WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Tuesday, November 4, 1913.

W. F. Massey.

Building Up Fertility.

A correspondent who has land in Louisa County wrote some time ago in regard to it, and I made a personal reply by mail to the post-office given, and the letter was returned, as there was no such post-office in Virginia. Now my correspondent writes that he is in West Virginia, though owning land in Louisa. If the error was mine I will apologize, as I had mentioned the matter in the paper, but I cannot now refer to the former letter and cannot say whether the post-office was correctly given or not. My friend now wants me to give him some advice in regard to the improvement of his Louisa farm and asks: "What is the cheapest and most rapid way to improve this small farm, which is a light, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil? I sowed six acres in cowpeas last spring, cut them for hay and sowed the land in crimson clover last September. Want to sow eight or ten acres in peas again next spring and turn the crimson clover for corn. Used 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate on the peas, and expect to lime before planting corn. What do you think of this plan? Answer in The Times-Dispatch." The first thing to do in the improvement of a farm is to settle on a proper rotation of crops and then stick to it. You say your farm is small, but do not say what the acreage is. But no matter what its size the rotation is the important matter. The mere growing of peas and clover and taking them off the land is not going to improve the farm rapidly unless the manure made from the feeding goes back where the crop was grown. I thoroughly believe in saving and feeding all forage crops rather than to use them as manure direct, with the single exception of the crimson clover crop, which I consider of more value as a manure for corn than for hay making.

A farmer wrote to one of our Southern farm papers recently that he understood that the scientific men said that the stubble of peas would improve the land as much as turning under the whole growth. But no scientific man has ever said anything of the sort. Of course, the turning under of a growth of peas will add more humus-making material than will that contained in the stubble. But the difference is that a crop of peas may make two tons of hay an acre, easily worth $10 a ton as feed. The question then is, Can I afford to use $20 worth of fine forage as manure, when by carefully saving the droppings of the animals I can recover fully 80 per cent of its manurial value, and can certainly make a profit in the feeding. Hence I have always advised the saving and feeding of the legume forage crops, and the getting of the manure back on the land as rapidly as possible. Some form of stock feeding, no matter whether the farm is large or small, is essential to the profitable improvement of the soil. Therefore, we should grow all the feed possible and feed it on the farm. Now what sort of a rotation should be adopted on a small farm in Louisa County will depend on the crops intended to be grown. If tobacco is to be one of the crops it would make some difference in the rotation, of course. But if the farm is to be devoted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats and legumes the rotation will be somewhat different, and the small farm can be more cheaply and rapidly improved by leaving out the tobacco and having but the one hoed crop of corn on the farm. On such a farm I would adopt the three-year rotation I have mentioned before in these columns. That is, corn with peas sown among it at last working; corn cut and shocked at maturity, and the land disked and harrowed fine and sown to wheat. If the peas grow rank in the corn so that the growth cannot be well disked in, cut and cure them for hay and disk down the stubble, and it will make more wheat than if a heavy growth of peas is turned down. Not that the peas will not add more plant food to the soil, but because the heavy growth will make the soil too loose and puffy for wheat. On the wheat be liberal with acid phosphate, and do not stop at 200 pounds, but use nearer 400 pounds an acre, and on a light sandy loam it may pay to add twenty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. Follow this wheat with cow peas for hay, and disk the pea stubble fine and seed again either to winter oats in September or to wheat again later, fertilizing as before.

Then follow this wheat, too, with peas for hay, and on the pea stubble sow crimson clover, and during the winter get out on the clover all the manure made from feeding the pea hay, the corn stover and the straw, and turn all under in the spring for corn again, and repeat the rotation. I do not know any method that will more rapidly increase the productivity of the soil and do it in an economical way, getting something to pay off the land all the time, and making manure for the corn crop which is the place where the farm manure will pay better than anywhere else, not only for the corn but for the small grain that follows it. Never sell any hay, nor fodder, nor straw off the farm, but send all back to the land in the manure. This rotation will also give you the stover from one-third the land in corn, pea hay from two-thirds, and perhaps all if the peas in the corn are saved and straw in abundance for bedding and manure absorption and you will need to buy only acid phosphate for the wheat crops or oats if you sow them. You will see at once that this gives you plenty of roughness to feed a good many cattle, and there is nothing equal to home-made manure for increasing the fertility of the soil. Once in six years each field should have a dressing of lime as it comes in corn, say about twenty-five bushels of slaked lime an acre. This will keep the soil sweet and insure the clover crop, and will promote the rapid nitrification of the organic matter plowed down. But be liberal with the phosphate on the small grain crops.

Oats and Vetch.

"I want to sow oats and vetch on pea stubble. Peas were very thick and crowded out the grass. How would you prepare this land and put in the oats and vetch?" It is rather late in your section for either. But the vetch is very hardy and will probably winter over sown now. I would disk the pea stubble as fine as possible and drill in the oats and vetch with a wheat drill. That is, drill in a bushel and a half of oats and then sow the vetch twenty-five pounds an acre and brush the seed in with a smoothing harrow. If the oats do not winter-kill they will make a good hay crop cut when the vetch is blooming.

A Stumper.

I am perfectly willing to answer in these columns definite questions that may be of interest to others beside the writer. But here is one that stumps me: "Please tell me all about running a truck farm, as I intend to go into truck?" Now, it would take all these columns for weeks to tell you all about running a truck farm. Market gardening is very distinct from general farming, and to succeed at it one must have some skill and experience. The best way to learn is to go into the great trucking section about Norfolk and work on a large truck farm, and thus learn their methods. You can get my book "Crop Growing and Crop Feeding" for 50 cents from the Farmer Company, Eighteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This will give you a great deal of help in the growing of truck crops. I do not hesitate to advise this because I have no financial interest in the sale of the book, since I sold the copyright to the Farmer Company. But from time to time I will always be ready to help in any definite query in regard to the cultivation of any particular crop, though I cannot here give the whole method of market gardening in general. I began to prepare a book on trucking in the South years ago, but have been too hard pressed to complete it. Perhaps I may do so yet, if possible.

Keeping Irish Potatoes.

"I have a fine prospect for a late crop of Irish potatoes. The tops are still green and the tubers seem to be quite mature. Should I dig them now or wait till frost has cut the tops? Then how is the best way to keep them?" Let the potatoes alone so long as the tops are green and untouched by frost. But as soon as frost cuts the tops lift the potatoes. The best place to keep them is in a cellar where there is no artificial heat, and which can be made totally dark. Get them dug while the ground is dry if possible, and do not expose them to the sun any more than can be avoided. Store no cut potatoes, and when in the cellar keep as cool as practicable. Sorting in crates is a good way rather than in bulk. A temperature just above the freezing point is best for Irish potatoes, and if it was possible to keep them at about 35 degrees, so much the better. In warm spells in winter open up windows in the cellar at night and close in day time to retain the cool night air. Total darkness and a low temperature suits Irish potatoes. I have kept them very well in barrels in an outhouse, setting the barrels on a thick layer of pine straw and then covering them thickly all over with the same straw on top and all around. It will then take hard freezing to freeze potatoes in barrels.

Fine Late Potatoes.

A Fluvanna correspondent writes that he adopted the plan I advised for planting late Irish potatoes, and that he has as fine Peachblows as ever grew in his section. Has not tested them yet, but says that the ground is cracked up like an earthquake had passed that way, and with some other friends congratulates me on reaching my seventy-fourth birthday. He also asks for my receipe for making sausage. That is out of my particular line; I will get the better half to write it out for me, for she makes them, not me. I simply do the grinding. As she is not now at hand I will have to give the receipe later.

Growing Potatoes.

Nottoway County: "I am very much interested in your department of The Times-Dispatch, and fully believe your columns are of much benefit to the farmers, not only in Virginia, but elsewhere, and to many of the county demonstrators. I would like to know how you would advise to fit a gray soil with red subsoil for Irish potatoes, early and late, and the best varieties for this section. Also for the sweet potato crop, and the best keeping varieties. Does the 16 per cent acid phosphate make the ground harder? I note in The Times-Dispatch that you say sow more wheat on poor land than on rich soil. If soil will only produce a stalk, why sow more. Please explain. How late would you sow corn land to wheat and winter oats and crimson clover? Would you advise disking an old broomsedge pasture and sow sweet or Alsike clover yet this season? Does meadow fescue do well here? How long will it last?" Acid phosphate does not harden soil. Our friend is certainly good at asking questions. I have already given methods for growing early and late Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, and will have more in regard to them at the proper season. But I will say here that for either Irish or sweet potatoes it is desirable to have a green crop to turn under. The best thing you can sow on the land now will be rye as a winter cover to turn for potatoes in spring. For the sweet potatoes it would have been better to have sown crimson clover, but I think it now too late to run the risk in Nottoway. No, I would not waste time and seed in merely disking a broomsedge pasture to sow clover. Alsike clover is very hardy and can be sown later than crimson clover, but it should have the soil deeply broken and well prepared. Sweet clover or melilotus alba is useful on some lands as a soil improving crop. But so far as I have observed it is not a good forage crop, as stock are not at all fond of it. I advise sowing more wheat on thin land than on strong soil because it will not tiller out so strongly, but will grow plants from each seed. I have seen a very fair crop of wheat grown on an old sedge field that was very thin, and followed early and two bushels of seed sown an acre, and on that land it was not too thick, while on stronger soil the two bushels would have made it too quick. But rows on that soil it made a better crop than thicker seeding would have made.

Sowing wheat after corn. I would cut the corn off as soon as mature, and would disk and harrow the land fine, and would sow as soon as the first white frost came. I would do this to avoid the Hessian fly that is apt to attack early sown wheat. The latter part of October will be as late as wheat should be sown in Nottoway. Winter oats should not be sown later than the middle of October, and crimson clover should be sown by the 1st of October, though in a season such as we have been having the seed might be sown the middle of October. I only sown some in North Carolina the first week in November and got a good stand in a very favorable season. Just now (October 29), where I live, the crimson clover is a green mat all over the fields and the seed were sown in August and September. Meadow fescue is a good grass and should succeed in your county, but I do not know of any tests there. In the West it has gotten the name of English blue-grass, and in Southwest Virginia is called Randall-grass. It is a good permanent grass. Now get a green winter growth on the land you intend for potatoes and then watch these columns in the late winter and spring, for I shall then probably have a good deal more to say about these crops that I would have to repeat if I said anything about them now, for farmers as a rule do not pile these pages and will forget what I have written.

Pimples Source of Great Danger

May be Means of Absorbing Disease Germs in Most Unexpected Manner.

Make Your Blood Pure and Immune With S. S. S.

In thousands of instances the most virulent types of blood troubles have been the result of coming in contact with disease germs in public places, and the apparently insignificant pimple has been the cause. It spreads with astonishing rapidity, often infecting the entire system in a few days.

It is fortunate, however, that there is a remedy to cope quickly and thoroughly with such a condition, and thanks to the energy of its producers the famous S. S. S. may now be had at most any drug store in the civilized world.

This preparation stands alone as a blood purifier. It is somewhat revolutionary in its composition, since it accomplishes all that was ever claimed for mercury, iodides, arsenic, and other destructive mineral drugs, and yet it is absolutely a purely vegetable product. It contains one ingredient which serves the active purpose of stimulating each tiny cellular part of the tissues to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. There are more cases of articular rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, paresis, neuritis, and similar diseases resultant from the use of minerals than most people are aware of. These facts are brought out in a highly interesting book compiled by the medical department of The Swift Specific Co., 217 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It is mailed free, together with special information, to all who write describing their symptoms.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. to-day, but be careful not to have something palmed off on you falsely claimed to be "just as good."

The only reason why anyone will try to sell you something in place of S. S. S. is the extra profit.

GETS $25,000 DAMAGES

Victim of Accident Dares Not Laugh Or Sneeze.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, November 3.—Fred C. Neun, who cannot laugh or sneeze without chancing death through the snapping of his spinal chord, was awarded a verdict of $25,000 against the H. M. Uris Iron Works in the Supreme Court to-day. Through negligence a girder supporting him in an elevator shaft let go and he fell 140 feet. Since that time a steel rod and a steel head piece have supported his broken neck. The spinal chord is still intact, but even a slight jar might be fatal.

Neun is absolutely helpless. "When I recovered consciousness at the bottom of the shaft," he said, "I felt as if lying in a bed of hot coals. It was five months before I could be taken out of bed, and life to me is still as painful as a thousand toothaches. The doctor changes my clothes once a month by pulling me off the floor with a special harness."

WALLACE NOMINATED

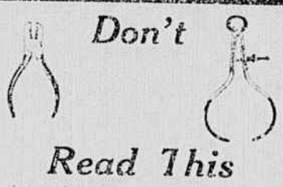
Montana Man Will Be Made Assistant Attorney-General.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 3.—President Wilson to-day nominated William Wallace, Jr., of Helena, Mont., to be Assistant Attorney-General.

General Clinton L. Riggs, of Baltimore, has been selected by President Wilson to be one of the three Americans on the Philippine Commission.

Nomination of former Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, as civilian member of the army board of ordnance and fortifications, was confirmed to-day. He succeeds William Warner.



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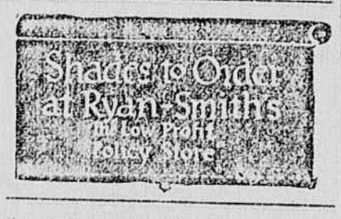

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TWO FAMILIES MAY SECURE MONOPOLY

McCormicks and Deerings Likely to Control Sale of Farm Implements.

MAKE UP HARVESTER TRUST

Grosvenor, for Government, Pleads That It Be Dissolved by Court.

St. Paul, Minn., November 3.—Edward P. Grosvenor, concluding the first portion of his final argument for the government in the suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company this afternoon, declared to judges of the United States District Court that unless the "Harvester Trust" is disintegrated, two families within a few years will own a monopoly of every implement made in this country for the American farmer. The special assistant to Attorney-General McReynolds specified Cyrus McCormick and James Deering, of Chicago, as the heads of these families, and characterized them as "willing to use their great power to fix prices and intimidate local dealers as means of crushing competition."

Then, with dotted maps of the agricultural States of this country, Mr. Grosvenor showed the location of 40,000 local agents of dealers, which he declared but a portion of the vast selling machinery dominated by the International Harvester Company. Through the medium of the general sales committee of the company, said Mr. Grosvenor, the local dealer was forced to accept the dictates of the "trust" or be crushed. The local dealer, he also declared, was used to keep the corporation informed of competition.

Methods Approved.

"We have shown," argued Mr. Grosvenor, "by evidence which cannot be disputed that Cyrus McCormick, James Deering and Harold F. McCormick, acting as members of this general sales committee, have approved directly the monopolistic methods of the corporation's managers or employes."

The Federal prosecutor, touching on the answer of the defendants as filed with the court in the Harvester Company brief, said:

"The answer of these defendants is solely the naming of an intent to expand their foreign business. Or, in other words, they demand to be permitted to break the laws of this country so that their business may expand. That, I insist, is the sum and substance of their answer, and as the court will knows, this is no justification.

"Further, I desire to emphasize the point that the combination, as alleged, was not necessary to the expansion of the foreign trade of any individual concerns which went into it. In that respect, the answer of the defendants is untrue."

To justify this assertion, Mr. Grosvenor read copies of the sales reports of the Deering and McCormick concerns to show that for several years previous to the formation of the International Harvester Company, their foreign trade had been increasing at a steady ratio.

Going into that portion of the defendant's answer labelled "growing competition," Mr. Grosvenor directed the court's attention to the evidence of Matt Sprule, of Sparta, Ills., called as a witness to substantiate claims of competition made by counsel for the Harvester Company.

Nature of Competition.

"The testimony of Mr. Sprule," said Mr. Grosvenor, "shows that in the year of 1907, Mr. Sprule's concern manufactured one machine; in 1908, two machines; in 1909, three machines; in 1910, three machines; 1911, three machines, and in 1912, two machines. These figures, compared with the more than 100,000 machines that the International Harvester Company sold annually, will give an idea as to the sort of competition the trust was forced to meet."

Mr. Grosvenor completed the first portion of his argument, and yielded to Judge McHugh, of counsel for the defense, shortly before the close of the afternoon session of court. Judge McHugh had just begun his argument when court adjourned for the day.

The brief filed by the government to-day recites the history of the organization of the Harvester Company in 1902, alleging that the company has controlled since that time about 80 per cent of the trade in the United States in binders, mowers and other agricultural implements, and prays the court to grant an injunction against its further continuance.

PREFER DEATH TO SEPARATION

Pitiful Story Told in Letters Written Before Double Suicide.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Atlantic City, November 3.—Excerpts from letters written by James F. Ely, the eighteen-year-old Philadelphia medical student, and his girl bride before they carried out a deliberately planned suicide pact by blowing out their brains in the mainland woods, seem to show that they feared his parents would shut him up in an insane asylum, which prompted them to die by their own hands rather than submit to separation.

"My life has been a perfect hell since I was brought to Atlantic City," he wrote to his sister, Mrs. Marie Driscoll. "My mother instituted police search for me in Philadelphia and intended to have me decided insane and put in a sanatorium for treatment."

Later it states: "I went to bed at night many times before we were married with the wish that I would never see the morning, and when I would awake I would curse the day."

A letter in the girl's handwriting reads: "Jimmie and I were married and went to Philadelphia. Jimmie knew his mother intended to place him in an insane asylum, as she had often threatened to do if he continued to love me."

"In order not to lose him, I have consented to kill myself, and he intends to do the same himself.

"Weary of foot and sore, we have arrived at the end of life's journey. A helping hand extended to us might have saved us this act, but we received it not."

The authorities will hold no inquest.

CUBIC IN FORM, GREEN IN COLOR

In This Manner Bichloride of Mercury May Be Sold in Future.

ASHURST INTRODUCES BILL

He Hopes to Put End to Accidental Deaths Through Drug.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 3.—Senator Ashurst to-day introduced in the Senate a bill which, if enacted into law, will go far toward preventing accidents in the use of bichloride of mercury tablets. The measure provides that all such tablets in interstate or foreign commerce shall be made in the form of a cube and colored green.

Congress has the power to deal with this question, only insofar as it relates to interstate commerce, but Mr. Ashurst says that if this safeguard is applied to tablets in interstate commerce, by force of necessity the manufacturers will make all tablets to conform to the proposed law. The text of the proposed bill was ordered to be printed in full in the record.

Senator Ashurst said he intended to appear before the Judiciary Committee and urge a favorable report, and would exert himself speedily to pass the measure in the Senate.

An Act Regulating the Importation, Exportation or Carriage in Interstate Commerce of Bichloride of Mercury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to import or export or cause to be imported into or exported from the United States for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same or to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for transmission thereby or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common carriers for transportation from one State, territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State, territory or possession of the United States, or to said district in interstate commerce, or to transport or cause to be transported from one State, territory or possession of the United States or from the District of Columbia to any other State, territory or possession of the United States or to said District in interstate commerce, any substance or poisonous compound known as bichloride of mercury, unless said substance or compound is in the form of cubes and colored green, so as to be readily distinguishable from nonpoisonous tablets of similar appearance in common use.

Section 2. That each and every person, firm, corporation or association, who, or which shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, and every officer, manager, director or managing agent of any such corporation, or association having knowledge of such violation and directly participating in such violation, or consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed, or through which has been conducted the transportation of the article in respect to which such violation has been committed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both at the discretion of the court. Whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another, it may be dealt with, inquired of, determined and punished in any other jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Section 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

PUTS IT UP TO CONGRESS

Daniels Wants Authority for Course in Pearl Harbor.

Washington, November 3.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that the question, whether the great naval dry-dock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, shall be completed, will be submitted to Congress in December. As a large expenditure will be necessary to restore the upheaval of the dock's bottom, and there is some question as to whether a like accident might not occur in the future, the secretary thinks Congress should be consulted.

Four Injured in Wreck.

Bristol, Va., November 3.—Four persons were injured when a Virginia and Southwestern Railway passenger train ran into an open switch near Elizabethton, Tenn., at 9:15 o'clock this morning. Thomas Eads, a fireman, was injured about the back and breast, while among the passengers, Mrs. J. T. Johnson, of Norton; James Stout, of Elizabethton, Tenn., and William Peyton, the latter a twelve-year-old boy, whose home is at Clinton, Tenn., were seriously, but not dangerously injured.

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NO CARS MOVING IN INDIANAPOLIS

Third Day of Strike Ends With Traffic at Standstill.

POLITICAL CHARGES MADE

Candidates Say There Is Plot to Give Company No Protection.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 3.—The third day of the strike of employes of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company ended to-night with no attempt to move the cars, which have stood idle in the streets since late Friday night. Charges that partisan politics has caused the police to fail to give the traction company sufficient protection to run its cars were made by candidates for office at to-morrow's election. An effort of Sheriff Porttus to swear in 200 citizen deputies resulted in a charge that he had summoned the men chiefly for the purpose of reducing their activities at the polls.

The strike situation was further complicated late in the afternoon when a suit for the annulment and forfeiture of the traction company's franchise and the appointment of a receiver for the company was filed in the Circuit Court.

The plaintiff is Attorney Albert C. Fearson. He sues as a taxpayer, and alleges that the company, by its failure to operate cars for the last three days, has violated its franchise contract with the city. The summons in the suit was made returnable November 12.

After a day in which numerous minor riots were reported, Thomas Carlton, a chauffeur, was shot and fatally wounded while watching a crowd of sympathizers making an attack on the Louisiana car barns, where the strikebreakers are housed.

Robert I. Todd, president of the traction company; John J. Mahoney, superintendent, and Martin Hyland, superintendent of police, were bruised and forced to make a run for the terminal station, while mounted police forced the crowds back. Todd and Mahoney again were attacked while passing the Statehouse building, and took refuge in a street car to escape a shower of bricks and stones thrown from the Statehouse lawn and from the balconies of near-by buildings. The mounted police rushed the Statehouse lawn and made it possible for Todd and Mahoney to reach their offices.

Four of the policemen assigned to guard the strikebreakers in bringing in the cars, refused to mount the platform to protect the nonunion men. Mr. Todd declared no further effort would be made to touch the cars until assured that the men would have ample protection.

Charges of politics were entered after Sheriff Porttus had issued summonses for 200 representative business and professional men for the purpose of making them deputies. Not more than fifty of the men answered the summons.

Twelve arrests were made during the day, most of the prisoners being charged with inciting to riot and throwing stones. All the prisoners were taken from the crowds that flocked around the cars and threatened the strikebreakers.

UNIFORM METHODS ARE BEING DEVISED

Customs Collectors and Deputies Meet for Their First Conference.

New York, November 3.—Sixty collectors, deputy collectors and surveyors of customs met at the custom house here to-day to devise more efficient and economical methods of operating the custom service. Representatives from the forty-nine customs districts in the country and from Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, attended. The conference will last about a week. F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department at Washington, acted as chairman.

It is considered that the new tariff law will cause a saving in the operation of the customs service, since the classifications are more simply stated and the conference will consider just how the economies are to be effected and the service improved. As an illustration, under the new tariff law, coal imported here will not have to be weighed, cattle will not have to be appraised, lumber will not have to be measured, and wool will not require weighing. While it will be necessary to inspect all importations to determine whether they are to be entered free, the effect of the new law will be to eliminate much labor.

It is the intention of the conferees in deciding upon a uniform method of bringing about a saving to the government, not to work any unnecessary hardship to the customs men.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo sent a telegram to the conferees, regretting his inability to be present, and wishing them success in their deliberations.

"This is the first convention of customs collectors ever held in America," the Secretary's message added. "It is an important step and should be productive of highly beneficial results to the service and the public. I am sure you will enter on your work with that enthusiastic spirit and sincerity of purpose to serve faithfully the people of this country, which is characteristic of the American man in public service, regardless of political affiliations of partisanship. Remember, you are the servants of the public."

"People's Party" Wins.

St. Johns, N. F., November 3.—The continuance in power of the Conservative or "People's party" under the premiership of Sir Edward Morris, was assured to-day, when the returns showed a total Conservative representation of nineteen out of thirty-six members in the Colonial House of Assembly.

U. D. C. Convention at New Orleans, Special Through Sleeper Via N. & W. Railway.

For the accommodation of delegates from Lee Chapter, and their friends, attending the U. D. C. Convention at New Orleans, arrangements have been made with the Norfolk and Western Railway for the operation of a special through Pullman Sleeping car, without change, to leave Richmond 9:20 P. M., Saturday, November 8, arriving in New Orleans 9:10 Monday morning. Date for return trip of through sleeper to be decided later. Round trip fare $26.75. Berth rate, each way, $6.25 for lower, and $5.00 for upper berth. For reservation in this car apply at once to C. H. Bosley, District Passenger Agent, 838 E. Main St.

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