

KILL CATTLE TICK

THE PEST MUST BE DRIVEN OUT OF THE STATE

WILL HELP THE FARMER

The Legislature Will be Asked to Appropriate Forty Thousand Dollars to Rid the State of the Destructive Pest That Causes a Big Loss Each Year to the Farmers.

The State says definite steps were taken Saturday at a conference in Columbia of farmers, stock raisers, legislators, representatives of Clemson College, experts from the federal bureau of animal industry and others, called together by the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, with a view to eradicating the cattle tick in those counties in South Carolina which are still under the federal quarantine.

The conference bids fair to give impetus to the neglected industry of cattle raising in South Carolina, as well as to set the State and federal governments working together to wipe out the tick pest in the shortest possible time. Briefly summarized, the ends towards which the conference decided to work were:

Securing a \$40,000 appropriation from the State of South Carolina for the maintenance of a large State organization under the direction of Clemson College to eradicate the cattle tick.

Securing the co-operation of the federal bureau of animal industry with the State organization for the fight against ticks.

Toward the attainment of these ends, the conference decided to appoint a committee of five to wait on the ways and means committee of the senate to urge the appropriation of \$40,000 for cattle tick eradication in those counties still quarantined. The committee will appoint a local committee of five members in each county to awaken the farmers and live stock men to the importance of wiping out the cattle tick.

The conference decided to request every bank in South Carolina to get up a petition signed by its customers to the members of the general assembly from the county in which it is located, asking them to vote for the appropriation of \$40,000 for tick eradication.

B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, announced that similar petitions would be at every cotton mill in the state where they could be conveniently signed by the farmers.

One of the most important features of the conference was the announcement by A. F. Lever, congressman from the Seventh South Carolina district and chairman of the house committee on agriculture, that federal aid for the fight against the cattle tick would certainly be forthcoming as soon as the State undertook the fight on a large scale with a well organized force in the field.

H. Rawl, chief of the dairy division of the federal bureau of animal industry, made the key-note speech of the conference. Dr. M. Ray Powers, of Clemson college, explained the work which has already been accomplished toward eradicating the tick to the scrap heap. They were followed by several other speakers. The lively interest among the auditors was indicated by the number of questions asked the experts who spoke.

An interesting phase of the conference was the fact that it went on record as favoring the passage of a law for the operation of plants by the State to grind limestone and oyster shells for use in liming the land. A resolution to this effect was introduced by W. W. Long, State farm demonstration agent and seconded by Richard I. Manning, of Sumter. The conference realized that the use of lime on the lands in this State was necessary to make the best pasture for cattle and to grow the best forage crops.

Mr. Rawl spoke of the certain coming of the boll weevil and the conditions which follow it. "How are we going to meet the conditions the weevil brings about unless we broaden explained that Clemson had asked Mr. Rawl. Mr. Rawl urged the building of pasture land and putting waste land to work to raise beef.

Dr. Powers of Clemson College, State veterinarian, told of the work which has been done in tick eradication already in South Carolina. He explained the Clemson had asked aid from citizens in various counties last year to supplement county appropriations and that made by the college.

"We need a State appropriation for the work," declared Dr. Powers. "The present method of county to county work is not economic. We will need about \$40,000 from the State and a like amount from the government to rid South Carolina of the tick. The eradication of the cattle tick in itself is not a problem. It is no trouble to kill Mr. Tick. The real problem is to get the men in the State aroused to the importance of doing so.

E. N. Nighbert, United States officer in charge of tick eradication in South Carolina and Georgia told the conference that the dipping vat was the business like way of eradicating ticks, and that the spray pump was merely an accessory to it. Dr. Nighbert said he believed the time had come for extensive tick eradication work in South Carolina.

"If we had an appropriation of \$40,000 from the State and a like amount from the United States bureau of animal industry," said Dr. Nighbert, "the entire State of South Carolina would be free from the quarantine against the ticks in a year or two."

Richard I. Manning of Sumter was agriculture there were working hand in hand with the bureau of animal industry.

Dr. Ramsay was asked a number of questions about the conditions which will have to be fulfilled before the bureau of animal industry would begin active work in South Carolina.

W. W. Long, State agent in charge of farm demonstration work said that the use of land lime was important work in connection with the cattle industry as it was necessary to build up pasture and grow forage crops in South Carolina.

Mr. Rawl introduced to the confer-

AEROPLANE HITS CROWD

SEVERAL ARE HURT IN ACCIDENT AT CAMDEN.

Aeronaut Loses Control of Machine in Lighting, Knocking Down a Number of People.

Several people were injured when the aeroplane of Frank Terrell crashed into the crowd that was witnessing his flight at Camden Friday afternoon. Mr. Terrell attempted to land, but as the claw which is used as a brake on his trailer refused to penetrate the hard ground, the lost control of his machine with the above results. Mrs. King, mother of Walter King, of Camden, was hurt the worst. She received the full force of the machine and was severely bruised. It is feared that she received a broken bone in the shoulder. Wilmer King, of Bethune, also received the full compact of the machine and knocked unconscious for a few moments. His little daughter was slightly bruised. James Shearn was bruised and his clothes badly torn. McDowell Lewis received a cut on the temple and a negro nurse was knocked down. Little Jack Nettles, who was with the nurse, was thrown on one of the planes of the machine but was uninjured. Mr. Terrell received a bruised arm when thrown from his seat.

The accident happened so quickly that people were dumfounded, women and children became hysterical and rushed toward the injured to see if any were their friends or relatives. Others, more timid, ran towards the exhibit building fearing to look upon the injured, who lay writhing on the ground.

Dr. Corbett was immediately to the side of Mr. King and Dr. Brasington went to Mrs. King's rescue. They were hurt the worst. Others went to Mr. Terrell's aid, who was on the ground near the fence, in front of the machine. For several minutes a small panic reigned, but the crowd was soon calmed by the assurance of a number of influential men that the injuries were not serious. Mr. Terrell broke down and wept, and it was some time before he could be induced to leave the ground and return to the hotel where he is stopping.

An accident apparently was unavoidable. The crowd had been warned not to go on the ground where the accident took place, but in their anxiety to get a good view did not heed the warnings.

Gen. A. F. Lever, congressman from the house committee on agriculture, Mr. Lever declared that the meeting was a most important one, illustrating the fact that agriculture was in a state of transition and that the people of South Carolina were fully awake to the possibilities in farming.

"When I was first elected to congress the cattle tick proposition was put before the committee on agriculture, of which I was a member," said Mr. Lever. "The government is spending through the bureau of animal industry the sum of \$375,000 each year now to fight the cattle tick."

"The question which most concerns this conference is whether South Carolina will put herself in readiness to receive the cooperation of the federal government in the fight against the tick," continued Mr. Lever. "I do not believe that there has been any lack of organization in the cattle tick work which has resulted in wiping out the pest and raising the federal quarantine in a number of counties, but I do think that there is a decided need that the scope of the work be enlarged."

"The State is getting now \$14,000 from the federal government for cattle tick eradication and about \$9,000 from Clemson college. Experts estimated that the tick is costing the State from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 each year. If we hasten the process of eradication, we will save the State enormous sums."

"I do not believe that there will be any difficulty about getting an appropriation from the State for the fight on the cattle tick if the legislature will provide to the people that the tax money for this purpose is being wisely expended. The federal department of agriculture is beginning to demand that the people should show a disposition to help themselves before it helps them. If I go to Secretary Houston of the department, who is one of the very biggest men in the cabinet, and tell him that the South Carolina legislature has appropriated \$40,000 for tick eradication, you can bet your bottom dollar that the State will get \$40,000 from the federal department of agriculture to aid in wiping out the tick."

"I believe that this is an opportunity for your general assembly to do something fundamentally big for the farmers of South Carolina," declared Mr. Lever. "With the invasion of the boll weevil only a few years off South Carolina must break away from the thralldom of King Cotton and branch out in other lines of agriculture. The boll weevil is coming, and it will work havoc with our one-legged system of agriculture. We might as well, therefore, prepare for the coming storm and give the farmers more legs to stand on by encouraging the live stock, poultry and other industries which can be carried on upon the farms of South Carolina."

In closing his speech, Mr. Lever moved that a committee be appointed to urge the appropriation of \$40,000 for cattle tick eradication in South Carolina before the general assembly.

The conferees on cattle tick eradication in South Carolina were the guests of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Jefferson hotel after the meeting. A number of interesting speeches were made after the luncheon.

Schoolboys Get Big Award.

Six schoolboys of South Omaha, Neb., have been awarded \$2,700 each for the part they played in the capture of the bandits who held up and robbed the Union Pacific's overland limited train in the outskirts of Omaha, in 1909. The case has been in court nearly five years.

It is the good workman that is sure of steady work and good wages. The higher the standard of work the higher the remuneration. Too many workmen are content with inferior work and they are the ones to suffer when times get hard. The first class workman is indispensable to his employer.

HUERTA UNMOVED

NO INDICATION THAT HE WILL COMPLY WITH DEMAND

SENDS DIPLOMATS NOTE

Says That New Congress Will be Installed—Plans Continued Occupancy of Presidency of Mexico Until New Election Can be Held and Defying U. S. Even to War.

Gen. Huerta has shown no indication that he will comply with the American demands for his resignation. On the contrary those who profess to have his confidence say his program includes the continued occupancy of the presidency until some time late in the year, 1914, and that he intends to carry out his plan of organizing the new Congress and defying Washington oven to the point of war.

It is not forgotten, however, that the unexpected in Mexican politics never is surprising, and as evidence of this fact every hour brings a new rumor regarding Huerta. One persistent report was that he had turned the government over to the foreign minister, Senor Moheño, and had gone to Vera Cruz. Another was that he had committed suicide.

There is some basis for believing the United States has served on President Huerta a supplementary notice that his official career must be brought to an end by Monday night. It Saturday was reported that John Lind, President Wilson's representative, was the medium employed by Washington. Mr. Lind and the Mexican officials deny this, but the rumor originated in the National Palace.

Those who insist that Gen. Huerta will resist all overtures say he admits financial weakness, but is convinced that from time to time he can get enough money to keep up a dogged, if intermittent, campaign against the rebels. According to these informants Gen. Huerta does not expect to bring about pacification for many months, but until it is accomplished he will not resign. They add that he is still determined that the new Congress must meet, and he expects it to annul the recent elections, leaving him in the Provisional Presidency until elections are held at his call.

That the new Mexican congress must meet is a point insisted upon by the United States since it is believed that one of the first acts of that body would be to legalize certain concessions considered undesirable. But it seems very probable that it will meet for in a formal note to the foreign diplomats, Gen. Huerta, after calling attention to the efforts he has made to pacify the country and dwelling at length upon his reasons for dissolving Congress, makes the direct statement that the newly elected congress will be installed within a few days and will pass upon the election of the President and Vice-President.

Gen. Huerta reminds the diplomats that, prior to the elections, he told them neither he nor Gen. Blanquet would accept an election, on the ground that his own election would be illegal, and he calls to the attention of the diplomatic representatives the conference which he had with the presidential candidates, at which he observed their promise to abide by the result.

"Now, in view of the fact, according to the reports which the government has received," continues the note, "that there exists an earnest presumption that, because it has been impossible to carry on voting in a number of polling places prescribed by law, the elections fail to be considered a true manifestation of the will of the people, and because it is foreseen that said presidential elections would be declared null, the Executive wishes to make known once more to the country and to the whole world that in accord with this determination he will continue exerting himself for the pacification of the country in order to be able to guarantee freedom and efficiency in the new elections, which congress must call as a necessary consequence of that declaration."

"In the same manner he wishes to make known once more before his friends and those outside the Republic that, being regarded of the law and persuaded that, by virtue of his having occupied the post of President of the Republic while the elections were being held, he considers himself constitutionally impeded from being validly elected, he will on no account take into consideration the vote which may have been cast in his favor and no matter what may be the reason of Congress, he will not accept in this case the constitutional Presidency of the Republic."

He relies as President on the solemn promise of honorable citizens who figured as candidates for the Presidency, and who represent all the political parties of the Republic, and he is sure that perfect harmony will reign between the three powers of the world will recommend without exception that only the present government can call new elections and guarantee their freedom and efficacy. He hopes to be able to fulfill easily within the period which congress shall designate his sacred duty, consulting the national desire to consecrate by the suffrage of the people the Executive who is to rule definitely the destinies of the country. Otherwise the realization of the Executive's program would not be possible within a long period of time.

Thirty Perished in Shipwreck.

Thirty lives are reported to have been lost in the wreck of the steamer Henry B. Smith, of Cleveland, in Lake Superior, near Marquette, Mich., on Thursday. One body has been washed ashore and the ship's name was obtained from wreckage picked up on the beach. The Smith was owned by the Hawgood-Avery Transit Line.

It is the man of one idea that reaches the goal. If that alone is considered he may be termed a very narrow being, but when it is considered that in the effort to gain his end the man secures information of every kind that will help him it must be admitted that he has some breadth.

LAKES SWEEP BY STORM

AS BLIZZARD SUBSIDES RIVERS CAST UP BODIES.

Shipping on Lake Huron and Rivers Lost Thousands of Dollars—Thrilling Tales of Rescue Reported.

The shores of Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie Tuesday night were strewn with the wreckage of a three-days' gale and snow storm, which cost the lives of probably three score persons, turned bottom-up in midlake a 300-foot vessel with its crew, wrecked or grounded numerous other craft and caused a property loss as yet unestimated, but which will run into the millions. Details of the storm, which swept from the western end of Lake Superior, eastern shore of Lake Erie, became known only Tuesday, when survivors began arriving in various ports with tales of hardships and heroic rescues seldom equaled on the Lakes.

On land the storm hit hardest at Cleveland, O., where twenty-four inches of snow fell, five persons were killed and ten others lost, and where \$2,000,000 damage was caused to property, chiefly telephone and telegraph systems, thus keeping that city out of direct communication for two days.

The death toll of the storm on the Great Lakes, with many ports unreported, follows: Twenty-five, perhaps forty, men probably drowned in the overturning of a freighter found floating in Lake Huron.

Five bodies washed ashore at St. Joseph, on the Canadian side of Lake Huron, (four had belts marked "Wexford" and one wore a belt marked "London").

Three bodies washed ashore on the west shore of Lake Huron.

Two bodies washed ashore opposite the position of the overturned boat.

Six members of a lightsight drowned in Lake Erie, near Buffalo, N. Y. It was impossible even to estimate the loss to vessels wrecked or damaged by grounding. Shippers in Detroit estimated the loss in Lake Huron and in the Detroit and St. Clair rivers alone to be several hundred thousand dollars. Three of the wrecked steamers increase the loss by \$5,000,000, while the scores of smaller craft driven ashore in Lake Superior and Lake Erie will send the total much higher.

The important mishaps to vessels were: Unidentified 300-foot steel freighter, floating bottom up in Lake Huron, a few miles south of Port Huron.

Lightship No. 82 in Lake Erie off Port Albino, fifteen miles west of Buffalo, with crew of six, believed lost; lifeboat found floating bottom-up in wreckage of ship floated into Buffalo harbor.

Steamer L. C. Waldo, of Bay Transportation Company, Detroit, torn to pieces by storm Friday night and pounded against the rocks on Gull Rock, Manitowish islands; captain and crew of twenty-five men and two women, rescued. Vessel valued at \$300,000; total loss.

Steamer Turret Chief, of the Merchants' Mutual Line, Ontario, went to pieces on the rocks six miles east of Keweenaw Point, of Lake Superior, before daylight Saturday; crew of seventeen rescued, loss \$100,000.

Unidentified vessel wrecked on rocks at Angus Point, Isle Royale, Lake Superior.

Among the frail craft jeopardized, but saved, was the Santa Maria, a reproduction of the Columbus' Caravel, which was bound from Chicago to San Francisco. It was driven into a mud bank near Erie.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Census Bureau Announces Some Interesting Data.

Cotton consumed in the United States during October amounted to 542,809 bales, the census bureau announced Friday. Cotton on hand October 31 in manufacturing establishments amounted to 1,072,274 bales and in independent warehouse 2,551,964 bales. Exports of domestic cotton during October amounted to 1,517,828 bales, imports were 5,372 bales.

Cotton consumed included 17,955 bales of foreign cotton and 31,257 bales of linters. Consumption in cotton growing States was 273,524 bales and in all other State 269,275 bales.

Cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments on October 31 included 61,482 bales of foreign cotton and 49,877 bales of linters. In cotton growing States manufacturing establishments there was on hand 576,133 bales and in all other States 496,135 bales. Cotton in independent warehouses included 2,872 bales of foreign cotton and 38,108 bales of linters. In cotton growing States in independent warehouses there were on hand 2,497,799 bales and in all other States 514,653 bales.

Imports were: From Egypt 2,119 bales, Peru, 1,419; China, 751; and from all other countries, 1,083.

Exports were: To United Kingdom, 514,054 bales; Germany, 465,528; France, 279,469; Italy, 54,282, and to all other countries, 204,508.

Active cotton spindles during October numbered 30,833,024, an increase of 803,291, over October, 1912. Those in cotton growing States numbered 12,071,652 and in all other States 18,761,372.

SLAYER IS SHOT.

Son Kills Father For Killing His Mother.

Lewis Van Luven, 68, a farmer living at Harpersfield, Ohio, shot and killed his wife late Friday and then was killed by his son, Matthews, 17. Young Van Luven surrendered to the police. The boy and his 9-year-old sister said their mother was killed while sitting in the kitchen. They said their father then attempted to kill them. The boy succeeded in tearing the shotgun away from his father and brought down the heavy stock of the weapon on his father's skull, killing him.

METHOD IS SIMPLE

CATTLE TICK CAN BE EASILY GOTTEN RID OF.

Principal Facts as to the Situation and What is Meant to the Farmers of the State.

Interesting facts brought out at the conference on the eradication of the cattle tick at Columbia Saturday were:

That cattle dipping vats cost from \$60 to \$100, according to the location.

One vat will serve an area of between 15 and 20 square miles.

The ticks could be wiped out in one summer under the active co-operation of the State and federal authorities.

No other animals are hosts for the tick except cattle, with the possible exception of deer, which become infected accidentally.

Tick eradicators should rely on moral suasion rather than resort to the compulsory law.

There are about 40 cattle dipping vats in South Carolina.

The federal quarantine has been lifted in 14 counties by the work already done.

Ticks cause the loss of more cattle in South Carolina than all diseases of cattle combined.

Ticks impoverish cattle by their continuous blood sucking.

Ticks irritate the skin and cause loss of condition.

Ticks reduce the value of hides.

Ticks permanently stunt young cattle.

Ticks increase the feed bill and decrease the milk flow of dairy cattle.

Ticks prohibit the improvement of native cattle by preventing the introduction of pure bred or high bred cattle.

Ticks cause increased freight rates on cattle.

Ticks compel feeders in infested counties to accept from 1-2 to 1-2 cents less per pound than is paid for cattle of the same class raised in tick free counties.

Ticks close the world's best markets to dairy and breeding cattle raised in tick infested counties.

Ticks cause the loss of about \$1,000,000 in South Carolina each year.

What has been accomplished in South Carolina:

Since July, 1907, Clemson College veterinary division has been co-operating with the United States department of agriculture in eradicating ticks from South Carolina.

The expense of this work has been shared by Clemson college and the United States department of agriculture. Prior to 1913 no financial aid was received from other sources. This year citizens of Chesterfield, Florence, Lee, Kershaw, Fairfield and Newberry counties contributed a total sum of \$2,520.

As a result of this work the following counties have been released from federal quarantine: Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, Laurens, Greenwood, Chester, York, Madison, Darlington; that portion of Lancaster county north of Waxhaw creek.

Tick eradication is now in progress in the counties of Lee, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Newberry, Florence, Kershaw.

Approximately 8,700 square miles have been freed from ticks and released from federal quarantine.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Has Fatal Result Though Cause Is Not Known.

The body of J. Benj. Duke, who was shot to death by Jao. P. Barfield, at Alcolu Wednesday night, was brought to Manning Monday by Coroner Gray, of Manning, and taken to Duke's old home, at Boggy Swamp, four miles east of Kingstree. For the last two years Mr. Duke had been engaged as a lumber inspector by D. W. Alderman & Sons at Alcolu.

From information obtained by The News and Courier correspondent from Coroner Gray, it seems that the two men met at a carnival and Barfield opened fire on Duke with the remark: "I told you not to do that again." After being twice shot Duke, it is said, drew his pistol and fired twice at Barfield, and then fell to the ground, receiving several shots from Barfield's weapon after he was down. The cause of the shooting is not known. Barfield, it is said, was drunk. He is now in jail at Manning.

THIS YEARS CROP

REPORT SHOWING CONDITIONS OF STAPLE PRODUCTS

CORN CROP VALUABLE

Department of Agriculture's Estimate for Nov. 1 Makes Total Yield 2,463,017,000 Bushels an Increase of Ninety Million Bushels Over Estimate Made in October.

This year's corn crop promises to be the most valuable this or any other nation ever has produced, although the department of agriculture's preliminary estimate of production, issued Monday indicates it will be more than half a billion bushels less in size than the record crop of last year, and the smallest since 1903. Based on the department's figures of 70.7 cents per bushel, the average farm value on November 1, the crop as now estimated, is worth \$1,741,353,019, while the value of the 1912 record crop was \$1,520,454,000. The previous most valuable crop was that of 1909, worth \$1,652,822,000.

The department's preliminary estimate of production Monday increased by 90,000,000 bushels the estimate made in October, and also that made in September. This was taken to indicate that the damage from the very severe drought is indicated in the figures for Kansas, which show the acre yield there to have been reduced to 3.2 bushels, compared with 23 bushels last year; in Missouri, where the yield was 17.5 bushels, compared with last year's 32 bushels, and in Oklahoma, where it was 11 bushels, against 18.7 last year. In Illinois the yield was 13 bushels below last year's yield; in Iowa, 9 bushels; in Nebraska, 9 bushels; Indiana, 3.7 bushels and Ohio, 5.2 bushels.

The November report, made up from reports of agents and correspondents of the department's bureau of statistics, announced also the preliminary estimate of the total production of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tobacco; the yield per acre of each; the average farm price on November 1 of the country's principal crops and the amount of corn of the 1912 crop remaining on farms November 1.

Corn—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 2,463,017,000, compared with 3,124,746,000 bushels last year. Yield per acre, 28 bushels, compared with 29.2 bushels last year, and 27 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 70.7 cents per bushel, compared with 58.4 cents last year. Quality, 95.8 per cent, compared with the ten-year average.

Corn of 1912 crop remaining on farms November 1 was 137,972,000 bushels, compared with 64,000 bushels of the 1911 crop remaining on farms November 1 last year.

Potatoes—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 323,550,000 bushels last year. Yield per acre, 89.2 bushels, compared with 113.4 bushels last year, and 96 bushels, the ten-year average yield. Average farm price, 69.6 cents per bushel, compared with 45.5 cents last year. Quality, 99.3 per cent, compared with the ten-year average.

Sweet Potatoes—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 55,760,000 bushels last year. Yield per acre, 95 bushels, compared with 95.2 bushels last year and 91 bushels the ten-year average yield. Average farm price, cents per bushel. Quality 99.4 per cent of the ten-year average.

Tobacco—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 903,875,000 pounds last year. Yield, per acre, 785.5 pounds last year and 824 pounds, the ten-year average. Quality, 97.4 per cent of the ten-year average.

Wheat—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 753,233,000 bushels, compared with 730,267,000 bushels last year. Yield, per acre, 15.2 bushels, compared with 15.9 bushels last year and 14.2 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price 77 cents per bushel, compared with 83.8 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 58.6 pounds, compared with 58.3 pounds last year and 57.8 lbs., the 10-year average.

Oats—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 1,122,139,000 bushels, compared with 1,418,337,000 bushels last year. Yield, per acre, 29.3 bushels, compared with 37.4 bushels last year and 29.3 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price 37.9 cents per bushel, compared with 33.6 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 32.1 pounds, compared with 33 pounds last year and 31.5 pounds the ten year average.

The yield per acre and total production of tobacco and corn in the following states were:

Tobacco:

State.	Yield per acre.	Production.
Virginia	670	151,228,000
North Carolina	770	135,541,000
South Carolina	760	33,238,000
Florida	1,000	4,000,000
Corn:		
Virginia	26.0	51,480,000
North Carolina	19.5	55,302,000
South Carolina	19.5	38,844,000
Georgia	15.5	63,023,000
Alabama	17.3	56,121,000

The Southern Woman's Magazine says: "Of old, wars and rumors of war were held to press the end of the world, but we know better now. The more there is done to promote peace, the stronger grows the war spirit. It is clear that this 'terrestrial sphere' is no happy home for milk-sops. Even the peace advocates have grown noisy and militant since Mr. Carnegie placed their cause upon a war footing. Apparently the dove of peace is about to grow spurs and a comb."

They Found Out.

Finding a vial of small round tablets on the street, Edward Grant, aged 27, and William Delehan, 28, swallowed some of the contents and now are in a hospital at Newburgh, N. Y., in a dying condition. Both were found semi-conscious on the river front. "We knew the tablets were poisonous," said Grant, "but we wanted to learn how they tasted."

BLEASE IS NO FACTOR

DOES NOT FIGURE IN THE PATRONAGE MATTER.

President Wilson Wants to Please Both Senators Because They Have Been True and Loyal.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says readers who had noted that he has never undertaken to explain the course of the content for the district attorneyship and the marshaling in terms of the president's conjectured attitude towards the candidacy of Governor Blease for the Senate. Such explanation seems gratuitous and far-fetched.

All of the evidence which has come to the ken of The News and Courier's correspondent has led him to regard the disagreement of the two Palmetto State Senators over the district attorneyship as the cause of the probable effect of this or that appointment on the Blease candidacy.