

**BELL BEGINS RAILROAD WAR.**

Chicago Record-Herald Will Say Great Northern Magnate Initiates Fight Against Other Lines.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The railroad running time from Chicago to Seattle will be reduced to 62 hours—10 hours below the present schedule—as the first move in a war declared upon all other Western and Northwestern roads by James J. Hill of the Great Northern, according to a story. The Record-Herald will print tomorrow morning.

**BUILDING GOOD ROADS.**

How a New York Paper Sees the Inter-State Good Roads' Movement.

Four newspapers, in New York, Washington, Richmond and Atlanta have for some months been screaming themselves black in the face over a good roads' movement throughout the South with special reference to a highway from New York to Atlanta for automobiles. They have been largely surrendered to long and enthusiastic accounts of the more or less impracticable roadways and the alleged fantasies of the natives over the prospect of an early betterment. Everywhere the "special commissioners" or "staff correspondents," or whatever the newspapers please to call their respective Wandering Willies, have been received by country mayors, leading tradesmen, and so on. Farmers have "spelled" their farms and looked over fences and cleared on general principles. At last the readers of the newspapers in question know what the residents or the various sections in question have known all the time, that Southern roads are not as a rule adapted to tourist automobiles from the North, and the hullabaloo is gradually simmering down.

Meanwhile a vast froth and scum has been brought to the surface along the lines that have been explored. "Leading citizens" are writing to the four newspapers to say that they are heart and soul for good roads, and village officials are slowly setting up for the fried chicken and buttermilk that have been consumed in the excitement. Letters come from Huckleberry Bend, Hog Wallow, Squirrel Ford, etc., to say that the writers are tremendously worked up over good roads and ready to stand by and see them constructed at any cost to somebody else. With one voice they bid the roadbuilders godspeed, and then get back to their corn pone and yellow-baked chicken with a sense of having acted very handsomely and liberally toward a projected improvement in their neighborhood. Nothing could be more encouraging than the public sentiment that has been worked up over the feast of watermelon and ugarbeer that have blossomed along the routes pursued by those ardent pioneers. Everybody in the district is ready for good roads. Everybody is waiting for the good work to begin.

Now that the junketing and the jubilation are over, however, who is going to build the roads? There has been a whole flood of talk and an air fall of interchanging compliment and loving congratulations, but what individual or what community in the South is going down into the pocket to inaugurate the much lauded enterprise? In nearly all Southern neighborhoods the roads are very bad for automobiles, bad even for the local traffic, not one-half as good as they ought to be, anyhow; but everywhere they are as the people desire or deserve. If the roads around Charlotte and Staunton or around Leesburg and Winchester are comparatively excellent it is because the taxpayers of those vicinities will have them so and see their profit in it. If they are bad elsewhere it is because the property holders do not see any money in making them better. Who expects them to rise up as one man all along the line from New York to Jacksonville, via Atlanta, agree upon a continuous scheme for a luxurious highway and pour out their dollars for its construction. If the thing is not done in this fashion, how is it to be done and who is going to do it?

Because a corporal's guard of vaingrant reporters go bustling about the South dilating on the advantages to somebody of a first-class highway to the far South, are the Joskineses of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida to turn out and pave the way for jog idlers from unknown lands? It seems to us on the contrary, that the more these flying prophets talk about the automobiles to come the more the Joskineses will keep their pockets buttoned and let the automobiles and their various occupants stay at home.—New York Sun.

Mr. Taft may succeed in ending the practice of putting things into a party platform merely because they read well.—Washington Star.

Um-m-m, let's see—who's getting that \$15,000,000 a day that was being just during the discussion of the tariff?—Indianapolis News.

**HARRIMAN RELIEVES ANXIETY.**

Issues Statement, Declaring He is Merely Taking Rest Cure All Right, and is Following Physicians' First Orders.

Arden, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Edward H. Harriman, urged by weary representatives of the press who have camped about his mountain home since Wednesday last, came out today with a statement that he was all right. Though brief, the statement is straightforward and explicit. The message was so characteristic of Mr. Harriman's affable attitude to newspaper representatives, an attitude which was marked when he underwent the strain of a lengthy interview on the day of his return, that most of the men who have been here during the scare over his illness returned to New York tonight, relying on his word.

Mr. Harriman's statement is as follows:

"I am pursuing the course laid out before I went abroad and advised by the physicians. I intended taking a rest as soon as my responsibilities would permit. My treatment abroad reduced my strength and vitality and weakened my digestion. The most expert physician in Munich advised me to have an examination by surgeons as a matter of precaution. This has been done very carefully by Drs. Brewer and Crile in conjunction with Dr. Walter James and Dr. Lyle and the whole result is that they find nothing serious and renew the advice previously obtained that I should have rest and not see many people at one time, and this I am trying to do.

"This covers the whole case and later on if the representatives of the press desire and there is any purpose to be accomplished, I will see them up here; but now I ask that the surveillance of the operations of my home be withdrawn, not so much on account of my family or myself, but that the coming and going of my friends may not be interfered with. I appreciate the interest shown in my welfare by the press and by my friends in all sections and perhaps by some others. If there was or should be anything serious I will let the press know, and as I have never deceived them, I ask that the press now withdraw its representatives and rely upon me."

**Don't Plow Under Good Hay.**

Someone asks: "Will it not improve the land more to plow under the legume crops instead of making hay of them?" Certainly it will get the humus-making material there quite rapidly by using them as manure direct, and this might be done by a man rich enough to be careless as to the cost of the improvement of his soil. But the poor man of all others, should endeavor to make the farm pay for its improvement. He has gotten, we will say, a crop of peavines on his land that will make two tons of hay per acre. These two tons will be worth \$20 as food for stock, and if fed to stock and the droppings saved carefully and applied to the land that grew the peas, he can get fully 80 per cent of the manurial value of the crop back on the land in a more available shape, and in a form that will give more profit, while increasing the humus in the soil, than if the whole had been buried, and can make a profit from the 20 per cent used for the cattle. It is the poor man, of all others, who should farm economically. He must adopt the very reverse of the plan that gradually made his land poor, and must gradually make it productive by patiently working in a rotation that will give him an abundance of forage from legume crops that will enable him to forever abandon the buying of nitrogen in any form.—Progressive Farmer.

**CANAL ZONE SHAKEN.**

Earthquake Experienced on the Isthmus of Panama.

Panama, August 30.—The Isthmus of Panama experienced an earthquake shock this morning, extending over a large extent of territory. No damage was done, however, nor is it believed that the canal has been affected in any way. Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals gave out the following statement this evening:

"The seismographs on the Isthmus at 8 o'clock this morning recorded earth movements at various stations across the Isthmus, however, they were not sufficiently severe to be generally felt nor to have any injurious effects on any of the canal work now in execution or in prospect."

**Argument for Prohibition?**

Columbia, August 30.—The local prohibitionists think they have an eloquent argument in the Recorder's Court record this morning. There were thirty-three cases on the docket, the heaviest docket this year. The fines aggregated \$280. Eight of the cases directly charged drunkenness and there were eight more disorderly cases growing out of the use of liquor.

**RAISING SQUABS FOR MARKET.**

20,000 Pigeons On One Pennsylvania Farm.

When immense flocks of wild pigeons abounded in the American forests of a century or two ago it was perhaps no unusual thing to see 20,000 of these birds gathered together. But such a sight is rare today. Indeed there is probably but one place in the entire United States where so large a flock of pigeons can be found, and that is on a pigeon farm near the little town of North Wales, in South-eastern Pennsylvania.

The birds are housed in a series of large, airy buildings and provided with clean and comfortable nests, an abundance of choice food and a sufficient screened outdoor space wherein to exercise their wings. All day long the gentle cooing of the thousands of birds gives musical proof of their contentment. In return for their board and lodgings they are expected to hatch out as many squabs as possible and rear them until they are fit for the market. From this farm is obtained the greater proportion of the squabs that go to the markets of New York, Philadelphia and the various winter and summer resorts of the East.

Pigeon raising, says E. C. Cummings, the man who founded and developed this farm, is more profitable and less vexatious than poultry raising, provided the man who undertakes it thoroughly understands the habits and the needs of pigeons.

Almost every one knows something about raising chickens, or thinks he does, and four town dwellers out of five like to dream of a time in the future when they may own little places out in the country and raise chickens and supply eggs for the city markets. But pigeon raising on a large scale and solely for profit has been undertaken in few instances thus far, notwithstanding the high prices which squabs command.

To begin, no incubators are required in raising pigeons, and thus an important item of expense necessary to the poultry farm is saved. Pigeons are remarkable for their monogamous habits, and when once the cock and the hen are suitably mated they remain firmly attached to each other. Both assume equal shares in the duties of their household, including the incubation of the eggs and the care of the young. However, the matter of mating must be well studied to avoid losses, for in a mismatched or ill-assorted pen the cocks, unlike the proverbial dove of peace, are likely to create havoc, destroying squabs and eggs in fighting for the possession of nests. At the Cummings farm all is harmony, for only well-mated birds are introduced in the pens.

As each pair of pigeons rear six or seven pairs of squabs in a year and as the wholesale price of squabs is from \$3 to \$6 a dozen it is apparent that there is opportunity for considerable profit on a farm where 10,000 pairs of pigeons are expected to devote themselves solely to the breeding of squabs.

The squabs are naked and helpless little creatures and require careful attention. Almost invariably there are just two in a nest. Their method of feeding is unique. The squab inserts its beak into that of either of the parent birds and from the lining of the parent's crop the squab obtains a creamy secretion. After few days the food that the parents have consumed is mingled with this secretion, and thus nourishment is provided for the little one for about nine days. When they are 20 to 25 days old they are ready for market.

To reduce the death rate of squabs to a minimum is the chief concern of the pigeon farmer. On the Cummings farm success has been attained through proper construction of buildings and strict cleanliness. The roofs are impervious to rain and snow, but there is abundant ventilation. Concrete floors keep out rats, a particularly voracious foe of squabs. The floors are covered with a thin layer of sand and air-slaked lime, and once a week this is raked. The buildings are divided into pens 8 by 16 feet in dimensions. Compartments for nests are built in six tiers, giving each pair of birds two nests, and at the weekly cleaning air-slaked lime is sprinkled into the nests. In every pen is a quantity of tobacco stems, refuse from cigar factories, and with these the birds construct their nests. The tobacco stems keep away vermin, which would abound if hay or straw were utilized in the nests.

Plenty of clean bathing water is supplied. In winter a hot-water heating system maintains an even temperature in the building, saving many a squab that otherwise would perish from the cold. But at feeding time all the windows are opened, no matter how cold or wet the weather. For a "fly" there is a yard running the length of each building and enclosed with wire netting at the sides and top. Fifty cubic feet of space being allowed for each pair of birds.

With such care it is but natural that the pigeons should thrive and rear large and healthy squabs. The few birds that succumb to sickness are re-

moved to a special hospital building for treatment.

Mr. Cummings began to experiment with pigeons seven years ago, starting with 200 pairs of birds on his farm, about a mile south of North Wales, in Montgomery County. Since then he has enlarged his plant from year to year, until at present six commodious buildings are in use. The largest and newest of these, erected at a cost of \$6,700, is 536 feet long, 16 feet wide and two stories high, and in it 7,000 birds are housed. On the farm of 72 acres all the feed required for the birds is grown.

Speaking of the feeding of pigeons, Mr. Cummings says that if common sense is used it is not nearly so important what is fed as how and when. The proportions on his farm in winter are about as follows: Corn, 40 per cent; wheat, 15 per cent; Kaffir corn, 10 per cent; screenings, 10 per cent; hemp, 5 per cent; rape and millet seed, 5 per cent. In summer less corn is fed, but more peas and wheat, together with hulled oats. Green growing things are not necessary for pigeons, though they eat the blades of grass growing in the aviaries.

As to the "how and when" of feeding Mr. Cummings says:

"The object of proper feeding is to keep the old birds healthy, not too fat and lazy, and to produce large, fat squabs. We feed by hand three times a day, except July and August, when two feedings are made to suffice. Each pen is visited three or four times at each feeding or as many times as the birds show a disposition for more. In this way they get just what they will consume and no more; consequently they will be hungry for the next meal. Thus, the birds knowing that more is coming do not fail to feed their young."

Of the many varieties of pigeons Mr. Cummings confines himself to homers, dragons, runts and their crosses. Homers crossed with dragons or show homers produce the most desirable squabs as to numbers and quality, weighing about eight pounds to the dozen; though a runt-homer cross results in squabs weighing a pound each. The runt, contrary to what its name suggests, is giant pigeon and some of the runt cocks on the Cummings farm measure more than yard across the wings.

Mr. Cummings estimates that the cost of feeding a pair of pigeons is \$1 a year, while other expenses of running the plant average 55 cents a pair. Each pair produces five to seven pairs of squabs for the market yearly, the wholesale price of which varies from \$3 in summer to \$6 in winter. Expressage, commissions, ice and boxing material also add to the expense, but the profits have been large enough to encourage Mr. Cummings to continue expanding with the hope of eventually having 100,000 pigeons on his farm.

**THREE ESSENTIALS IN DRESS.**

The Science of Line, Color and Material Must Be Mastered in Designing Clothes.

Dress is no occult science, after all, but a subject that has its own laws, principles and methods that any one can grasp who is willing to take the trouble, says Mrs. Simcox in The Definerator. It is all a matter of line, color and materials. I hardly know which women find most difficult to master.

When I see a tall, lank, bony woman, straight as a pole and infinitely less graceful, in a close-fitting princess dress of zebra stripes nobly augmented at every seam by long rows of buttons, I am perfectly sure that the question of line is the insurmountable difficulty. You've seen it often, haven't you? The Empire dress on the woman who is absolutely square from her square-toed shoes, square-cut figure to her square shoulders and square face; the peach-basket hat on the woman with the one-inch neck; the Dutch collar and the accordion-plaited chin of the ingenue of forty—oh, there are dozens of them that you can think of right away, the dreadful things that would be funny if they were not so pathetic.

I should love to put all those women in a row and tell each of them just what her trouble is—she probably wouldn't believe me, though, and I'd just be unpopular. For the difficulty is they all think they know. There is a subtle psychological process by which any woman can convince herself that the thing she wants is the one thing in the world she should wear. There may be no connection in the world between the two, but you can't make her see it.

**Special Judge Appointed.**

Columbia, Aug. 30.—Governor Ansel today appointed Attorney W. B. Gruber, of the Colleton Bar, to preside over the special term of court of Common Pleas at Barnwell, beginning on October 4. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Chief Justice Jones. The special term was arranged for at the request of the majority of the Barnwell Bar.

**TERRIBLE STORM IN LANCASTER.**

Horse, Three Mules and Dog Killed, and White Child and Negress Shocked.

Lancaster, August 30.—The terrific storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which swept over this section last night, was particularly severe in Flat Creek Township. At Taxahaw a horse and two mules were killed by lightning on the grounds of the Baptist church, just as services in the building were concluded. A mule in a stable near by was also killed. A negro woman standing in a door was knocked down and rendered unconscious for some time. In the same township, near Union church, the dwelling of Mr. James Hinson was struck by an electric bolt, severely shocking one of his children and killing his dog on the piazza. Near Pleasant Hill the residence of Mr. Cole was struck and badly damaged, but no one hurt.

**Saving the Whole Corn Crop.**

There are but two methods of harvesting the corn crop in common use by which the whole plant is saved and used for feed. The better one of these is to put the crop when mature, but while it still contains much of its natural moisture, into a silo. Of this method we shall say nothing further in this article, simply because we have already discussed it in previous articles, and few of our readers are prepared to save any part of their corn crop in that way.

When the corn is cut near the ground, and the entire plant cured in the shock, the state of maturity of the crop at the time this is done is an important consideration.

At the time the fodder or leaves are usually pulled, throughout the South, there is probably more feed value in the stover than at any other time. On the other hand, the ears probably do not have their highest feeding value until the leaves have all become dry and the shucks and a large part of the stalk are also brown. It, therefore, follows that, if the stover alone were to be considered, the corn should be cut at the earlier stage of development, and if the ears alone are to be saved, the corn should be cut at the later stage; but if both are to be saved, and the entire plant utilized for feed a period about midway between the two stages, or conditions stated should be selected for cutting and shocking the crop. By careful tests and analyses this has been found to be the time when there is greatest feeding value in the corn plant taken as a whole.

Many of those who have had their corn fall to cure satisfactorily in the shock should unquestionably attribute their failure to the mistake of cutting the corn when too green.

The method of cutting the corn which will be found most profitable and practicable will depend on the supply of labor, the freedom of the fields from stumps and other obstructions, and the size of the crop. When the crop is larger or labor less abundant, some of the cheaper "sled" corn harvesters or cutters may be employed, and when still more work is to be done, and the fields are in suitable condition, some one of the larger and more expensive corn harvesters may be economically used. A corn harvester could easily do the work required on several small farms and joint ownership and co-operation in harvesting the corn crops would, in such case, prove valuable.—Progressive Farmer.

**Minister's Widow Kills Herself.**

Spartanburg, Aug. 30.—At her home at Campobello this morning Mrs. J. K. Fant, widow of the late Rev. J. K. Fant, a Baptist minister, committed suicide by drinking an ounce of carbolic acid. She has been in ill health for a long time and despondency over her condition is assigned as the reason for her act.

**Climbs to His Death on Power Line Tower.**

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 30.—Harvey Ritchie, 20 years old, climbed into one of the big transmission towers of the Southern Power Company at Albemarle, Stanley county, this afternoon to ascertain if he could get a shock by touching the wire. As the youth touched the deadly wires, his feet burst from the terrific current that entered his body and he dropped to the ground, dead. The tower is one of the series of steel structures employed by the Southern Power Company to transmit electrical energy from the Catawba river stations in this county to the mills of the Piedmont section, and the wires carry 80,000 volts.

**Eight Drunks for First Day in Camden.**

Camden, Aug. 30.—Today being circus day and first whole day dispensary was opened there were eight arrests for drunkenness up to 6 o'clock. There was only one arrest for drunkenness during the dry spell.

**MANUFACTURE OF COTTON SEED.**

Interesting Process in Obtaining Oil From Seed.

Although the manufacture of products from cotton is now one of the South's biggest industries, very few people, even those who deal with the staple itself, have any idea of the method used in treating the seed for the extraction of the valuable by-products. The work done in the mills is of especial interest in South Carolina, which contains a number of plants, several of them being recently chartered by the secretary of state. In Columbia, Charleston and several other towns of the State the cotton seed mills are one of the giant industries in the commercial life of the communities.

In brief the process used in the mills is as follows:

As the seed are received they are placed in a large central room. Here they are put on an endless conveyor which carries them to the linters. The lint that covers the seed after the ginning is removed. There are about 47 pounds of this lint to a ton of good seed. Even this by-product—the linter—is now used for making cotton batting, mattresses, etc.

After the seed pass through the linting machines they are conveyed to the crushers. The kernel of the seed is mechanically taken out and the hulls are carried one way and the meaty little kernel another. The hulls are used as a forage feed for cows and stock.

Following the kernel of the seed, they will be found in a sort of roller mill machine—similar to a wheat flour roller. Then they are put into a steamer and cooked thoroughly. From the cooker they are put a little at a time—into a powerful press. The oil is thus pressed out through a thick cloth made of camel's hair and the hard cake is left.

The oil is put into large tanks and the cakes are ground up into the yellow meal or shipped in cakes for feed.

The refined oils are used for cooking purposes and soaps are made from the dross taken from the refined oil.

That incident over in Spartanburg the other night involving the capture of a policeman in the act of robbing a cash drawer, and the subsequent release of the policeman who was captured, is the sensation of the week in the State, and the circumstances are now receiving more careful and thorough consideration. There is a good deal involved in the matter, and it does not look as if it should be dropped all at once. Of course, there is nothing unusual in the robbing of cash drawers. There is nothing unusual in the possession by thieves of false keys to stores; there is nothing absolutely new in the foisting of such a theft as this on a policeman, there is certainly nothing new in the action of the mayor of the city and the man who was the loser by the theft in allowing this man to escape. On the contrary, this last feat of the affair has grown too common, and as we see it, it is the ugliest thing connected with the whole business. Just what might have been the motives of Mayor Floyd and Mr. Dupre in allowing Mulligan to go his way without arrest, we do not know; but we feel sure that their motives cannot be defended from any standpoint that is consistent with their respective duties as an officer or a citizen. This theft, if theft it was, was not a crime alone against Mr. Dupre. It was a crime against the people of Spartanburg and the State of South Carolina, and it looks to us that when this man was allowed to go free, there was another offense against the people of Spartanburg and the State of South Carolina. Something has been said about the unfortunate family of the policeman; but we are unable to see the application. It is a common thing for offenders against the laws to have families; but surely we are not to assume that they are to go unpunished on that account. For any humiliation that the family may have suffered this offender alone is responsible, and the fact that he has been allowed to escape, does not relieve that humiliation to the slightest extent. As we see it, the mayor of the city had no right whatever to let this man go free. On the contrary, in doing so he violated his plain duty and his oath of office. The whole incident points very clearly to the conclusion that if we are to have safety for life and property in this country, we must enforce the laws, and if we do not look more carefully after the manner in which those who are vested with authority discharge their respective duties, our laws are in danger of becoming null and void. When that time comes thieves will not have to wait until night to steal from stores. They will do their work open and above board, in broad daylight.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Mrs. Fixem—I don't see what you men find in your club. Mr. Fixem—It's what we don't find.—Ally Slopers.