

LET TERRITORIES IN AND DO IT NOW

The Arizona Congressman
Pleads For Admission

THE RECALL SNAG AGAIN

Representative Cameron in Speech in the House Yesterday Referred to the Warning He Had Given His People Concerning the Grafting of the Recall of Judges in the Constitution—Advocated the Submission of Subject to People of the Territory, as to Whether It Be Retained.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 20.—"I am here today begging Republicans and Democrats alike to let Arizona into the Union, and to do it now," said Delegate Ralph Cameron, of Arizona, in today's debate in the House on the Statehood resolution.

Mr. Cameron said he had warned the people of Arizona against the incorporation in their constitution of features that would meet the disapproval of the President such as the recall of judges. He recommended the plan proposed by the Republican members of the Committee on Territories which provides for the immediate approval of New Mexico's constitution and the submission to the people of Arizona of the question of striking out the recall feature.

Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, Republican who took a similar position, today, gave new impetus to the Clark presidential boom. Mr. Olmsted referred to a newspaper report that three-fourths of the Democratic members of the House favored Gov. Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency.

"I do not agree with that," said Mr. Olmsted. "I believe that four-fifths of you on that side favor the nomination of the Speaker of this House, Champ Clark. But I believe that if we are to have a Democratic President next time, which God forbid, four-fifths of the members on this side of the House would rather see Champ Clark occupy that high position."

KNOCK DOWN BY GOLD-HEAD CANE

Two Senators In Mississippi
Engage In Street Attercation
With Above Result

(By the Associated Press.)

Yazoo City, Miss., May 20.—In an altercation on the street here today, State Senator Theodore Bilbo, candidate for lieutenant governor and the central figure in the alleged bribery scandal of the senatorial caucus in connection with the election of a United States senator from Mississippi, was knocked down with a gold headed cane in the hands of State Senator W. D. Gibbs. Senator Bilbo was stunned by the blow and lay on the street for several moments.

Zest to Gossip in Royal Circles.

London, May 20.—The attention which Emperor William, during his visit to London, paid to the Prince of Wales and the official announcement that the Prince will visit Potsdam during the present summer, has given zest to the gossip regarding the possibility of a marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria Louise, the only daughter of the German Emperor.

The Princess, confiding to an intimate friend, is quoted as saying: "I don't want to be a Bavarian, a Wuerttemburger or a Viennese. I want to be English."

Navy's Crew Redeems Itself.

Annapolis, Md., May 20.—The navy's varsity crew redeemed its defeat at the hands of Columbia last Saturday by winning from Syracuse by four boat lengths in a two-mile race on the Severn this afternoon. The winning time was 11:02—twenty-five seconds faster than the Columbia race, though conditions today were somewhat more favorable. Syracuse finished the distance in 11:18.

President D. Y. Cooper Talks on Cotton

(Continued from Page One.)

come. We must so fortify our position as to be able to prove to our customers that it will be to their advantage to trade with us, and, to that end, only trained agents should be sent to solicit and establish this business, which should be built upon such confidence that it cannot be weakened or overthrown by the strongest competition.

Our Federal and State agricultural departments have been very active and successful in securing all data and information possible relative to the number of acres planted, the growth in the fields, and harvesting the crop. These reports are looked forward to with great interest by the producers, manufacturers and cotton handlers of the world. The information is gathered by trained, disinterested and intelligent people, who are familiar with the growth and habits of the cotton plant. The departments have been at considerable expense, both in time and money, investigating conditions and everything pertaining to cotton and its culture. The departments of the various States have been no less energetic. These investigations are encouraging growers to improve their methods in cultivation, which will be reflected in increased yields and better crops. These reports, taken in connection with those made by individuals and firms, when aggregated, usually give a fairly accurate estimate of the crop grown. The cotton crop is of such immense value, of so much importance, and so far-reaching in its beneficent influences, not only to American commerce but to the commerce of the world, that these reports and estimates, upon which so much depends, should be made as carefully and accurately as possible. The government, with its active agents and corps of experienced specialists, has spared no pains nor expense to meet requirements in this respect. Their reports have reached that stage in the confidence of the commercial and manufacturing world that they are no longer classed as doubtful. The various countries of the world are being visited and investigated by government experts to find markets for our finished products. Consular reports are valuable in directing the trade where to expect best results and most satisfactory business. The American manufacturer has been at ease, and contented with the domestic trade, and has done little to encourage a foreign demand for his product. This trade, until 1908, yielded reasonable profits, with comparatively easy competition, cheaper cost of production, and less expensive methods of merchandising. Now that the supply exceeds the demand, it behooves the manufacturer to look in other directions for new fields and methods for the distribution of his goods. We are impatiently knocking at the doors of the foreign merchants, seeking trade that is of slow growth, the essential features being friendship, absolute confidence, and longer credits than the American manufacturer is accustomed to give. In fact, the American manufacturer is averse to giving long credit, slow to change his mode of business, or construction of his goods, to meet the requirements of the foreign merchants. The Bureau of Manufacturing and Agriculture are making strenuous efforts and spending large sums to secure as much of the foreign business for the textile manufacturer as possible. Are we giving them our enthusiastic support? We appreciate also the aid of the Pan-American Union, in their endeavor to secure a liberal share of the South American trade. These combined efforts will benefit the American manufacturer in proportion to the amount of goods marketed abroad, eliminating much of the competition on our home markets. Larger and better markets for the products of the American agriculturists and manufacturers are to be desired, encouraged, and must be secured.

The textile and commercial press have repeatedly warned the cotton manufacturers of the enormous increase of new spindles and the consequent evils of over-production. From time to time, they have covered comparatively the whole field of cotton milling activities, collating and distributing a mass of valuable information. There have been more articles of real merit, bearing on this subject, written during the year than ever before. The information gleaned from their columns has been invaluable to both grower and manufacturer. The market journals have given daily full reports of conditions and prices of goods in domestic and foreign markets. The manufacturer of today, by reading the textile and commercial journals, can keep in close touch with the rapid changes and methods that are going on in this vast business. It is with pleasure that we express to them our appreciation for their kindly interest.

All branches of business in this country are more or less interested in this important staple crop, its manufacture, distribution and handling. The prosperity of many financial institutions is based largely upon the successful growth and marketing of the cotton crop and its finished products. Foreign exchange and trade balances are largely predicated upon the amount of foreign sales.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of American cotton for the past four years has averaged 11,650,037 bales. The largest amount consumed in any one year of this period was from August 31, 1908, to August 31, 1909, when consumption reached 12,098,280 bales. The smallest amount for any year of this period was the year ending August 31, 1910, when only 11,145,178 bales were actually consumed. This, however, does not take into account the total amount of American cotton which was taken directly from the markets by spinners, also 20,000 bales of India cotton alone, imported. The increased production of American cotton has not kept pace with the increase of the world's cotton spindles. In 1907 the total estimated number of cotton spindles in the world were 114,096,168. At the close of August, 1910, they had increased to an estimated total of 133,384,794, or an increase of 17 per cent in three years. Notwithstanding this enormous increase of the world's spindles, during the same period, there was a reduction of over two and one-half millions of bales of American cotton produced, for three years, 1907-08-09, as compared with the production of similar periods of 1904-05-06. Yet there was an estimated increase of seven millions of acres in the years 1907-08-09 greater than 1904-05-06. In other words, while the number of spindles and acreage increased enormously, the production of American cotton declined. Climatic conditions enter largely in to the yield of the cotton fields. The expansion of the cotton mill industry in the South has been phenomenal within the last twenty-five years. It is not unreasonable to expect that, with increased facilities and more perfect organization, a very much larger expansion will be made within the next twenty-five years, not only in the Southern States, but in the world.

It is estimated that if all the spindles in the South today were operated full time, with cotton at present values, they would produce more than three hundred and fifty to four hundred millions of dollars worth of goods per annum. The commission cost of selling these goods and the burden of these expenses, when aggregated, is something enormous, as compared with the usual risk and services rendered. There seems no escape from this expense, so long as the present methods of distribution continue. The larger corporations, or those who are in position to maintain their selling agencies, find sale for their goods at much less cost than the unorganized and smaller mills. Groups of mills are merging, relieving themselves of expensive management and commissions. A selling agency, owned and operated by a number of mills jointly, would likely accomplish equally as good results. The evil of consigning and receiving advances on products is almost ruinous in its effects, and should receive careful consideration. Goods that reach the market through this channel usually go into storage as "stock goods," and are a menace to values. These goods cannot yield a commission until they are sold. They are often pressed for sale, without regard to market conditions. The buyers know of their existence, and frequently magnify the quantity held for the purpose of forcing a decline, and thereby establishing the market price on all similar goods. A change or modification of these methods is imperative.

The Panama Canal will likely be completed and opened within the next four years. It behooves the American agriculturists and manufacturers to place themselves in position to take advantage of the boundless opportunities that will then be offered to them. Additional transportation lines will doubtless be inaugurated, bringing closer to our doors the great and increasing markets of the Pacific coast, the west coast of Central America, and the Far East. These markets are constantly increasing in importance and magnitude, and will make most desirable and valuable customers. The completion of the canal means immense opportunities for development of the Southern States, and of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the whole country.

The past few years there has been continuous discussion and some unfortunate friction between the cotton growers, manufacturers and representatives of the exchanges relative to the methods of the cotton exchanges, and more or less bitterness has been injected at times. It would be to their mutual interest if the exchanges themselves could revise without further delay their laws and methods, so as to encourage the co-operation of the manufacturers and producers. I am pleased to think that these discussions will result in a mutual understanding, which will be alike harmonious and beneficial to all concerned. With this end in view, and that we may have a clearer insight into the methods of the exchanges, we have invited a prominent representative of the New York Cotton Exchange to address this convention, his subject, "The New York Cotton Ex-

change." I am sure this address will be instructive, entertaining and of value.

I congratulate the association upon the splendid progress that has been made during the year along educational lines and welfare work among the mills represented in this association. Many satisfactory and salutary labor laws have been enacted and modified in various States, being alike fair to owners and operatives. The health and morals of the operatives have been of special consideration. Schools and churches have been established. Sanitary conditions of mills and tenement homes have been improved and made more comfortable and attractive, hence it is the exception where we do not find the most kindly and friendly feelings existing between the employer and employes, the one striving to aid, encourage and benefit the other. As evidence of this kindly relation, during the long "rest cure" and depression in the cotton mill business, every effort has been made to provide for the comfort and welfare of employes and their families, and this in many instances at heavy loss and expense to the companies. These efforts have been appreciated. Our employes needed aid and the companies supplied them. True, the agitator at times has been around during the meetings of various State Legislatures, but they have been conspicuous by their absence when help is needed or charity is to be dispensed.

The formation of this association is but a verification of the maxim that "In unity there is strength." By meeting together and discussing the various matters that are so vital to our textile manufacturers' interest, we get the benefit of the best thought and experience. The successful continuance of this association is worthy of our best consideration and sincere efforts. Every member should give it his enthusiastic support, to make its activities more progressive and valuable, not only to manufacturers of cotton but alike to the producers, dealers and consumers; the farmer being especially interested, as he occupies the dual position of producer and consumer. He must get fair and remunerative prices for his raw product in order to become a better, more constant and reliable consumer.

In retiring from office as your president, I wish to express my grateful thanks for the great honor you did me, and for the uniform courtesy that I have received from all members. It has been a pleasure to serve you. While we have made progress, I regret it has not been greater. Our board of governors by their valuable assistance and kindly co-operation have added much to the usefulness of his association. I express my personal gratitude to our secretary, who has given so much of his valuable time, and to whose untiring efforts and energy along intelligent and progressive lines this association is largely indebted for its high standard of usefulness. You have been exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure and retain the services of such an efficient, able and skilful officer. His compensation should be in keeping with his valuable services.

In conclusion, permit me to wish for my successor and every member of this association the most abundant success, not only in furtherance of the objects of this association, but in their individual lives and business.

COL. R. M. STALEY FALLS DEAD

Sudden Call For Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate
At Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C., May 20.—Col. R. M. Staley, of Wilkesboro, sergeant-at-arms in the State Senate at Raleigh, fell dead in Independence Square at 10 o'clock.

Col. Staley was a man of some means, retired from business and made trips from time to time visiting the furniture business in which he



held interests in his native town. He was about seventy years of age, a prominent Mason and well known over the State. The body was prepared for burial and the remains will be taken back to Wilkesboro Monday.