

Two Cows That Differed Greatly in the Making of Milk.

There is no other or easier way to find out the accurate production of each cow than to weigh and test the milk of each separately. At the Illinois agricultural experiment station are two cows, Gold and Gilt, the story of whose work is well worth telling. All the milk of these cows has been weighed and tested for three years. A record has been kept of every pound of feed consumed by each animal, both summer and winter. Each year Gold produced on the average 11,300 pounds of milk containing 405 pounds of butter fat, but during the same time Gilt averaged only 3,820 pounds of milk with 138 pounds of butter fat. These cows are both cared for in the same way. They were given the same kinds of feed and allowed to eat all they wanted. Gold ate one-half more than Gilt, but produced nearly three times as much milk. Equal amounts of feed made in the one case 188 pounds of butter fat and in the other 100 pounds. The one cow produced nearly twice as much as the other from exactly the same feed in kind and amount. Counting the butter fat at 23 cents per pound and taking out the exact cost of feed in each case, the one cow brought in a profit of \$34.50, while the other lacked \$5.62 of paying for her board at market prices of feed each year.

Pointers From a Dairy Expert.

In a dairy cow the skin if coarse or harsh means sluggish digestion inside, and that means an expensive cow that does not digest her food well nor thrive well. Six per cent of the butter fat is lost when it comes to the churning if the cream is permitted to become too sour. The fat is not destroyed in some mysterious way, but it simply falls to come out of the buttermilk. Any considerable amount of muscular exercise by a cow giving milk must tend to diminish the quantity and quality of the milk produced or at least diminish the total amount of these constituents of the product. In the dairy especially it is essential to have the best stock that can be produced and that are adapted to the purpose for which they are kept. The high grade butter cow will not only give more and better butter than the cow of no breed, but she will do it at a less cost. When churning proceeds too rapidly as a result of too high temperature only part of the fat is solidified and the balance or part of it is incorporated with it in an oily state; hence the reason why such butter is always soft and greasy.—Farm Money-maker.

Yacht Races on Ohio Day.

The great international yacht races in competition for cups offered by King Edward, President Roosevelt, Sir Thomas Lipton and the Jamestown exposition will be in full swing on Sept. 11, when the Buckeye class gather on the heaths of the mother state at the "Tercentennial." Any one of these cup races would ordinarily attract the attention of the world, and with four great events, embracing all classes of boats, a programme of unparalleled magnificence has been produced. The most intense interest has been aroused all over the country, and the entries promise to exceed anything of the kind ever before known. The races will occur in Hampton Roads, directly in front of the exposition grounds, and will continue for three weeks or more. Commencing Sept. 4 and continuing for a week or ten days, there will also be held in Hampton Roads an international motor boat carnival, which will to many be of equal interest with the yacht races.

Jamestown Exposition Features.

The largest building on the exposition grounds is the States Exhibit Palace, which is 300 by 500 feet, with 130,000 square feet of floor space and a court 30,000 square feet in area. Ohio has a fine exhibit in this building. The exposition brings together the largest fleet of war vessels in the history of the world. The most effective water and land illuminations ever conceived by mortal man can be seen nightly. The exposition is located upon grounds possessing a greater abundance of natural beauty than those of any other exposition. The Jamestown exposition commemorates the most important event in the history of the new world, the first permanent English settlement on this continent, 300 years ago.

Age of Discretion.

Senator Dillingham, discussing immigration in New York, made use of the phrase, "the age of discretion." "What is the 'age of discretion,' senator?" asked one of his auditors. "I should say," returned Senator Dillingham, smiling, "that the age of discretion is reached when a young man removes from his mantle the rich collection of actresses' and dancing girls' photographs and substitutes the portrait of his rich bachelor uncle."

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New Wheat.....	83
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Oats.....	40-42
Rye.....	65
Barley.....	50
Clover Seed.....	8 50

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