WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Monday, November 3, 1913.

W. F. Massey.

The Dasheen.

One looking at this new vegetable as it grows will not be able to detect any difference between it and the common elephant ears, caladium esculentum. But it is claimed to make more tubers, and in south Carolina is said to have made 400 bushels an acre. Mr. A. I. Root, the bee man of Ohio, tells that he has cooked some of the green stalks, and when cooked, he could hardly tell them from mushrooms. He baked an immature tuber and found it as good as a new potato baked. I have not yet tested any of mine. The plants have had a hard time in the dry weather this summer, and only in the past two or three weeks have had abundant supply of moisture. I shall let mine alone till frost cuts the tops, and then take them up as I do the caladiums.

Making Bermuda Pasture

"I want to start an acre or two of Bermuda pasture. What is the best time for planting. Land is level and sandy and not rich, but I have stable manure enough to cover it. Will crimson clover thrive in this Southside section? I want the Bermuda for hog pasture. My neighbors say that it will run all over the place. What breed of hogs would you advise?" Spring is the time to start a Bermuda grass pasture. You have lots of it in your section already, and it has not overrun the farms. There is no danger that it will do so from a pasture. It will not grow tall enough with you for hay, and, therefore, there will be no danger of spreading it. Then, too, it makes very few seed in this climate. Crimson clover will thrive as well in your section as anywhere. In fact about the finest field I saw last spring was near Franklin, on the edge of the Dismal Swamp. This clover will thrive anywhere here if the soil is not acid. Liming will cure acidity in the soil, and make it suitable for the clover. As to breed of hogs, I prefer the Berkshire. That is, if I was in your part of the State, where hams and bacon are made so good, I would keep a full-blooded Berkshire boar and the best common sows. I could pick up, but would not breed pure berkshires, as they are too much of a lard hog to be as profitable for Virginia hams, as a cross on the common stock of the country. And yet, while keeping good roomy and hardy common stock sows, I would always use a full-blooded boar to make the best of pigs for slaughter. But I would go no further and would not endeavor to breed up to near pure Berkshires, but stick to the common stock sows as the best bacon hog when crossed with a full-blood Berkshire.

Corn on Clover Sod.

"I am growing crimson clover in preparation for corn next spring. I shall haul out, as you suggest, all the manure this winter as fast as made and spread it on this clover. Now what kind of guano should I use in addition?" In the first place, I would say that we do not get or use any guano now. Guano is the name given to the manurial accumulations from the vast flocks of sea birds on the islands in the rainless section of South America. That supply was long ago exhausted, and now we use different chemical combinations of plant foods, either singly or in mixture and call them commercial fertilizers. Now, having a good growth of clover on the land, and that helped out with manure during the winter, you will need, on red clay soil, only some additional phosphoric acid.

You can mix this profitably with the manure, say seventy-five to 100 pounds of acid phosphate to a good two-horse load of manure. It will not get away from you spread on the land during the winter, but it will treble the efficiency of the manure if it is well mixed with it. Then, in hauling out the manure, it will go much further and be better spread if you use the manure spreader. There are many styles of this machine, and all are good, so far as I know, though the makers of each like to claim that their machine has advantages over all others. I do not know any better way to make a good crop of corn than on a crimson clover sod with manure reinforced with acid phosphate. If the land needs lime, the best time to apply it is after turning under clover for corn, and then harrowing it in well.

Storing Celery.

In the mountain section, "I have a plot of fine celery in rows six feet apart. Plants were set in a deep furrow, and have been earthed up as long as I could get earth to use, but it still lacks six to ten inches of being covered. I have a cool cellar; will it do to finish the blanching there or is there a better way?" You have earthed up much faster and earlier than I would have done down here, but probably all right up with you. I grow celery in six-foot beds, like the Baltimore gardeners, and earth the whole bed as I have heretofore described. With celery in single rows, you will have to lift and store it in some way. The best way is to dig a trench about a foot to sixteen inches wide and as deep as the celery is tall. Then lift the celery with all the soil that will adhere to the roots and pack it perpendicularly in the trench. Then nail two boards together in short lengths and like a roof, and place these over the trench, and, as the weather gets cold, cover the whole thickly with straw. The board cover should be in short lengths, so that it can be more easily gotten at in winter. A perfectly dark cellar will answer, provided the plants are packed in perpendicularly as in the trench, but I prefer the trench.

Lime on Swamp Soil.

"What sort of lime is best for black swamp soil?" It makes no difference whether the lime is burnt from shells or stone, provided each sample is equally pure in calcium carbonate. Oyster shells are purer than most limestone, and in your section more cheaply gotten, I would suppose. You can get burnt shell lime in Norfolk and ground shells, I think, in Hampton. Either will be useful in sweetening the soil, but the burnt lime will act more quickly, and the ground shells should be applied in double the amount of burnt lime.

Crimson Clover and Orchard Grass.

"Is it too late to sow crimson clover on pea stubble? How much orchard grass seed should I sow an acre and when is the best time to sow?" It is now too late to risk sowing crimson clover by the time you see this. The best time to sow in this climate is in September. Where I live most of the fields are now completely matted over with this clover, for the fall weather has been uncommonly favorable. There is always more risk of failure after September than earlier. I would never sow orchard grass alone, for its habit of growing in tussocks makes it necessary to use a mixture of grasses in a pasture. And while orchard grass is an admirable pasture grass it is not apt to be profitable as a hay grass. It has to be cut as soon as the heads are out and in bloom to make good hay, and it comes at such an early date in spring that rainy weather will often interfere with harvesting it in good shape. I have had orchard grass to cut, and I know well the critical condition of things when it should be cut, and it makes a much lighter crop than its appearance would indicate, as, like broomsedge grass, it gets into tussocks and is really thin on the ground. If I intended to sow orchard grass alone I would sow not less than twenty-five pounds of seed an acre. But I have made as fine pasture as one would wish to see by sowing ten pounds of orchard grass, ten pounds of blue grass and five pounds of red top an acre, with some red clover in spring. On any of our red clay hills we can maintain a blue grass sod when started in this way. Sow grass in fall and give it an occasional liming and an annual top dressing with bone. The orchard grass will make a shelter for the slower blue grass, but the blue grass will make the sod finally.

Subsoiling.

"I have some heavy clay soil which I contemplate breaking about seven or eight inches, and running a subsoil plow about six inches deeper. The land lies perfectly level and not inclined to wash, and the object is to get it more mellow. What do you think of this?" I think that I would save the labor and expense of subsoiling. Subsoiling is valuable on steep hill lands as an aid in the prevention of washing, but on a level soil I have never seen any advantage from subsoiling that would pay for the extra expense. The only place where I would use the subsoil plow is on the steep hills of the upper Piedmont section, on land inclined to wash into gulleys. Your heavy clay land will be mellowed better by liming and getting vegetable decay, or humus into it. Plow deeply and sow rye rather thickly and turn it in the spring, but never let the land lie bare all winter. The green rye turned under will do far more towards mellowing the soil than subsoiling will, for that soil will settle right back as before as soon as the winter rains fall.

Different Kinds of Lime.

"I note reference made to ground lime, as well as to ground limestone, and also hydrated lime. I would like to know the difference between these." Ground lime is simply fresh lump lime ground fine. It is shipped in bags, and if let stand it soon slakes and bursts the bags and is the most dusty and disagreeable form in which lime is handled. Ground limestone is simply the natural rock finely pulverized. It is less dusty than the ground lime, but needs to be used in much larger amount to have the same effect. Hydrated lime is simply lime slaked with just enough water to make it fall into a powder. It, too, is pretty dusty. In fact, liming in any way is rather dusty work. I have always preferred to buy fresh lump lime in bulk and slake it myself.

Wild Onions.

"Please tell how to exterminate wild onions." J. C. Cates, now editor of the Southern Planter, in Richmond, was formerly one of my students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in Raleigh, N. C. He was afterwards weed expert in the United States Department of Agriculture, and made a careful study of weed destruction, from a study of the habits of growth of the plants. He published a bulletin on the destruction of wild onions, which you can get on application to the Secretary of Agriculture. The method, as I understand it, is based on the habits of the plant. Each plant makes one good sized white skinned onion, and a bunch of little brown sets. The larger white one will start to grow in the fall. Let it grow till the onion at the base is used and hollow. Then plow all under completely. The little brown offsets will not start to grow till spring. Let them, too, grow till hollow, and then turn all under completely, so as to hide every vestige of the tops, and the job is done.

Preparing for Alfalfa.

"I have a piece of land I want to sow to alfalfa next spring. It was in corn this summer. What should I do with it this winter in order to have it in good condition for alfalfa in the spring? Will be glad to have full information as to the preparation of the land, time for sowing, amount of seed per acre, and where the best seed can be had." In the first place drop the idea of sowing alfalfa in the spring, for it will be certain to be smothered out by crab grass and weeds, as its early growth is slow. The time to sow alfalfa for best results in your mountain section is in late August. Then you give me no information as to the character of the land. It is useless to sow alfalfa on poor land or land poorly drained. I would advise you to plow the land well now and prepare it and sow rye on it as a winter cover. Turn the rye under in the spring before it heads and it will then decay rapidly. Then sow New Era cowpeas, which are an early maturing variety. Turn these under in August, and give the land a dressing of a ton of slaked lime or two tons of ground limestone an acre. Harrow this in and get the land in good order, working in 500 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash an acre, and sow twenty-five pounds of seed an acre the last week in August. Sown at that time it will get a good start of the grass and weeds, while sown in the spring you would have little time for preparation, and would be likely to fail.

Mock Orange Trees.

Rockingham County, N. C.: "We enjoy your columns in The Times-Dispatch and trust that you can advise what to do with mock oranges. We have a large tree in our yard that has been loaded with the fruit. The cows have been eating them occasionally. Are they an injury or benefit to them?"

What you call mock orange in North Carolina is Prunus Caroliniana, a small tree of the plum family, and an evergreen that makes plenty of black fruits. They will do no harm to the cows, but why let cows run in the yard where they can damage the trees and shrubbery? Better have a nice lawn, and keep it pretty and neat with the lawn mower rather than let cows run in it. The plant known as mock orange in the North is a very different thing. It is a shrub, the blooms white and very fragrant flowers, and is botanically Philadelphua coronario.

Topdressing Alfalfa.

"Please state in the paper what is the best topdressing for alfalfa." For applying at this season there is nothing you can use better than the Thomas phosphate or Basic slag phosphate. Applied now it will be coming into availability in spring, and the soil will hold on to it, and the lime it carries will also help the alfalfa.

LONG BATTLE WON BY "FRESNO DAN"

Court Decides "Dakota Dan" Is Not Missing Son of Daniel Russell.

Cambridge, Mass., November 2.—"Fresno Dan," the California seeker for a share in the $500,000 estate of the late Daniel Russell, of Melrose, is declared the rightful claimant in the report filed in the Supreme Court by Gilbert A. Pevey, master in the case, who listened for eleven months to the testimony.

"Fresno Dan," says the master, is undoubtedly Daniel Blake Russell, long lost son of Daniel Russell.

"Dakota Dan," rival claimant, from Dickinson, N. D., declared to be James Delbert Russell. He has neither the mental, moral, physical nor intellectual characteristics of the Russell family, says Mr. Pevey.

The master calls the court's attention to the testimony given by two witnesses for the Dakota claimant which he said was grossly false.

Report of the master settles the case so far as the facts are concerned, and any appeal must be based on questions of law.

The Russell will case has been before the Massachusetts courts for four years and has occasioned two unusually long hearings, first in the Probate Court, from the adverse decision of which the North Dakota claimant appealed, and, second, before Mr. Pervey.

Counsel for the Dakota claimant filed with the court seventy-five objections to the master's findings, and asked that Mr. Pevey be required to report in full the evidence pertaining to the various objections.

Daniel Russell died in 1907. He had two sons, William C. and Daniel Blake Russell. In 1885, Daniel Blake Russell mysteriously disappeared. Daniel Russell requested in his will that, if Daniel Blake Russell should return within twenty years of the testator's death, William C. Russell should share equally with him in the estate.

In 1909 "Dakota Dan" appeared as a claimant, saying he was the long-lost son. The trial of his claim took 123 court days in the county Probate Court. During the trial a great many persons in Melrose testified that "Dakota Dan" was the person they remembered as Daniel Blake Russell; others could not so remember.

William C. Russell opposed the claims of "Dakota Dan," and brought forward Mr. and Mrs. James Rousseau and some of their children from Northern New York, who said that the claimant was not Daniel Blake Russell, but their son and brother, respectively. The court decided that "Dakota Dan" was not Daniel Blake Russell. Thereupon the claimant appealed to the Supreme Court.

300 Witnesses Were Heard.

During the probate hearing "Fresno Dan" made his appearance, and was accepted by William as his long-lost brother.

Mr. Pevey held sessions on more than 150 court days, and 300 witnesses were examined. The sheets of typewritten testimony at the former trial, piled sheet on sheet, made a pile more than six feet high. The second hearing far exceeded that record.

Testimony in both the first and second trials was often highly dramatic, and at every session the courtroom was crowded with interested spectators. One of the most dramatic bits of testimony in the second hearing was the reappearance of Edward W. Frentz, who testified in the former hearing that "Dakota Dan" was not Daniel Blake Russell. At the second hearing Frentz was again called and confronted with both claimants. After a careful inspection of the two men, the witness declared that "Fresno Dan" was the Daniel Blake Russell with whom he had played as a boy.

Many old residents of Melrose were called upon the witness stand, and while some were positive that "Dakota Dan" was the right claimant, others were equally positive that he was not Daniel Blake Russell.

SOCIALISTS MAKE FIGHT ON NELSON

Hard Battle for Seat in House From Campbell County Is On.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., November 2.—Interest in the election Tuesday in this section will centre about the legislative fight in Campbell County, where the socialists are making a hard fight for the defeat of Judge Frank Nelson, the Democratic nominee, but the Democratic workers believe now that the apathy of a few weeks ago can be overcome, and that the voters will go to the polls Tuesday in numbers sufficient to insure the return of a Democrat from Campbell County to the coming House of Delegates.

The supporters of Thomas H. Steele, the Socialist candidate, are hard at work, and it is thought the activity of the Socialists will arouse the Democratic voters so as to get out a very much larger vote than would otherwise have been the case.

In the city, the Socialists have nominated H. S. Jones against John D. Easley, the regular Democratic nominee, but Easley will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Judge Nelson, however, is not going to have a walkover in Campbell, but if the Democrats can be gotten to the polls, Steele will be defeated.

PULPIT DENOUNCES TRIAL

California Ministers of All Denominations Discuss Ritual Murder.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Los Angeles, November 2.—In Los Angeles to-day and in the cities of Southern California, Santa Barbara to San Diego, the ritual murder trial was almost universally a pulpit topic in the churches. Without respect to creed or condition, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen and congregations denounced the prosecution of the Jews in Russia. In many churches the congregations adopted resolutions by unanimous vote condemning the attempt to make a murder the basis for further religious persecution.

Two very forceful and striking sermons were delivered by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, and Dr. S. Hecht, a leading Jewish rabbi. Of widely divergent religious beliefs, these two leaders expressed vigorous protest against the strife that has caused bloodshed in church and synagogue.

Cruiser South Dakota Sails.

San Francisco, Cal., November 2.—The cruiser South Dakota sailed to-day with no announced destination. It is understood she is going to San Diego, Cal.

LIFE OF TERROR WITH INSANE KING

Physicians Cannot Stand Strain of Constant Attendance on Mad Otto.

HE IS SEEN AT CLOSE RANGE

Newspaper Correspondent Is Admitted to His Castle Prison.

Munich, November 2.—By the especial permission of the Bavarian court authorities a newspaper correspondent has been permitted to visit Furstenried Castle, where the mad King Otto is confined for life.

King Otto has been mad since 1871. During the Franco-Prussian War he had charge of a degiment, and while in that capacity he gave obvious signs of mental inefficiency. In one case he ordered his men to march against an old wall on which he thought French soldiers were standing, while in reality the whole country was deserted, the French troops being many miles away. At Versailles on January 18, after the proclamation of King William I. as German Emperor, a great state banquet was given to celebrate the event. In the course of this Prince Otto, of Bavaria, as he then was, made a most tactless and uncalled for speech, which again evidenced his mental weakness. He thereupon was sent to Furstenried, and never since has been allowed to come out.

Furstenried is situated about thirty minutes by railway from Munich. It is an old mediaeval castle, with magnificent gardens. Ever since King Otto was locked up the gates and hedges have been fitted with every conceivable system of metallic network to prevent his escape. All the castle rooms are furnished magnificently, but have not been used for forty years. The King and two medical attendants occupy an apartment in the central part of the building. The King himself has only a bedroom, which he shares with one of the doctors in attendance and a herculean valet, who always carries a loaded revolver under his pillow ready for any emergency.

How the Mad King Looks.

An atmosphere of deep gloom prevails in these apartments, where one can hardly detect any proofs of the fact that a royal personage, or even a sane person, is living there. One sees no book, no pen—nothing that can in any way convey the idea of intellectual work. On the King's "working" table were a couple of medicine bottles; also little pieces of wood which he cuts incessantly into small bits, believing sometimes that he is a celebrated wood carving artist.

While the King and his doctors took their drive through the castle grounds, I was permitted to go through these rooms, where the sad solitude is populated only by male servants in magnificent royal livery. When I reached the gardens I finally saw the King himself, but had to take care at first that he should not see me, lest he have a fit of fury at the sight of a stranger. Since he has been at Furstenried, King Otto has seen nobody except doctors and servants, although several royal personages have been permitted to observe him. I do not think such permission has ever been granted a journalist, in spite of innumerable applications.

King Otto, when you look at him from a distance, is not like a madman at all. He is big and athletic, with a long white beard, carefully groomed. He wears a dark brown suit, cut like a military uniform. Instead of a collar, he wears a black woollen jersey. He very seldom wears any kind of headgear. When you approach him and look into his eyes you immediately see that his case is hopeless, for, while as far as his physical person is concerned, the King is sound enough, his brain has stopped forever, and his eyes look like those of a dead man. His glance is purely animal. He speaks little and only when hungry. Then he shrieks.

"Essen! Gleich! Essen!" He cries until an attendant comes with food. He has no special diet, except that he is forbidden alcoholic drinks. He especially loves fruit.

Strangely enough, near this sad majesty a sort of royal usage is still observed. None of the medical assistants are allowed to speak to him unless spoken to or asked for something; so days pass without a word being heard in the solitary Castle of Furstenried.

Vigil Wears Out Physicians.

"It is enough to drive anybody mad," I was told by a court personage showing me. "That is why a whole medical staff had to be engaged for the King. On the one hand, it is impossible to leave him without attendance for a minute, lest something tragic happen, and, on the other, two or three doctors could not be imposed upon with such a patient; for the strength of their nerves would give way. We now have seven doctors, who take relays with the King for a week. Each one has six weeks' rest, of which he is badly in need.

"Of course, the greater part of the time the King is as you see him now, walking through the gardens quite calm and normal, but it happens, though more seldom in the last year or so, that he is seized with attacks of frenzy, when it is indispensable to use the straitjacket. Otherwise we either would have to use razors or endanger our own lives. Nothing will arouse him at times, yet anything might do so.

"One attack was caused, I believe, because his valet neglected to make three curtsies on entering the room. The custom of these curtsies has been abandoned many years at Furstenried. Nevertheless, on that day the departure from custom had a terrifying effect on the disposition of the King. The crisis was so strong that it took a week before he recovered. During this week the whole castle heard King Otto's cries and shouts, while he flung the most impossible insults at all those who attended him."

Airship Frightens King.

Some time ago, in spite of the rules and regulations, a German airman happened to fly over Furstenreid. The King, who was in the gardens, heard the noise of the engine and looked up at the flyer. As a compliment to His Majesty, the airman flew as low as possible, and from his monoplane flung a bouquet of flowers, which fell a few yards from the chair where the King was sitting. This event caused another attack, and for several days the mad King cried exactly like an animal, constantly striking his fist at the sky whence the floral message had been thrown. He could not, of course, understand how it happened that "a bird" sent a bouquet of flowers. His doctors made an attempt to explain the occurrence.

The upkeep of the mad King is very expensive. The expense is borne by the Bavarian treasury, and is paid from the civil list of the Prince Regent. King Otto costs about $25,000 a year, and the greater part of this sum is paid to the doctors.

People Glad of Change.

The whole Bavarian people hail the new King as marking the end of the abnormal situation which is damaging the prestige of Bavaria among the German federal states, which situation, owing to the undoubtedly incurable nature of King Otto's illness, is no longer a necessity.

The people at Furstenried are wondering what will be the consequence of the King placing his signature under the state act which will deprive him forever of his so-called prerogatives. While it is certain the King does not understand the importance or even the significance of the act—for he does not always know he is King, and believes sometimes he is a child, and sometimes even a woman—it is possible he will refuse to sign the act of abdication. Whether the proclamation of King Ludwig III. may be hampered by this possible refusal is doubtful, but, on the other hand, Bavarian law experts question whether it will be quite permissible to place a crown upon the head of the present Regent before the real and legitimate King is satisfied that he cannot wear it.

To Booklovers' Contestants

The names of the prize winners in The Times-Dispatch Great Booklovers' Contest will be published as soon as all sets of answers are checked.

Watch for the announcement of the correct list of Titles, which will be published in a few days.

SOUTH CANNOT SHIRK ITS DUTY TO WORLD

Land of Opportunity, It Is Trustee of Marvelous Resources.

ITS WONDERFUL PROGRESS

Edmonds Reviews What Has Been Done, and Work Left to Do.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Durham, N. C., November 2.—Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, was the speaker here this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the second number of a series of "Once-a-Month Meetings for Men," a feature that has been introduced in the First Baptist Church, of this city, by the pastor, Rev. John Jeter Hunt, and which have made a decided hit.

The large auditorium of the First Baptist Church and its adjoining rooms were packed from pulpit to dome, with the largest congregation of men seen in Durham in many a day.

Mr. Edmonds spoke on "The Marvelous Resources of the South as Related to the Extension of the Kingdom."

"To whom much has been given, of him shall much be required" was the thought voiced in the address of Mr. Edmonds in viewing the wonderful resources of the South, and the development of this section since the days when it passed through the wilderness of poverty following the war, and the consecration of this increasing wealth to the advancement of the cause of Christ in this and other lands. Mr. Edmonds quoted from the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy, the message to the people of Israel, in which they were warned that they would surely perish if, when their herds, and their flocks, and their silver, and their gold multiplied they forgot to serve and worship God. That message, said he, of the Almighty to His chosen people of old, comes to-day with equal force to the people of the South; but, woe unto the South if, when our herds and our flocks multiply, and our silver and our gold is multiplied, we forget God and say, 'My power and the might of mine hand have gotten me this wealth.'

"The South cannot live unto itself. It cannot, without moral ruin, shirk its responsibility to the world. God has given its people this land of opportunity; He has given them their power to get wealth; and this wealth is coming apace. The progress of to-day is only the first feeble step of the infant as compared with the giant strides of the coming years. The wealth of to-day is poverty as compared with the vastness of the riches of the future. God has made the people of the South trustee of those marvelous resources. They are not ours to squander in dissipation. The South is a trustee to use its resources for the benefit of God's work here and elsewhere. He has committed to the South uncounted billions of treasure. If wisely used it will be a blessing to the South and to the world; if unwisely used, it will be a curse.

Land of Desolution.

Reviewing the progress of the South, Mr. Edmonds pointed out that less than half a century ago the South was a land of desolation. Blackened chimneys marked the sites of former splendid homes. Cities and towns had been almost destroyed. Farms had been laid waste. For four years the mighty fighting machine, which stretched from Virginia to Texas, had been steadily absorbing the flower of the South's manhood and impoverishing its people as few nations had ever been impoverished. Poverty, like a great pall, hung over the land. Anglo-Saxon civilization seemed doomed in this, the fairest spot on earth. But there were men of vision, who saw in the boundless resources of this section limitless opportunities for industrial supremacy. Men who had led the South's armies on many a hard-fought battlefield, now led its people to greater victories in the construction of railroads, in the opening of mines, in the building of furnaces and factories, and in the creation of employment for hitherto idle hands.

With the vision of seers, standing on some high mountain peak and surveying this richly endowed land, these men could see unrolling before them the panorama of ever-increasing industrial activity. They could see railroads, yet unbuilt, threading the mountain passes; they could see running streams whose powers, if utilized in cotton mills and other industries, would give employment to millions of hands; they could see villages and towns becoming centres of population and wealth, and they could faintly see the coming years when, after a weary struggle, increasing prosperity would come to all agricultural activities. Because they had a vision and were faithful to it these men preached the gospel of progress with an abiding faith in the truth and in the final fulfillment of the eternal promises written by the hand of the Almighty in the everlasting hills, bursting with mineral wealth—in the soil, in the climate and upon the very heavens arched above us.

Owing to the conditions prevailing in the South after the war, 3,500,000 Southern whites, between 1865 and 1910, moved from the Central South to other sections beyond the borders of the South, while a 1,500,000 went to Texas and the Southwest. Thus the Central South gave to the North and West and to the land beyond the Mississippi 5,000,000 of its people. This mighty drain on the South's vitality was a greater loss than that of the war itself. It threw on those left behind the burden of saving the South to white civilization. They had to solve greater problems than were ever solved by any other people. They had to reorganize the South's labor system, its agricultural and business interests; rebuild its schools and its railroads, and do 1,000 things the drain of which other regions never knew. Their achievements have made history. Though the South, counting Missouri and Oklahoma as a part of this section, has a total population of 32,000,000, as compared with 50,000,000 for the United States in 1880, this section is doing far more in many lines of industry than the entire country was then doing. It is spending $50,000,000 a year upon the maintenance of public schools, or $12,000,000 a year more than the United States spent in 1880. It has $700,000,000 of capital in manufacturing plants more than the United States then had; and the value of its agricultural output exceeds that of the farm products of the United States in 1880 by by over $1,000,000,000.

The loss to the Central South by the emigration to the North and West of three million and a half people, and to the Southwest of over one and a half million, can be more clearly understood when it is stated that the number of people who thus went entirely beyond the Central South, to its great loss and to the upbuilding of other regions, is greater than the aggregate population of every city in the South having more than 25,000 inhabitants, even including in this Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis. The total population of all these cities of over 25,000 was, at the last census, 4,700,000. If we omit from this comparison Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington, then the loss to the South by emigration was greater than the total population of every town and city in the South of over 10,000. If these people had not been given by the South to other sections, to its own impoverishment and their enrichment, the white population of the South to-day would be at least 10,000 greater than it is, and the wealth of this section would be so much greater that at present it is difficult to estimate it.

No one can possibly question the statement that the South is better able, by virtue of natural resources, to support a denser population than any other section of the country. In this respect it is very far ahead of New England, and is certainly the equal of Pennsylvania and Ohio, two of the richest and most thickly settled States of the country, with highly developed manufactures and agriculture. Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania are not only not overcrowded, but are able to support a much larger population than that which they now have. And yet, if the density of population in the South were as great as the average for the three States named, this section would have a total of nearly 150,000,000 inhabitants. That is one of the possibilities—indeed, one of the certainties of the future.

Veritable Garden of Eden.

In this veritable Garden of Eden nature has made possible the production of a wider variety of the finest quality of food for man and beast than can be found in any other spot on earth. Over this vast area, from cloud-capped peaks to matchless beaches, whose beauty charms every eye, there has been breathed the finest air that floats this side of Paradise. In her lavishness to the South, nature enriched it beyond other lands in the resources which furnish raw materials for factory work, that its people might be profitably employed; in the extent and variety of its food supplies, that workmen might be sustained in body; in the cotton and wool, that they might be clothed; and in the climate, that they might have abounding health while utilizing these advantages for the betterment of all mankind and the advancement of civilization throughout the earth. But unless these resources and this vastly increasing wealth are regarded as committed to the people of the South as trustees, to be used for the betterment of mankind and the advancement of the cause of Christ throughout the world, then it may be said to this section, as it was said to the Israelites of old:

"As the nations which the Lord destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish, because ye shall not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord thy God."

With a greater combination of resources for industrial and agricultural development than found anywhere else on earth, with its geographical location as relates to the world's trade unequaled, the South is destined to become the dominant industrial and financial part of this nation, which is to be the dominant nation of earth. This section is thus destined to hold a mighty power in shaping and molding the destiny of all mankind. With a more unmixed Anglo-Saxon population than that of any other land, in a country unvexed by the arbitrary laws of different nationalities, as in Europe and elsewhere, the South is yet to stand before the world as the central power. The dynamic force of this, the most wonderful nation upon which the blessing of Heaven ever rested.

How shall we meet these tremendous responsibilities? How shall we render unto God and unto the world an account of our trusteeship? Opportunity spells responsibility. The individual and the nation which faces a new and great responsibility for the first time is forever greater or smaller by reason of the way in which the problem is solved. Duty met means soul expansion; duty shirked means soul shriveling—to the individual and to the nation alike.

KAISER BUYS MOUTHPIECE

Pays $2,500,000 for Paper to Be at Disposal of Government.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Berlin, November 2.—Two and a half million dollars has been paid to retain for the Kaiser a newspaper mouthpiece. The money was paid to August Scherl Newspaper Company, proprietors of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger in return for a pledge to keep the paper constantly at the disposal of the government. This influential journal was in danger of falling into the hands of Rudolph Mosse, owner of the Berliner Tageblatt. If it had it would have involved a change in politics, which would have left the imperial party without an organ of circulation.

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Winter Suits ..... $15.00 up
Winter O'Coats ..... $15.00 up
Winter Underwear .... 50c up
Wool Vests ..... $3.50 up

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Massenet's Beautiful Operatic Spectacle,
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PRICES: 50C. TO $2.00.

ACADEMY---Wednesday
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A New Comic Opera.
Prices: Matinee, 25c. to $1.50. Night, 50c. to $2.00.

ACADEMY---Thursday
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Gertrude Hoffmann
Spectacular Hoffmann Revue
Ching Ling Foo Added Attraction
PRICES: Matinee, 50c to $1.50. Night 50c to $2.00.

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Evenings at 8; Matinee at 2.
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The Battle of Waterloo
8,000 Men, 500 Cannon and 600 Horses.
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James Reese Europe, Conductor.
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Composed and Rendered Exclusively by Colored Musicians.
Ye Old Plantation Melodies, Syncopated Rhymes, Tango Tunes.
Male Chorus of Sixty.
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Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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