

CORONATION OF GEORGE AND MARY

Britons Preparing to Witness Gorgeous Ceremony.

LONDON CROWDED TO LIMIT

At Least 100,000 Americans Are in the English Capital to Witness the Coronation—60,000 Soldiers Along Route.

A London dispatch says: The arrival of the king and queen at Buckingham palace really was the beginning of the great series of pageants which is to mark the coronation of George and Mary, which will culminate with the formal crowning at Westminster Abbey Thursday.

The route of the royal progress from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey is literally one mass of stands and scaffolding. In the seven miles to be traversed there are not less than 1,400 stands, with a seating capacity of 750,000.

In addition to the whole London police force, the route will be lined by 60,000 soldiers under the command of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

In the cathedral there will be 6,000 who will actually see the coronation of the king and queen. Of these forty are members of the royal family, 250 foreign rulers and representatives of foreign states, 1,450 peers and peeresses, 670 members of parliament, 300 members of the diplomatic corps.

London is jammed almost to the limit, and thousands are pouring into the city every hour. It is estimated that there are not less than 100,000 Americans here, and this number is likely to be largely increased before the coronation.

"TRUST BUSTING" COSTLY.

\$845,140 is Paid to Special Attorneys in Two Years.

"Trust busting" cost the government \$845,140 in disbursements to special assistants to the attorney general and to district attorneys between March 5, 1909, and May 31, 1911, according to a report which the department of justice has transmitted to Chairman Beall, of the house committee on expenditures in that department.

The largest individual disbursement was to Henry L. Stinson, at present secretary of war, who received \$83,320 for his services in the sugar fraud prosecution. Others who received large special fees were Frank B. Kellogg, \$48,917, in the Union Pacific and Standard Oil cases; J. C. Reynolds, \$35,516, in anti-trust cases especially the tobacco cases; C. A. Severance, Kellogg's partner, \$25,237 in anti-trust cases; Winfred T. Denison, \$25,025, in the sugar fraud cases; D. B. Townsend, \$24,918.32, in the land fraud cases.

SHE WORE HAREM SKIRT.

Lover Objected and Deliberately Killed His Fiancee.

A lover's objection to his sweetheart wearing a harem skirt was responsible for the death of Miss Vasilli Monrol, a beautiful and wealthy girl in Bucharest. Her fiance, M. Ignal Yovanescu, had often expressed strong views on eccentric fashions and was particularly bitter in denouncing harem skirts.

Without saying a word, Yovanescu took out a revolver and fired at his sweetheart, killing her at once by a shot in the head. When arrested, he stated that he did not regret his act and wished to be sentenced to death as quickly as possible. "I could never marry a woman who deliberately opposes my will," he said, "and life with out her would have been quite impossible."

PATERSON NAMED.

Griffin Man for Prison Board.

Judge Thomas E. Patterson, of Griffin, Ga., will succeed General Clement A. Evans as a member of the Georgia prison commission when the latter resigns and takes the position of adjutant general.

This is not political rumor, but the fact straight from the office of Governor-elect Hoke Smith, who announced it Monday morning and requested that it be published, to cause a stop to rumor and speculation as to who the appointee would be.

Vegetable Fancy Work.

Little Mrs. Bride had almost everything to learn about housekeeping, but she was so enthusiastic in her interest that every one was glad to help her.

"I have some particularly fine asparagus," the marketman told her one day, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Bride looked at it with unaffected amazement. "Does it grow like that?" she asked. "I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."

South Carolina's Farm Prosperity



By E. J. WATSON, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of South Carolina

FOR the first time since the civil war the farmer in the south is genuinely in the saddle. He is on the road to prosperity. Throughout the length and breadth of the southland he is on the road to prosperity in the manner illustrated herewith. He is crying for scientific knowledge, and it is being given to him. It is going to be given to him from now on to the fullest measure that he can stand, for intelligence is holding sway. Farming with the brain and farming with the air—I don't mean hot air—has taken the place of arduous labor driven by ignorance.

In the south there is no longer such a thing in the cultivated area as a "soil by toll uncrowned." The hour of the awakening of the indifferent farmer, the nation's greatest asset, has arrived. His ambition has been stirred, and the ambition of the farm housewife has been stirred.

Progress in the watchword in the rural districts of the southland, and no greater aid to progress of this kind could be given than that which is promised by the inauguration of the Southern Farm page of the American Press Association. The need of the

No Higher Mark. The fact that a little state like South Carolina can jump from the rank of twenty-first in production among the states of the Union in one year's time to the rank of thirteen and be one of only three southern states standing in the list between one and thirteen and those other two southern states having an area of 205,936 and 65,255 square miles, respectively, against her 39,989 square miles, shows that effective work has been done somewhere, and yet the real agricultural development of the matchless resources of this state has just begun.

It is a particularly striking fact that the middle western states, which have heretofore been the leading agricultural states in the Union, show marked decreases in volume of production during the past year, while every southern state except Kentucky and Louisiana shows marked increase. Illinois shows a decrease of 15.9 per cent, Ohio 8 per cent, Indiana 10.6 per cent, Kansas 17.2 per cent, Nebraska 12.7 per cent, bringing that state down from ninth in rank to twelfth; Michigan 2.9 per cent, Wisconsin 9.8 per cent, South Dakota 15.2 per cent, North Dakota 8.4 per cent, and so on.

South Atlantic States. It is worthy of consideration, too, to note that the south Atlantic states show an increase of 17.1 per cent, the north Atlantic states an increase of 17.8 per cent and the south central states an increase of 4.2 per cent, while the north central states east of the Mississippi show a de-



"ON THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA VIA THE BERKSHIRE AND VETCH ROUTE.

hour is to carry exact and truthful information of real practical value to the individual farmer who has no other means of obtaining it.

Here in South Carolina we have been the pioneers in this marked advance which has characterized the last three or four years in the south, and movements inaugurated in this state upon practical lines have spread to our sister states, and we have helped the work of spreading them along. The full fruition of the hard, earnest work of the past five years is now being enjoyed, and yet the work is hardly in full swing. This little state holds all world's records for corn growing on one acre and some other agricultural records besides, and in the past year she has broken all records for percentage of increase in gross value of agricultural products, not alone among the southern states, but all of the agricultural states of the Union for results accomplished in the period of a single year. It may be stimulative to all to repeat in this first issue of the Farm page the statement which I recently gave the daily press analyzing the federal figures for 1910:

Today we received complete official figures at this department for all of the states in the Union. The Washington dispatch did not reveal all of the glory and preponderance that the Palmetto State has won in national competition. Already this little triangular wedge of 39,989 square miles on the Atlantic coast has taken second place in textile manufacturing in the nation, and now, always a leader, she forges ahead in a more important and fundamental branch of industry and takes the lead of all the states in the Union with the exception of Wyoming and Nevada, which respectively rank forty-third and forty-fourth in volume of production and are new states in agriculture and therefore are not worthy of consideration in the percentage of increase in agricultural production between 1909 and 1910. She further takes rank of second among all the older producing states in the Union in the percentage of increase in agricultural products in the decade between 1900 and 1910. She still further in volume of production outranks every southern state except Texas and Georgia, and in value per square mile of territory she outranks both of these states, her value being \$1,135 against \$259 for Texas and \$1,373 for Georgia. Among all of the ranking states of the Union South Carolina's value per acre is next only to Illinois, with \$5,122 and Indiana with \$4,738. The little Palmetto State easily outranks Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania and all the other large producing states in this regard. None of the other southern states except Georgia come up with the \$2,000 mark, and the value in one at least is as low as \$27.

Marked Increase.

Looking at the matter in cold blooded dollars and cents, South Carolina's increase of 24.1 per cent in value of farm products in the past year represents in round numbers \$1,000,000. Georgia's total increase, notwithstanding her almost double territory, was \$81,012,500 for the year going back a decade. South Carolina's increase in value of agricultural products of 23 per cent means in cold cash an increase over 1900, when the value was \$21,244,000, of \$50,000,000. It should be borne in mind, too, that up to about 1900 no real material advance had been made during the decade, and, as indicated by the figures for the year just closed, the real advance has been made in the past few years. It should be borne in mind, too, that this great increase of \$1,000,000 in one year has not been due to the high price of cotton, for in 1909 the average price per pound paid for cotton in South Carolina was 14.4, while in 1910 it was 14.8 cents.

Program of Progress. This marvelous progress in agriculture in our state has been brought about by the vigorous prosecution of an intelligent program of progress, in which all agencies making for the restoration of the foundation industry have worked incessantly and in a spirit of fullest co-operation, harmony and unity of purpose for the common end. When I refer to agencies I mean such agencies as the state's agricultural colleges, the United States farm demonstration work, the state experiment station, the representatives of various bureaus of the department of agriculture in Washington, particularly the bureau of plant industry, the State Farmers' union, the Rural School Improvement association, the rural school work and, first and foremost perhaps, both the daily and weekly papers of the state. Incident to the systematic and continuous work of these agencies has been the tremendous influence of our state in the introduction of the Williamson corn method and such accomplishments with corn records as those of Mr. Tindal and of Jerry Moore. The state's present agricultural progress has done its best to convert these agencies into one smooth working machine and to keep the interest of the people aroused, ever pointing them to the gateway to get there. That all of this combination of working agencies, never stopping to waste time in bickering and petty jealousies, has brought results measuring in the millions of dollars is best evidenced by the fact that the real progress did not begin further back than five or six years ago and that when it was undertaken but few of the agencies mentioned had raised their banners in the cause. Today throughout the length and breadth of the state a degree of interest in agricultural development is aroused that bodes for far greater development on agricultural lines in South Carolina during the current year than we have ever known before and promises to have a marked influence upon life development throughout the south Atlantic states.

Oddities of Color Blindness.

Color blindness, or the inability to distinguish certain colors, is by no means rare. Incomplete color blindness is when a person cannot distinguish one of the fundamental colors, red, green or violet. If a person is told to select colors resembling violet, he will select green or gray, with possibly some blues and violets of the brightest shades. Violet blindness is rare. To a red blind person the American flag appears to have green and white stripes, while the white stars appear on a violet field. To a green blind person the stripes have the proper colors, but the field for the stars is red violet. To a violet blind person the stripes are normal, but the stars appear to be set in a dark brownish gray field. To a person who is totally color blind the blue of the flag appears a light yellowish brown, while the red stripes seem to be a darker brown.

Sees.

The working bee lives six months, the drone four months and the female bee four years.

THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD PROJECT

Lakes-To-The-Gulf Line Is Proposed TO CONTROL GULF TRAFFIC

New York Central Lines Have Entered Into a Traffic Arrangement With the Louisville and Nashville Railway System.

The New York Central lines have entered into a traffic agreement with the Louisville and Nashville railroad which practically gives the former a lakes-to-the-gulf line, according to an article in the Inter-Ocean, says a Chicago dispatch. The article says:

With the announcement made last night by officials of the Chicago, Indiana and Southern railroad that on July 18, that road would run its first train from Chicago into Evansville, Ind., the first step of what may prove to be a great railroad war was taken. With the bringing to a successful consummation the plans of the former owner and builder of the road, John B. Walsh, the Chicago banker now in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., the hands of two of the great railroad powers, the Vanderbilts and the Harriman interests, were shown already engaged in a struggle to get control of the gulf traffic which will result from the opening of the Panama canal.

For, with the opening of the old Walsh railroad to the Ohio river by the Vanderbilt interests which control it through their New York Central lines, a traffic agreement has been entered into with the Louisville and Nashville railroad which practically gives the New York Central line a Chicago-to-the-gulf line and which brings the first actual competition the Harriman Great Lakes-to-the-Gulf line, the Illinois Central, has ever experienced.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB.

The Victim Was Accused of Attempt to Kill Two White Men.

William Bradford, a negro, accused of an attempt to kill J. F. and J. A. May, farmers, was hanged by a mob near the town of Chunky, Miss., according to advices which reached Meridian.

Bradford was en route to jail, in the custody of several officers, when the lynching party, composed of about fifty men, made its appearance and, after overpowering the guard, put the negro to death.

FAVOR DIRECT ELECTIONS.

Borah Resolution Passes Senate by Vote of 64 to 24.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch says: By a vote of 64 to 24, the senate passed the Borah resolution proposing a change in the Federal constitution so as to provide for a direct election of United States senators. All the Southern Democrats, with the exception of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, voted against the adoption of the Bristow amendment, which is almost identical with the Sutherland amendment introduced last year, and which proposed to lodge in congress the power to control the time, places and manner of electing senators.

The Bristow amendment was finally adopted, however. Following a deadlock, when the vote stood 44 and 44, Vice-President Sherman cast his vote for the amendment.

Sensors Bacon and Terrell, of Georgia, voted against the original resolution and later voted against it when the Bristow amendment had been tacked onto it. Eight of the 24 negative votes were cast by Democrats and the balance by Republicans.

The resolution will have to go back to the house for concurrence in the senate amendment, and must then be ratified by three-fourths of the states before it becomes effective as a part of the constitution.

VOTE ON RECIPROCITY.

Penrose Predicts That Bill Will Be Passed Without Further Change.

A Washington dispatch says: Chairman Penrose, of the senate finance committee, in conference with President Taft, Tuesday confirmed the report that 60 senators are expected to vote for Canadian reciprocity and predicted that within two weeks a date for a vote would be agreed upon. He declared the bill would be passed without amendment.

"The probabilities are that the wool bill will reach the senate in a few days," said Senator Penrose, "and the finance committee will be called together for the purpose of considering the wool bill and free list bill. The tariff board has been hard at work investigating the wool schedule and will be ready to report next December, so it is not reasonable to expect that the Republican majority in the senate will take up the wool bill until the report is received."

"The free list bill opens up a wide range of tariff discussion and the finance committee is in receipt of numerous requests from all over the country, asking for hearings. As no hearings on the bill were given by the house committee, it is only reasonable that opportunity should be permitted by the senate."

The Healthful Uphill Walk.

The best way to get oxygen into the blood is to walk a mile uphill two or three times a day, keeping the mouth closed and expanding the nostrils. This beats all other methods. During such a walk every drop of blood in the body will make the circuit of the lungs and stream, red and pure, back to its appointed work of cleansing and repairing worn-out tissues.

Shark Liver Oil.

The oil obtained from the liver of the shark is said to be one of the finest of animal oils.

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