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## Sugar Grinding During the Month of August.

### Trip Over Mountains and Through Rivers to See the Coffee Plantations.

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 14, 1900.—We found Arecibo a bright little seaport city with a good stretch of bottom lands planted to sugar cane between the city limits and the hills. A river of considerable magnitude, called the Rio Grande, empties into the sea at this point. Almost immediately upon our arrival we presented our letters of introduction, one of which was to David Wilson, vice British consul and a resident of Arecibo for forty years. In the afternoon, upon invitation, we visited several sugar plantations with Mr. Wilson and his accomplished wife. One sugar factory, known as Los Canos, was still grinding cane, though the yield in sugar had fallen to 6 or 7 per cent. Mr. Wilson remarked that cane-grinding ought to be discontinued by the last of May, as the sugar content decreased when the rains began. He thought it scarcely paid to manufacture cane when the per cent of sugar obtained was so small. It was done, however, to accommodate the farmer, who wished to continue planting. The unripe tops only are used for this purpose.

From Arecibo I concluded to go into the mountains and visit the coffee district of Utuado.

Many thought it would be impossible to take a carriage over the rocky mountain road, at all times bad, but rendered dangerous by the floods of the tornado which had swept the island. We, however, found a liveryman who would undertake it, and arranged to start at 5:30 the following morning, so as to avoid the heat of the day. It was fully an hour later when we left the little city and took our route along the valley of the Rio Grande. For four miles it was a delightful ride. Then our road pointed across a bridgeless river, fully 300 feet wide, with a swift current and the bottom paved with boulders. Our little ponies courageously plunged into the stream, but as soon as the water reached their sides they halted, and no amount of lashing would make them move except by uneven jumps in opposite directions. Five, ten minutes passed and it began to feel uncomfortable. We were fifty feet from the shore, the rapid current of the river just touching the bottom of the carriage. We could neither back nor proceed. Fortunately, at this point two "gibaros" (countrymen) came along. For a few centavos they plunged in, each lifting upon a hind wheel, the driver plying the lash, all shouting, the driver and our interpreter in Spanish, I in English. Presto! The horses pulled together, we moved and reached the opposite shore. We then learned that there were five similar crossings to be made within two miles. My interpreter and I crossed the remaining fords on horseback and the ponies had less difficulty in hauling the lighter load. We climbed the mountain side for a thousand feet or more up an almost impassable road, the surface of which was only rock-faced steeps, boulders and gullies alternately or in partnership. At last we descended rapidly into the valley, entered the city of Utuado and drew rein at the Grand Central Hotel.

At the head of a rickety flight of stairs we entered the usual main Spanish sitting-room, in this case devoted to a bill-

... August,  
... on receipt of \$1.  
... bottle is two months' treat-  
ment, and will cure any case above men-  
tioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufac-  
turer, P. O. Box 620, St. Louis, Mo. Send  
for testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

#### Read This.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 16, 1890.

Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir: During the past year we have sold over twenty-four dozen "Hall's Great Discovery" for kidney and bladder troubles, and during that time have received no complaint. Yours respectfully,  
G. VAN ANTWERP & SON.  
mh5 '00—D&Wly

a party of coffee planters for an hour's conversation. All arrangements were made for an early start; the driver agreed to be at the door promptly at 5 o'clock in the morning; the landlord was notified to have our eggs, bread and coffee ready on time (they have excellent bread and superb coffee at all hotels); we were up at 4 o'clock, but at 5 no coffee, no coach; at 6 we stepped into the carriage and were off for a glorious morning ride over the mountains and along the valleys. We made good time, and drew rein at the Italian hotel, Arecibo, at 10 o'clock, in time to shift our mud-stained clothing and go to the home of the vice British consul for breakfast.

The following morning we took private conveyance for Aquadilla, forty-two miles west of Arecibo. The vice British consul accompanied us most of that distance and pointed out and explained many interesting things. The day was cool and most agreeably comfortable. The scenery along the sea coast road is alternately picturesque, beautiful and grand. Now we bisected a vega covered with luxuriant sugar cane. Soon we were traversing miles of undulating highlands divided into small farms and cultivated in crops suited to the tropics. The rich, dark grain fields set in gramma grass, malojillo and guinea, with the thousands of fat cattle feeding upon them, interested me most. The guinea grass has been cut once this season and now stands six feet high. The natives are cutting some for the noon meal of the horses and work oxen. The butts of two bundles, each about a foot in diameter, are carried upon the head of a coolie; he bends, or the tops will trail upon the ground. The cattle and work oxen receive no grain, the ponies rarely. Soon we ascended a spur of the mountain projecting into the sea, drove along its summit, round a sharp curve in the road, and the ocean was at our feet upon the right 200 feet below. In front across a narrow valley was a similar mountain spur. To our left the valley, gorgeous with tropical products, extended in broken lines till it blended with the distant mountain. Further along we were suddenly startled by the crack of the driver's whip and the ponies were lashed into a run—a sure sign that we were approaching a village, for the laziest driver must enter a town with a grand dash. Soon we stopped at a low building, alighted, entered a broad hall paved with brick. "Can we have breakfast?" "Yes, the senors can have breakfast. It is now ready," and the Porto Rican landlady hustled about to make us comfortable. At the table we are served to soup, fish, beefsteak, rice, bread and coffee, all excellent. At the close of the meal our polite hostess carries a wash bowl around—the same we washed our hands in before breakfast—with fresh water and a towel on her shoulder. We dip our fingers in the presented finger-bowl as if in a jeweled Sevres, wipe them on the shoulder napkin, and presto! the meal is done. We name the little village of Quebradillas, the village of the shoulder napkin. The afternoon drive was a repetition of the morning. At 4 o'clock we entered the city of Aquadilla on the western coast of the island. The people claim that Columbus landed here. To believe it takes away half my confidence in his good judgment.

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# BOLL WEEVIL NOT SO BAD AS PANIC

DR. KNAPP WILL HELP COTTON  
FARMERS REGAIN CONFIDENCE

WILL REMAIN SOUTH TILL MAY 1

Veteran Agricultural Expert Has a  
Word of Good Advice for Lake  
Charles and the Parish.

"I am in the south to help the farmers fight not only the boll weevil, but their own feeling of apathy and discouragement," said Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the department of agriculture this afternoon. "We expect to give the farmer improved seed, renewed confidence in himself and the best advice we can offer. There is no reason for the cotton farmer getting so completely discouraged as some of them appear to be."

Dr. Knapp arrived last night from Washington and is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mayo whence he will take flight for Houston very shortly. The doctor seems to be in unusually good health and is as optimistic and energetic as ever. Part of the afternoon he spent in consultation with J. A. Evans, in charge of the field work in Louisiana and Texas, mapping out a spring campaign.

"The cotton farmers of Louisiana had a discouraging year," continued Dr. Knapp, "but it was no more discouraging than other years when the boll weevil was unheard of. The boll weevil does his share of the damage, but it is unfair to saddle on him the financial stringency, the disinclination of the banks to lend money and the vagaries of the weather. I have a list of 500 farmers in Louisiana who worked under our directions last year and made excellent crops, better than the average, and they are scattered over the state. In Texas, where the boll weevil is an old story, the farmers are making as much cotton as they ever did."

"The boll weevil will be a blessing in disguise," continued Dr. Knapp earnestly, "if it teaches the farmers to diversify; to live at home, and get away from the credit system. We will be in the field until May 1, and we hope to see the situation in Louisiana and surrounding states materially improved."

Dr. Knapp was much interested in the proposed rice experiment station, though of course he can play no favorites as to location. "If the government officers make good with it, if they show it to be of material benefit to the rice industry, they can get all the money they want from congress. This is a good agricultural country," said Dr. Knapp emphatically, "the soil is all right and with proper drainage the land around Lake Charles can be made a garden spot. We have existed in past years in this community only by the destruction of our resources. What we must do is to build up our resources,



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# FARMERS' CONGRESS MEET

Opening Session Held in the Parlors of the Driskill Hotel Yesterday Morning.

## GOV. LANHAM MAKES INTERESTING ADDRESS

President Connell Replied and Made a Speech Full of Interest to the Delegates---Cordial Invitation is Issued to the Public to Attend.

The State Farmers' congress is in session in Austin, and it is the desire of the institute that every one who can be present should do so. A cordial invitation is extended to every citizen of Austin, as well as every member of the congress in the state, to attend the meeting and manifest their approval of the worthy movement.

The opening session was held in the parlors of the Driskill hotel, and at 2 o'clock p. m. the institute repaired to the hall of representatives, where the afternoon and night sessions were held. Prominent speakers on agriculture and horticulture spoke at both sessions, and the interest manifested in the movement was highly demonstrated. Governor Lanham delivered the opening address, and President Connell of the congress responded. His address was on the value and work of the Farmers' institute. At this morning's session President Prather of the University will deliver an address on the educational needs of Texas.

The opening session of the State Farmers' Institute, to continue here for two days, was held in a parlor of the Driskill hotel, beginning at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The meeting was called to order by Professor J. H. Connell, president of the Farmers' Institutes of Texas. Secretary Oswald Wilson of the executive committee was present.

Following a motion that a permanent organization be formed, the following persons registered as delegates and for membership in the organization to be formed: H. H. Harrington, Brazos county; Matthew Cartwright, Oscar Becker, J. S. Grinnan, T. B. Griffith, Kaufman county; G. H. Collins, J. W. Garnet, Hunt county; Taylor McRoe, Taylor county; J. R. Hargus, S. S. Yakey, E. Fulkberg, J. G. Blaine, J. H. Faubion, J. H. Tom, Williamson county; Royal Mathews, Liberty county; M. A. Brown, Van Zandt county; Dr. H. L. Bonner, J. W. Melton, Smith county; W. H. Cullen, J. H. McDaniels, G. T. Ramsey, C. I. Caldwell, R. M. Castleman, Travis county; J. F. Nash, Anderson county; R. E. Smith, M. S. Kerr, Grayson county; S. R. McKee, Cherokee county; Edward H. Bowie, Galveston county; Sam H. Dixon, Shelby county; L. D. Powell, Caldwell county; E. W. Kirkpatrick, Collin county; W. P. Armstrong, J. A. Jett, Liberty county; J. H. Connell, Dallas county; Oswald Wilson, Harris county.

On motion the list was left open in order that those arriving later might have an opportunity of becoming members.

### Night Session.

The congress was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Connell.

President Connell announced that the congress would resume its session at the Driskill hotel this morning at 9 o'clock.

President Connell presented Dr. S. A. Knapp, president of the National Rice Growers' association, Lake Charles, La. He spoke of the wonderful growth of the industrial development of the state. He said that during the past ten years the rice industry has increased 7000 per cent and also a great increase in other cereals. He said with the present marvelous development of the state at the end of the next thirty years it is reasonable to expect that the population will be about 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 people. He said the state of Texas was destined to become one of the greatest states in the Union. He spoke of the men from the country, the yeomanry of the country, their sturdiness and determination. He declared the country has not as yet devoted enough to the education of the country youths. He asserted that the institutions of learning should be more balanced. The increase in domestic knowledge should be enlarged. Farming should be carried on along scientific lines. The waste of the farm was the misfortune of the farmer. The extension of industrial education is indispensable for economic reasons. Every aid to economic production is a gain to the farmer. Farmers, as a rule, do not understand the value of tillage. The reason for successful agriculture is largely due to inheritance by the average farmer, but they do not know the reason why. The value of high bred seed is not appreciated by the average farmer. He explained the great advantage of the commercial fertilizer. The world's future battles

will be won for industrial supremacy. Labor is the great thing to be considered. He said that thousands of men who live in the cities would enjoy owning a farm, but successful labor can not be had. He has noticed in Texas a large amount of waste on farms. Good roads, he said, was another feature of successful farming. He compared the poor roads of this country with the fine roads of the old country. He said good roads can be built by a determined effort. He would suggest conscripting men, if necessary, to get good roads, and make them work the roads. There is no good reason why the country should be deprived of the modern conveniences, farm telephones, automobiles, etc. The up to date farmer can do ten times as much as his grandfather. He approved of the proposition now pending before the legislature for a department of agriculture. He said it would be of great benefit to the farmer, and enlighten the farmer by successful experiments. He also approved the idea of experimental stations throughout the state.



# THE BOER ENVOYS IN HOUSTON

A Reception Tendered Them at the Houston Club Last Night.

## THE VIEWS OF DR. REITZ ON TEXAS

Is Well Pleased—General Pearson Talks Impression of Visitors Most Favorable. Leave This Morning for Bay City.

The special train, having on board the party of ex-officials of the Boer Republic, who are making a tour of the State, under the chaperonage of Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse of the Sunset-Central lines, arrived in Houston yesterday afternoon from Galveston, where they had spent the day sightseeing. Immediately upon their arrival in the city last night they were taken to the rooms of the Houston club and an informal reception tendered them. There was no speechmaking indulged in, but the members of the party met the members of the committee and every citizen of Houston who was present last night extended a most cordial welcome to each of the Boers, who are making a visit to this State, with the view of finding locations, so that their fellow citizens may find suitable homes, assuring them that their presence in the State is welcome, as will be the location here of such an industrious, hardy set of people as the Boers.

The Houstonians told the visitors of the advantages and possibilities of Texas in general and the coast country in particular, while the visitors recounted stories of the great conflict in the Transvaal. Entertainment was thus afforded both the Boer representatives and the Houstonians.

Later the members of the party were taken to the home of Colonel S. F. B. Morse, and were entertained by him there. A most pleasant evening was spent at the gentleman's residence, and the visitors were delighted with his hospitality.

The party will remain in Houston until this morning, when they will leave for Bay City, and will spend several days in that section of the coast country. The personnel of the party is as follows:

Dr. F. W. Reitz, ex-president of the Orange Free State and secretary of state of the South African Republic, and Mrs. Reitz.

Dr. C. W. Van Der Hoogt, Washington, D. C., representative of the Boer in America during the war.

General Samuel Pearson, quartermaster general of the Boer Republic.

Rev. J. A. Van Blerk of South Africa, who spent fifteen months with the Boer prisoners in Bermuda.

Mr. E. A. Dalm, editor and proprietor of the Holland American, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Colonel S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific, Houston.

Mr. John Davis Newman of New York, general Eastern land and immigration agent of the Southern Pacific company.

Mr. H. L. Brimhall of Saginaw, Mich., a guest of Colonel Morse.

Mr. Anderson Chenault, secretary to Colonel Morse, Houston.

The members of the local committee present at the reception last night were as follows:

H. W. Garrow, Charles Dillingham, J. J. Gannon, T. H. Stone, T. W. Ford, H. C. Mosehart, Jeff N. Miller, W. G. Van Vleck, P. K. Ewing, Hyman Levy, Dr. J. Allen Kyle, D. O. Bryan, Henry Fox, J. F. Meyer, Dr. O. L. Norsworthy, W. B. Chew, Norman G. Kittrell, F. A. Reichardt, A. P. Root, R. M. Johnston, M. E. Foster, Jesse Jones, O. T. Holt, J. M. Rockwell, S. F. Carter, F. N. Gray, L. Hoenthal, George Clark, G. C. Street, T. W. Archer, Robert L. Jones, Major E. W. Cave, Charles H. Markham, M. L. Robbins, Richard Cocke and others.

### DR. REITZ TALKS.

"I want to say frankly," said Dr. Reitz to a Post reporter in speaking of his trip to Texas, "that I am not trying to induce my countrymen in large bodies to leave their own countries, as we of the Boers wish them to work out their destiny there, but there are a number of Boers who, like myself, have some special reason why they will not remain under a British flag. They have become dissatisfied with conditions existing in South Africa, and those of my countrymen who are in Holland, of which there are a great many, are anxious to go to a country where they can spread out, hence, my visit to Texas. I am taking advantage of the opportunity offered me by the Southern Pacific to come here and see for myself what Texas is like, so that when these people make inquiries of me, I may be able to intelligently advise them upon the subject. Then, too, I have eleven sons, for whom I wish to find desirable homes.

points in Louisiana. I like the country and the people, and know full well that it will be suitable for the Boers.

"I would say to my sons and others who may come to me for advice upon the subject, that this part of the country offers more and better opportunities than any other place I have seen.

"I feel quite sure that the Boers would be successful in their efforts to make a living in this country and would prosper here. They have been accustomed to the growing of wheat, tobacco, and the raising of sheep and cattle. These things could be conducted on a successful scale in Texas by my people, and the cultivation of rice would be carried on in a profitable manner. Our people have been accustomed to farming on a large scale, and, as a rule, have been the possessors of farms of great acreages.

### WARMLY RECEIVED.

"Everywhere we have been in Texas we have been received with much friendliness, even enthusiasm, and we feel almost at home here. All along the line of the railroads people came to meet us and extended a most hearty welcome. They showed us their country, and seem to possess a friendly feeling toward us. There seemed to be more than a mere business greeting in their welcome, and there was a heartiness about it which showed that they were sincere. We have been treated most royally by Mr. Morse. He is full of information concerning Texas and the coast country and acts most kindly in his imparting of this knowledge to us as we go along."

### DIPLOMAT'S EXPRESSION.

Dr. C. W. Van Der Hoogt, who was the diplomatic representative of the Boer republic at Washington during the time of the war, was for some years secretary of the State bureau of immigration of the State of Maryland and has located a number of colonies of Hollanders in Maryland and other States. This is his first visit to Texas, and so well pleased is he with the conditions existing in this State that he expressed himself to a Post reporter last night that if, ten years ago, when he first went to Maryland, he had been apprised of the advantages Texas offered for the colonist, he would have placed these colonies in Texas rather than in any other section he knew. "My impression of Texas is certainly a most favorable one," said he. "The policy of the Boer is to stick together and their idea is to have large colonies. I am quite sure that there is room in Texas for all who want to come."

### CAN'T RETURN HOME.

"So far as I am personally concerned," said General Samuel Pearson to a representative of The Post, "I am absolutely ruined beyond comprehension, and am not permitted to return to South Africa. This latter perhaps is not such a great misfortune to me, as I have no desire to live under a British flag. I never did and never intend to. I believe that there are many burghers like myself who will not live under the British government. If these people can get located in this country many of them will come here, contrary to the opinion of other Afrikaners. The Boers are of a progressive type and men who will not accept British rule, and will come to this country, where they will make good citizens. Those who come will be prepared to work, and prepared to fight for the United States, if necessary, for the Boers are a loyal set.

"As a progressive man coming to an entirely progressive country, this State will be nothing new for him. If our people do come to Texas, we will introduce many new products here, such as wachtel bark for tanning purposes, Boer tobacco, which I am sure will hold its own against any tobacco in the world, and arrow root and ostrich farming. Our people like good cattle, horses, Merino sheep and Angora goats, and will engage extensively in this business.

"Texas will suit any who has got any common sense, and no one should have any trouble in making a success. My impression of Texas is a good one. But Texas does not need my opinion. The absolute progress of the country goes without saying, and it is purely a question of getting located in such a section which from a climatic point of view will be most agreeable to our people.

"I do not think that there will be entire peace in South Africa until that country is free, and God only knows when that will be. The people of the United States ought to be able to appreciate the fact that those who were once free and independent can not live under a monarchical form of government."

### AT GALVESTON.

The party of Boer representatives who are making a tour of Louisiana and Texas for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable location for a colony of farmers and cattle raisers, arrived this morning on a special train of four coaches over the Southern Pacific tracks, and stopped at the union station.

The party was met at the union station by a committee composed of Messrs. J. H. Miller, Julius Runge and W. F. Beers.



## MAJOR KNAPP HEARD FROM.

Merrick Miller Had the Best  
of Care and Atten-  
tion.

July 18

### WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

The weather during the week was very favorable to all kinds of growing crops that were clear of weeds and grass. But at its beginning there was a large acreage suffering for cultivation, with the ground just getting dry enough to work, and the frequent showers, which under ordinary circumstances would have been beneficial, interrupted and further delayed the work, so that at the close of the week, with the exception of a few favored localities, only moderate progress has been made cleaning the fields, and the condition of the crops as a whole, and all kinds considered, had not greatly improved.

Sugar cane has made rapid growth during the past week, is mostly laid by, has a fine color and looks unusually promising.

Without exception, weather bureau correspondents in parishes where rice is grown, report favorably concerning that cereal.

Much of the cotton is still in weeds and grass, with the ground too wet to work, and where fields are clean, complaints are general that the plant is growing too fast, running to stalk and taking on but little fruit; boll worms are reported to be doing some damage in DeSoto parish.

In parts of Avoyelles, DeSoto, Claiborne, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry and Tensas parishes good corn crops are reported, but generally the prospects are not good for an average yield.

Continued rains have damaged, and in places drowned out, the pea crop.

The watermelon crop is light and the fruit inferior in quality.

Sweet potatoes are doing well.

Pastures are excellent.

Charbon in Acadia parish and blind

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## MEETING TO DISCUSS FARM DEMONSTRATION

Will Be Held at Board of Trade at 2:30  
O'clock Today—Notably Party in  
City for Meeting.

A meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Board of Trade this afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock, at which the question of farm demonstration work in this state will be discussed. The Department of Agriculture has already established about twenty demonstration farms throughout the state, at which demonstrations in the raising of crops of all kinds are given, and they have proven of almost inestimable value. It is for the purpose of creating interest in the demonstration work among the citizens and farming classes that a series of meetings, of which that in this city this afternoon will be one, have been held, and it is very probable that if sufficient interest is shown the Department of Agriculture will establish several more demonstration farms in Arkansas.

Dr. S. A. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., special agent of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of co-operative farm demonstration work; D. E. King of St. Louis, industrial commissioner of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System; Rock Stoddard, traveling agent of the Industrial Department of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain, and J. A. Evans, chief assistant to Dr. Knapp, arrived in Little Rock last night, and will meet with citizens and farmers at the meeting at the Board of Trade this afternoon. They have held meetings with residents of the communities of El Dorado, Camden, Hope, Nashville, Judsonia, Wynne and Batesville, and will hold the last meeting in this state at Texarkana Saturday.

corn, to say  
seaweed.

## IMPROVING FARM LIFE

In all of the great branches of industry organization has become the keynote of present-day success. The steel manufacturers, the railroad operators, the oil producers—all, in fact, with the exception of the farmer, have come to realize that individual enterprise is but the relic of a past age and is ineffectual when pitted against the business combinations of our strenuous era.

In an interesting address before the Virginia Farmers' Institute at Charlottesville the other day Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, pointed out the great need of concentration of effort and cooperation in the rural districts.

"The initial step in any reform," said Dr. Knapp, "is stopping bad practices. Restore to rural life all that is beautiful and attractive. That is the only hope. Don't defer it by simply teaching the children. Teach the parent also."

There is no doubt that farm life in America has benefited greatly through education during the last ten years, but the essential coordination of interests that would add so much to the moral and financial condition of the agricultural sections is woefully lacking. There are many farmers' associations, it is true, but these, through misdirected efforts, have failed in the attainment of the best results.

That other countries have progressed to a vastly greater degree in this regard is shown by a recent paper by H. Albert Johnson, consul at Liege, Belgium, published in the daily consular and trade reports. According to Mr. Johnson, there existed in Belgium, on December 31, 1907, as many as 1,271 agricultural leagues, farmers' clubs, apian societies, horticultural societies, avicultural associations, and syndicates for the improvement of the bovine species, goats, rabbits, swine, &c. Also, there are associations for the insurance of stock and for protection against losses in crops. There are 523 agricultural credit societies, allied to seven banking organizations. Other societies foster the development of farming by expositions and the maintenance of experimental farms. The leagues and their central committees insure the producer against loss by hail and storm, and, under a mutual benefit plan, assume many other risks. Educational courses are arranged, and a con-



**BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,**  
*Farmers' Cooperative Cotton Demonstration Work,*  
**HOUSTON, TEX.**

**U. S. Department of Agriculture.**

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500 PER CENT BIGGER PROFITS IN FARMING.

(Continued from Page 9.)

outline of a successful plan of influencing Southern farmers by object lessons:

How the Demonstration Work May be Made to Succeed.

(1) The demonstration must be limited at first to two or three standard crops, and must include the principal cash crops, a general food crop and a well-known renovating crop. In the South, cotton, corn, and cowpeas meet these requirements. Any attempt to introduce new crops or to try a great variety is wasted energy. The farmers know cotton, corn, and cowpeas. Now if it can be shown that a change of methods or a change of seed will greatly increase the crop, the first important step has been taken. They are then ready to believe in more; but a failure here is fatal. Even in dealing with these plants the instructions must be simple and appeal to the farmer's judgment. Advice should be given along thoroughly tested lines, inclining always to the safe side.

(2) The demonstration must be simple, and, at first, confined to a small area. Two or three acres will give just as good a test as a larger tract, and as the commencement the farmer is more likely to successfully carry out a demonstration on a few acres than on his entire farm. When he sees the advantage of the better methods he will increase the area as rapidly as possible. Generally the farmer has neither machinery nor teams to inaugurate the plan on a larger scale at first.

(3) The question of successfully interesting the farmers is a personal equation. First, they must have some knowledge of the men who are managing the movement and make out the instructions. Second, the men who act as field agents must be practical farmers; no use in sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if he is pretty well read up on coats. The tailor won't follow. The farmer must be a recognized leader, progressive, influential and able to carry public opinion with him. Public opinion is brought into harmony and made forceful by the support of the press and co-operation of the best farmers and the leading merchants and bankers. Generally a committee is organized of three of the best progressive farmers and three merchants and bankers of standing, who hold monthly meetings at the call of the traveling agent, and greatly assist in carrying out the reforms.

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What South Carolina Cotton Farmers Stand For.

Messrs. Editors: The county presidents of the Southern Cotton Association met in Columbia, August 30th, at the call of President E. D. Smith to recommend to the executive committee the minimum price at which cotton should be sold this fall. The conference, after much discussion, adopted a resolution fixing 13 cents as the minimum to be recommended.

There was a large attendance, about 25 being present from different portions of the State, in addition to the State officers of the Association, President Smith and Secretary Weston, and Treasurer Hyatt, of the general association. The county representatives gave reports of the conditions of the crop in their own sections of the State and there was a lengthy discussion. Mr. Smith, who has just returned from a trip to the Southwest, made an extended report on the condition of the crop in that section, asserting that the crop was backward and poor in Texas and other points. He was inclined to recommend a price higher than 13 cents as the minimum.

The conference also adopted a resolution recommending that the executive committee urge the use of cotton gassing instead of jute and the use of cotton goods wherever possible in handling the cotton crop.

The executive committee meets on the fifth of September in Jackson, Miss., to fix the minimum price for which the members of the Association shall hold their cotton this year. The members from this State are Messrs. W. W. Ray, of Richland County and E. L. Archer, of Spartanburg. Mr. E. D. Smith is a member ex-officio.

It is said that the representatives from Texas at the meeting next week will ask for a minimum of 15 cents, on account of the crop conditions there. It is admitted that the South Carolina crop is perhaps the best in the South.

JAS. A. HOYT.

Columbia, S. C., August 30.

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**THE WATKINS HAY PRESS**



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**\$130** Packs A Standard Bale full size and weight absolutely as satisfactory as any machine costing twice the price, has been on the market nearly ten years; over 400 sold in three months; thousands in use on some of the largest plantations, every one giving cordent satisfaction. Weighs 450 lbs. Two hands can press 100 to 125 bales per day. Shipped on approval. Write today for free booklet, etc. The Watkins Hay Press Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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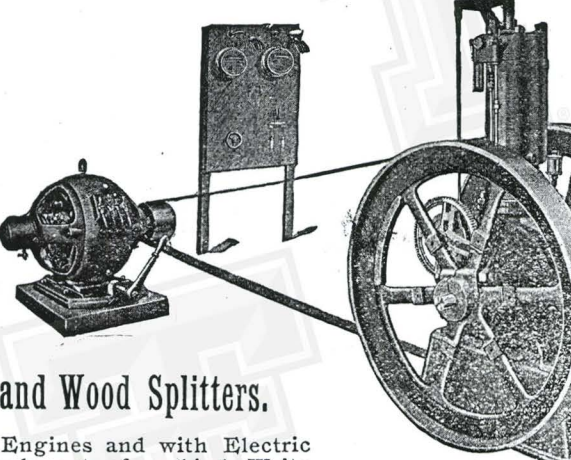
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**ANALYSIS :**

Phosphate Acid.....	20.0
Ammonia.....	4.0
Potash.....	2.7

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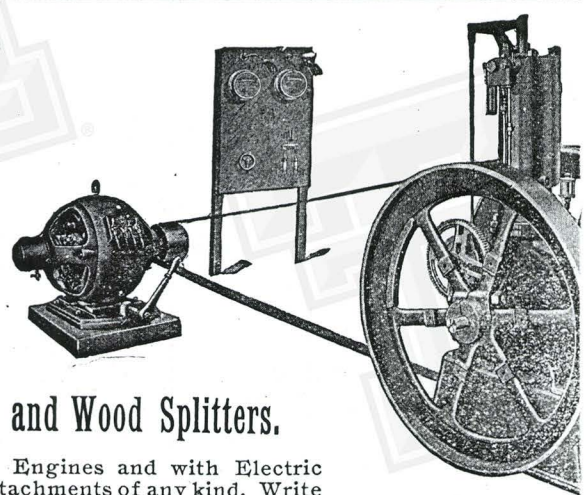
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It makes plump Wheat, and an abundance of straw.

It permanently enriches the Land. It produces delicious food.

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# CULTIVATING TOBACCO

BY J. R. S. A. KNAPP.

Prof. O. Comes, Director of the Botanical Institute connected with the Royal School of Agriculture at Portici, near Naples, Italy, has sent us some very excellent data in regard to tobacco. They are arranged in chronographical tables, giving an account of the discovery of tobacco in the island of Cuba in November, 1492.

It states, "Two sailors of Christopher Columbus' crew noticed that the natives smoked rolled-up, dried leaves (of tob.) Those two sailors, having no knowledge of smoking, supposed the savages adopted this means to perfume themselves, and, more so, to become drowsily intoxicated; and, also, as a solace after their labors. The natives rolled up the dried leaves of tob in another one of maize, so forming a cylinder which they called tobacco. They lighted this cylinder at one end, and with their lips drew out the smoke at the other." These leaves were greatly prized by the natives, and a quantity of them was presented to Columbus.

For many years, only the leaves of the wild plant were used. By the natives of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, tobacco was used as a medicine, especially in treatment of wounds made by poisoned arrows. The cultivation of tobacco as a field crop was commenced in St. Domingo on a slave plantation in 1531. By that time, its use had become quite common in the Spanish colonies. The seed used was obtained in Yucatan.

By the year 1600 it was known to a limited extent in all the countries of Europe, and in European colonies in all parts of the world. It had found a way into Japan and Corea; it was used by all classes in Persia; it had been introduced to the court of the Great Mogul at Delhi, and was well known in Molacca and Siam. A century later, and its use had become general through the breadth of both continents, and in all the islands of the sea.

Men of all ages and conditions used it in limited and unlimited quantities. The blue smoke of the soothing weed ascended from the evening camp fire of the solitary hunter; from the social circles of gathered clans; and from the council chambers of state, where momentous questions of peace or war were held in abeyance. In savage customs the soothing weed opened the door to amicable adjustment, sealed the compacts of enduring friendships, and softened the asperities of aggressive opposition.

The production of tobacco in the United States has steadily increased till the crop of 1899 amounted to 868,163,275 pounds. Of this amount, 286,901,878

pounds were manufactured, and 279,675,076 pounds were exported. We manufacture about eighty cigars and forty cigarettes for every man, woman and child in the United States. Deducting the number who do not smoke cigars, it will leave about 750 cigars as the yearly allowance for each smoker.

I am simply dealing with the facts about tobacco, and am not discussing the right or the wrong of its use. Apparently the tobacco habit is as firmly established in the human race as the use of gold for money, and may last just as long.

The very fact that the tobacco habit was established despite the disapproval of good judgment, shows that the enlightened judgment of the future will have little influence in eradicating it. We must accept it as a fact, and treat it accordingly.

The cultivation of tobacco is very unequally distributed in the United States. Kentucky has 2,581,938 acres devoted to it; Louisiana reports only 4,886 acres; and Texas 22,462; yet Louisiana and Texas have some of the best tobacco lands in the world—certain hill lands that, if planted to tobacco, will produce those marvelously fine qualities so highly prized in Cuba.

At present a pound of this tobacco will buy an acre of these neglected hills, and, were it not that Dr. Whitney's experts have recently discovered that these hills had great value as tobacco producers, they might have remained unnoticed for another decade. Now they will doubtless become an important factor in diversifying the agriculture of these states. Land that will raise 800 pounds per acre of a tobacco worth \$2 per pound ought not to remain idle very long.

The danger to the agricultural interests of Louisiana and Texas lies in the limited number of their principal crops. If any disaster comes to cotton, sugar cane, or rice, immediately there is financial depression. There should be a prompt increase in the cash crops—tobacco is one that offers advantages—and an immediate increase in the cereal crops. Maryland, with one-fourth the area of Louisiana, has nearly the same number of acres devoted to the leading cereals. Iowa, with an area only one-seventh larger, has ten times as many acres in grain crops.

\* \* \*

## FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. T. Morrison, Sr., who has been raising rice since before the civil war, and who is as full of experience as of years, says, "I have learned much from the Rice Journal about irrigating with pumps."



now a kind of sneaking notion has crept into the minds of young men and boys that any sort of a town job is more honorable than work on a farm and as a result thousands of people leave the farm to take up menial employment in a town—as if a town made a man. This has continued until it has become almost a national calamity. This is not a new difficulty; it's old and we have been trying to improve this view point for a great many years.

"One of the first improvements attempted was the establishment of small factories in country villages to give employment to the surplus labor on the farm and to make a local market for the products of the land.

"Another step was the establishment of country schools, so as to widely diffuse knowledge. Possibly the schools were not as perfect as they should have been and can even now be greatly improved, but they were a gain. Some say they are too expensive. These people forget that the most expensive thing in the world is ignorance.

"Again we have been trying to improve the rural conditions by making better highways and establish

ment, drainage, relative moisture, temperature, rainfall and its conservation cover crops, soil renovation, use of commercial fertilizers, green manures, animal excreta and farm waste, the depth and the frequency the soil should be stirred, and the conditions in which it should not be stirred, etc. Then there is a broad field, the vegetable kingdom. A simple classification of plants should be given; how plants feed and how they grow and how they are propagated; what conditions hasten and what retard growth, influence of soil conditions, sun, air, leaf structure and environment of growth, composition, quality and flavor of product, whether in the stalk or fruit. This includes flora culture, gardening, horticulture, forestry, etc. I have enumerated more than the common schools can accomplish, even in an elementary way; yet there is more than could be profitably taught.

"My view point differs again in the method of imparting this knowledge to the pupils of the common schools. If a text book be used as a study, the teacher will be examined on the text book and the pupil will pass on their memory of the text book recollections. What we

(Continued on Page Five.)

and who is arrayed in fine linen, thinks she has a more honorable job than the woman, who with soiled garments, cooks the breakfast. There is nothing in this. If there is any difference in the honor it is in favor of the mason and the cook, for their employment is older and more necessary to the upbuilding of the world.

"But this honor trouble has disturbed a great many people. Some-

times the questions, and a teacher without scientific instruction would be totally at sea. A part of agriculture that can be taught in schools, and as I have always claimed should be taught, is how to increase the yield per acre. While from an economic standpoint only one-fifth of the gain is given to this, it must still be regarded as a broad and important subject. It involves the intricate problems of the soil, the composition, the mechanical conditions, vegetable mat-



more honorable; and soon we have placed a kind of honor account with work.

"The man who sits in a banker's office, well clad, thinks he has a more honorable job than the mason who lays the foundation for a house. Or the woman who plays the piano and who is arrayed in fine linen, thinks she has a more honorable job than the woman, who with soiled garments, cooks the breakfast. There is nothing in this. If there is any difference in the honor it is in favor of the mason and the cook, for their employment is older and more necessary to the upbuilding of the world.

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ment for work or for fattening in connection with the improved pasture where the protein is derived from the grass, and is a neglected element in the feed ration; corn and grass making the scientific ration.

"It is evident that judgment and experience and some science enter into the questions, and a teacher without scientific instruction would be totally at sea. A part of agriculture that can be taught in schools, and as I have always claimed should be taught, is how to increase the yield per acre. While from an economic standpoint only one-fifth of the gain is given to us, it must still be regarded as a broad and important subject. It involves the intricate problems of the soil, the composition, the mechanical conditions, vegetable matter, drainage, relative moisture, temperature, rainfall and its conservation.

cover crops, soil renovation, use of commercial fertilizers, green manures, animal excreta and farm waste, the depth and the frequency the soil should be stirred, and the conditions in which it should not be stirred, etc. Then there is a broad field, the vegetable kingdom. A simple classification of plants should be given; how plants feed and how they grow and how they are propagated; what conditions hasten and what retard growth, influence of soil conditions, sun, air, leaf structure and environment of growth, composition, quality and flavor of product, whether in the stalk or fruit. This includes flora culture, gardening, horticulture, forestry, etc. I have enumerated more than the common schools can accomplish, even in an elementary way; yet there is more than could be profitably taught.

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(Continued on Page Five.)



*Dr Knapp 342*

# THINK OF IT !!

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## LATE — MAY 15 — PLANTING

Advocated by Messrs Hill, Vogler  
and others, will produce up to  
September 25th

# 2,119,059

BOLLWEEVILS

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AND

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## EARLY PLANTING

Advocated by SCIENTISTS will  
produce up to the same date

# 12,061,911,458

BOLLWEEVILS

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THINK of it once more ! And what-  
ever you do, do not plant your cot-  
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Appeal of J. W. Vogler to Governor Sanders, mailed March 23rd, 1909.



# GOVERNOR CALLS MEETING OF BOARD

## Agricultural Demonstration Work to Be Co-Ordinated in One Body.

For the purpose of planning its future work, the newly-created United Agricultural Board will hold its first meeting on May 31, in the court room of the State Corporation Commission. Governor Mann, in calling the meeting, has requested the co-operation of the railroads, boards of trade and other bodies interested in the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the State.

The act creating this body was variously known in legislative days as the United Agricultural Board bill, the co-ordination bill, the Governor's bill, the Page bill, the Watkins bill and the gumshoe bill. It had for some time a checkered existence in the House, having been reported unfavorably by the House Committee on Agriculture, but was finally enacted.

While the appropriation was not made available until 1911, a method has been devised, it is understood, by means of which the work can be begun at an early date. Part of the money comes from the State Treasury, part from the funds of the Department of Agriculture and part from the Department of Public Instruction, while the United States government, through its Bureau of Plant Industry, will add largely to the available money.

### Composition of Board.

The board is composed of the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two members of the State Board of Agriculture, the president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the general director of demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Virginia director of this national work.

W. W. Sproul, of Augusta, and Berkeley D. Adams, of Charlotte, have already been selected to represent the State Board of Agriculture. Dr. S. A. Knapp is the director of United States demonstration work, while the Virginia director is T. O. Sandy, of Burkeville.

Governor Mann sent a special message to the Legislature urging the passage of such a measure. He called attention to the large amount of experimental and demonstration work being done by both national and State governments in Virginia, emphasizing the importance of properly carrying the results of these efforts to the people. It was, therefore, deemed best that the Departments of Education and of Agriculture, with the agricultural college, should unite their agencies in harmonious and determined effort to advance the agricultural interests of the State.

It is designed that the United Agricultural Board shall devise rules and regulations by which the V. P. I. shall have charge of the adult demonstration work and movable schools designed to teach agriculture; the State Board of Education to have the demonstration work in the public schools of the State, and the Commissioner and State Board of Agriculture, the farmers' institutes. "And," says the act, "the said United Agricultural Board may adopt such other methods and agencies not herein specifically enumerated as will tend to further the interest of agriculture, and assign to the various boards represented on the United Board such duties as to it may seem best."

Much help is expected from the United States government. The members of the board get no compensation, being paid only their traveling expenses and hotel bills.



Boston Post

March 1914

## SPEECH INTERRUPTED

100 Members of Agricultural Extension Society Being Addressed by Dr. Knapp of Washington When Alarm Is Given

Alarmed by the announcement that the hotel was on fire, 100 members of the New England Agricultural Extension Association speedily departed from the second floor banquet hall of the Quincy House last evening, just as Dr. Bradford Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture had begun to speak.

The members of the association had just dined and were settled for an evening of speaking, when the alarm gongs sounded, putting an end to their annual banquet. Dr. James R. Ford of Harvard had given a short address, and Dr. Knapp had been talking scarcely more than a minute when the banqueters fled from the hall.

Hotel employees in the hallway assured the people, a number of whom were women, that there was no danger, and this probably prevented a scramble for the stairway. Calmly getting their coats from the check room, they all left the hotel long before the fire had got a good start.

From: *[Signature]* Telephone  
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8-21-1913

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**THE DIFFERENCE.**

Bennie Beeson, a boy 14 years of age, raised 226 bushels of corn on one acre at an expense of 13 cents per bushel, in Lincoln county, Miss. He took lessons under Dr. Knapp and was one of his original clubbers. He simply followed scientific methods, and used only the materials he found at hand on the farm. His neighbors made nineteen bushels of corn to the acre, at an expense of 22c per bushel.—Montgomery (Ala.) Times



Hatchey Miss

new  
May 21, 1913.

#### THE DIFFERENCE

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## BACK-TAX SCANDAL

organ of the liquor interest speaks of the "assaults" of the back-tax system." The back-tax grafters by the way, with their Shelby County Legislature, was a pretense, but it was bold and open. A case of self-defense; implicated and their living in the work. Members of the Investigation were appointed not one of them was a by. manipulation of Parks the Agent for Middle Tennessee Senator from Sullivan by Speaker Stanton, a committee was effected. It was for the purpose of a thorough investigation was that the Williams bill, that made damaging suppressed. This the so-called registered immunity bill. was a scandal. Mr. Chattanooga banker, who manufacturers' Association into the workings of the system, says that the revenue the Williams committee "scratched the surmises that wholesale iniquity would be re-immunity bill were passed legislation made thorough. By John Isaac Cox, Hoyt John M. Drane, were who led the regulars in it, and they led for the the back-tax inquiry. Cox's pretended advocacy enforcement bills was in the Shelby County decline to his assistance in the back-tax iniquity. tion of inquiry into the underbund by the Legislature; it can't be else, and the responsibility on the faction that regular, the Shelby County those renegade Republicans induced to violate their es. t now to shirk the rer this scandal with sheer not work. fore the Legislature pro-tax commission is a rider and assessment bill. It present Legislature to ommissioners, and John urks Worley, Hoyt Stew-M. Drane would be potent n. The same crowd that estigation would choose x commission. The old would renew itself. That nists object to. proposed that the bill be as to allow the Governor le commissioners and the be confirmed by the Senate could be an improvement so-called regulars, the defenders of the old plundering to do. back-tax system ought to

the farm, and better living in the country, and thus promote the agricultural interests of the South.

The school will maintain courses on the college campus and make demonstrations on the Knapp farm. The Knapp farm will be established as an object of interest and imitation for the entire South, a model of its kind. The school will offer co-operation to help convert part of the grounds of country schools in all sections of the South into similar models for their respective communities. It will also help to convert the farms of its friends into such models.

Everything that makes advance toward a larger and more accurate knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, especially in the South, is very welcome to all persons who are interested in Southern agricultural development. The Knapp school and farm promise to be of material aid, and to make farming not simply more profitable but more cheerful for those who are engaged in it. Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston shows appreciation of this special effort. He writes to Dr. Payne of the School for Teachers, saying:

"I am convinced that the biggest problem confronting us is the rural life problem, and yet it is one which in its larger aspects has been ignored. Recently the attention of the country has been directed to this problem in very emphatic ways. State and federal agencies are more fully alive to the importance of it than ever before. The establishment of a school directing its attention specifically to country life seems very opportune. We need leaders in every community and need them badly. This department is finding difficulty in discovering men to undertake the new enterprises that are developing here.

"It seems to me singularly appropriate that the school should bear the name of Seaman A. Knapp. He was a pioneer in country life work in no small sense. The last years of his life he devoted with great zeal to the upbuilding of the Southern states. The school will be a most fitting monument to him, and I sincerely hope it will be generously provided for."

This is whole-souled endorsement of a practical idea and of a practical effort at working out the idea.

What we of the press have to do is to spread the news, in order that all persons who feel that a farm school will be of help to them will know of the opportunity provided. In this way we can be of great service.—Mobile Register.

## Double Entendre.

There is a certain Senator from the West who rarely makes a set speech to the august body of which he is a member. During the past session, however, a special occasion arose when he deemed it necessary to deliver quite a lengthy speech.

When he returned home that evening his wife, who had been aware of the Senator's purpose to speak, asked: "How was the speech received, Richard?"

"Why," said her husband, "they congratulated me very heartily. In fact, one Senator came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself it was the best thing I had ever done."—New York Globe.

## Queer Plays.

"What sort of a bridge expert is Wombat?"

"He's what we call an Ibsen expert."

"An Ibsen expert?"

"Yes; he makes some mighty queer plays."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Not So Attractive.

Mrs. Gramercy—Do you think she has really reformed her husband?

Mrs. Park—I shouldn't be surprised. She says she doesn't like him half as well now.—Smart Set.

# A Con

Adds very much to in fact, it is the only —then think how much does all this for you for No charge for alteration ting, Kabo, R. & G., I See the cool summer C are well made and are c \$1.00, \$1.50.

# Try a F

"Washable" Leathers traveling—the pair.. Kayser's Silk Gloves

Get the Summer Fashion presenting the latest the most prominent conservative American t afternoon and Evening Gerie Dresses in new, plice and Frill Blouses.

Sole Agents for Pictor

# Cool

Ladies' Gauze Lisle V

Ladies' Extra Quality

Ladies' low neck, slee med, 25c, 50c.

Ladies' extra qual it trimmed, 75c, \$

Children's Gauze V

Children's Summer

Cool Cotton Crepe

# THO



#### The Real Cause.

As the day wore on, and the news from Springfield became known, the political cataclysm which resulted in the election of Lorimer for United States senator was given as the real reason for the ground swell.

#### Earthquake Notes.

—A chimney on the house at 510 West Washington street was tumbled down.

—The ceiling was cracked in a residence in the 900 block on North Main street.

—A little girl sitting on a piano stool in a store on North Main street was shaken off.

—The quake started an interurban car down on incline in Springfield and considerable damage resulted.

—One woman in Bloomington who had just returned home from California said that her family blamed her for the shock, saying that she brought it home in her

*We have really  
had an earthquake  
& don't want any more.*

#### DON'T BE ALARMED

Don't worry. The old world's crust is double strength in this vicinity. To be sure we have earthquakes just to show that we can raise anything anybody else can raise, be it corn, hogs, hades of earthquakes, but we know when we have got enough. Uncle Sam's scientific instruments at Washington pronounced this a little tiddlewinks quake hardly worth mussing up the record.

We have everything here in central Illinois, beating the world on soil and on variety of climate, and people with liver trouble do not have to go away from home to get a general shaking up.

#### BLOOMINGTON IS PROUD

Bloomington is justly proud of the election of Mrs. Scott as president general of the D. A. R. Not merely proud because she got the most votes, but proud because Bloomington has a woman in every sense equipped for so great a position. In fact Bloomington is exceptionally fortunate in her women of high attainments, this same notable position has been graced by Mrs. Adlai Stevenson of this city.



## DATE FOR BANQUET FOR MRS. SCOTT

EVENT WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 12.

President's Party at the Country Club on  
June 8—Other Affairs of the  
Social World.

—President General Mrs. M. T. Scott, of the National Society of D. A. R., will arrive home in this city the fore part of the second week of June and will be tendered an elaborate banquet Saturday evening, June 12, at the Illinois by Letitia Green Stevenson chapter, D. A. R.

This was the decision arrived at yesterday morning when the entertainment committee of the chapter met and outlined plans for the banquet to be given in honor of Mrs. Scott. In addition to the members of the chapter, there will be invited guests and the party will include some two hundred and fifty. The committee is arranging a program of toasts and the affair is to be one of the largest and most pretentious social functions in years. The entertainment committee consists of Mrs. Sain Welty, Mrs. Roy Crinfield, Misses Elizabeth Christie, Julia F. Hodge, Erma Means, Florence Parritt, Letitia Stevenson, Emelle Clark, Lucy Williams, Frances Perry, Mesdames Louie Forman and W. L. Hinkle.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY



Evening Star.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

## PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR WOMAN'S FARM MEETINGS

Convention Expected to Add Im-  
petus to Back Yard and Vacant  
Lot Gardening.

A complete program for the meeting here of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, April 25 to 27, inclusive, was announced today by Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, in charge of the arrangements for entertainment. This convention is expected to give further impetus to the movement for back-yard and vacant-lot gardening.

Mrs. David F. Houston will be honorary chairman for the meeting on the morning of April 25, when the speakers will be Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture; Herbert Quick of the farm loan board, Miss Ethel Mather Bagg, special representative in America of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and Miss Anne Evans of the bureau of markets. In the afternoon Mrs. Robert Lansing will preside at a meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Charles Thompson, Dr. Bradford Knapp, chief of the Department of Agriculture extension work in the south, and Dr. L. O. Howard. In the evening Col. W. W. Harts will lecture on the "Development of Washington," and Mrs. C. D. Walcott will give an illustrated talk on "Canadian Wild Flowers."

On the morning of April 26 the annual business meeting will be held, and in the afternoon Mrs. Newton D. Baker will preside at a meeting de-

voted to school gardening work, at which speakers will be Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; Miss Susan B. Sipe of the Wilson Normal School and Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, foreign secretary of the National Geographic Society. In the evening the delegates will visit the home of David Fairchild.

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Saturday, February 16, 1929

# The Farm Wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

To Him We Turn as the "Father of All Extension Work"

Last week a big meeting was held in Houston, Texas, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of farm extension work in the United States. At this time therefore it is fitting that we should know something of the plans, ideals, and aspirations of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the great apostle of agricultural progress, who was responsible for the extension idea and its early progress and development. O. B. Martin, now director of extension work in Texas, who for many years was closely associated with Dr. Knapp in extension work, has prepared this fine article on "The Farm Wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp."

THE farm wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp can be summed up in two clauses, namely, "greater earning power of the farmer," and "developing the wealth of the soil." The two great factors are the man and the land. Upon these he based a great philosophy and worked out a new educational system. Both of these are so simple that many of the agents who came in contact with them did not get their full depth, significance, and influence.

In the endeavor to increase earning capacity, Dr. Knapp impressed upon the people that every member of the farm family should contribute to the family support. In pursuance of this idea he had the boys demonstrate the growing of crops and livestock. Then he encouraged the girls to grow tomatoes, peppers, beans, and other vegetables. Likewise, he had them conserve them in accordance with scientific methods. Then came poultry clubs. Before the girls' club work started, he indicated that there was an important place for the farm woman in his system of economy for he said: "It is realized that the great force that readjusts the world originates in the home. Home conditions will ultimately mold the man's life."

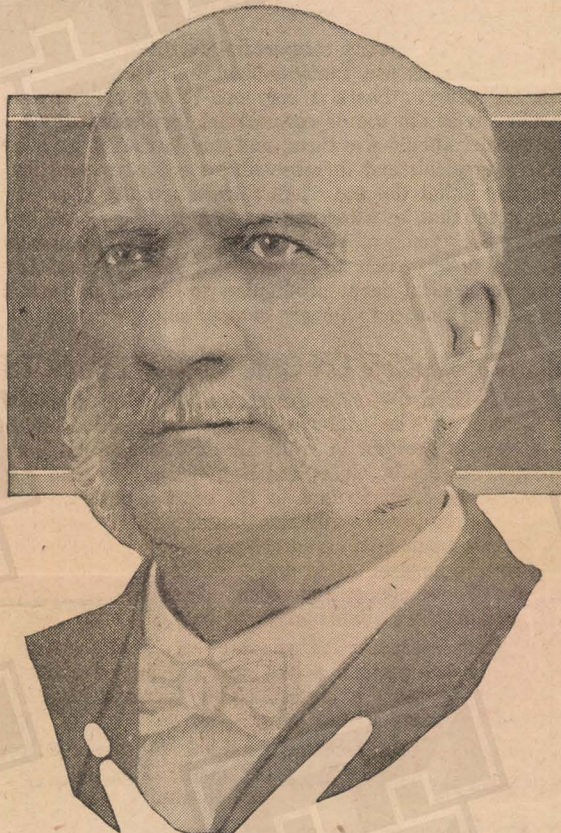
Dr. Knapp revealed his plans gradually to his agents, demonstrators, and coöperators. He knew that the mass can take but one step at a time. He told the agents, "Your value lies not in what you can do but in what you can get the other people to do." He also said: "Agriculture consists of one-eighth science, three-eighths art, and one-half business methods," and followed it with the observation that the most failures in farming are on the business side and not on the scientific side. In trying to impress the importance of thrift and industry upon every club member who was making a demonstration, he said, "An idle saint only differs from an idle sinner in a coat of paint and direction."

## Make Demonstration Work Practical, Said Dr. Knapp

BY THE time demonstration work began to spread throughout the South Dr. Knapp had impressed the idea that the field agents must be practical. He said, "It is no use sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if he is pretty well read up on coats." He also drove home the thought that it is necessary to begin with simple, staple demonstrations and then enlarge and expand them as the farmer himself grows and as other members of the family join in the general reform. Of course the climax was to have the whole farm, including the home, an attractive object lesson. It has been somewhat difficult for many people in the extension service even to realize that the demonstrator himself is the teacher. The agent is the coach, trainer, or guide. A real plan for reform rests more upon doing than upon teaching.

There is statesmanship in Dr. Knapp's farm philosophy. He thought we should have a republic "where the wealth which comes from the soil should find its greatest return in developing and perfecting that great domain of nature which God has given to us as an everlasting estate." Farmers who have that conception will be constantly improving and beautifying their own property. They will profit by so doing. They will not be buying gold bricks and chasing all kinds of stock-selling schemes. Five words describe the steps from a simple demonstration to this high development. They are profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power.

By O. B. MARTIN  
Director, Texas Extension Service



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

At the end of the first quarter of a century of demonstration progress it should be of interest to everybody concerned in the welfare of our country to find out how the founder of the demonstration work expected his people to bring about the grander civilization. He estimated that there is a possible 800 per cent increase in the productive power of the farmers in the average Southern State and he distributed his gain as follows:—

- 300 per cent on power and machinery.
- 200 per cent on more and better livestock.
- 150 per cent on rotation and tillage.
- 50 per cent on drainage.
- 50 per cent on better seed.
- 50 per cent on legumes and feeding.

This idea was approached in another way by saying, "Double the yield and halve the cost." That slogan was easily remembered and marked progress on the way to final achievement.

## Dr. Knapp's Ten Commandments of Farming

THE question of how best to get these things done arose early in the history of the movement. Dr. Knapp displayed profound wisdom in epitomizing his farm instructions in ten commandments. Here they are:—

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed-bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8, 10, or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface.
2. Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.
3. In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.

4. Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.

5. Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.

6. Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.

7. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horsepower and better implements.

8. Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.

9. Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.

10. Keep an account with each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

These commandments were widely used. They are still safe, sound, and comprehensive, and, like those given by Moses, should still be demonstrated until they are universally obeyed. Dr. Knapp went into detail to explain how farm wealth could be created by conservation. He said: "In the waste of the farm is the fortune of the planter. If the insects and the harmful seeds could be converted into poultry and eggs; if grasses could be turned into beef, mutton, and wool; if the waste of forest could add its contribution to the general good; if the apple, the peach, the pear, the plum, and the cherry could everywhere be substituted for roadside thickets, briar patches and hillside coverings, it would be the inauguration of the millenium of agriculture."

Great wisdom was manifested in Dr. Knapp's thinking on home development and beautification. He magnified the home as an educational institution. He said, "A country home, be it ever so plain, with a father and mother with sense and gentle culture is nature's university and is more richly endowed for the training of youth than Yale or Harvard," and, "Teach the girl how to adorn a simple home and make it appear like a palace." The farm and home demonstrations put on by boys and girls have had a far-reaching influence on the schools. Thousands of progressive teachers have come to believe with our great educator that "what a man hears he may doubt, what he sees he may possibly doubt, but what he does himself he cannot doubt."

## He Saw Far Ahead

GREAT foresight and insight were evident when Dr. Knapp drew the first Experiment Station Act in 1882. He also started the rice industry in the Southwest. He said that it was impossible to build a great cotton manufacturing section in the South if the food for the operatives had to be freighted a thousand miles, so he urged the growing of vegetables, fruits, grain, milk, and meats in order to bring diversification of manufacturing. He advocated small mills to utilize the resources of the farms. He longed for the independence of the small farmer with a monthly pay check, and he also saw the economic advantage to the merchant who can sell for cash instead of time prices at high rates. About 1910, Walter H. Page wrote to 100 leading men in the United States asking them: "What is the next great step in agriculture?" Dr. Knapp's reply was: A system of finance where a young man and woman starting their married life in the country should be able to get increasing credit upon character and integrity. That was before the farm loan law was passed and Dr. Page said that was the best suggestion in the 100 letters received. Thus the farm plans fit into the general economic progress of the times and the wisdom of the one merges into the other. It can, therefore, be readily understood why he stated the objectives of his work in these words: "To develop the resources of the country, to increase the harvests, to improve the landscape, to brighten the homes, and to flood the people with knowledge about helpful things."



## When to Use Fertilizer and Why

THERE can possibly be but one reason, as we see the case, for the use of commercial fertilizers. They pay the user through increased financial returns. The proof of that fact is overwhelming in the many thousands of tests at experiment stations, on farms, and everywhere that crops are planted and experience is intelligently interpreted.

If it be true that fertilizers practically always pay on almost if not all soils and for all crops, why is it that more fertilizers are not used and why are there so many prejudices against their use? The answer is, ignorance or prejudice, supported by economic obstacles not easily overcome. The ignorance or prejudice has its origin in the erroneous beliefs that good farmers and rich soils do not require the use of commercial fertilizers; that chemical fertilizers are stimulants and injure soils, by poisoning them and making them sour; and that the fertility of a rich soil cannot be seriously depleted by cropping. All the intelligent farmers now know that these old, erroneous beliefs have been exploded and proved false, but the prejudices still remain, because all farmers do not yet have an intelligent understanding of soil and crop production problems.

The best farmers and the best farming sections use the most fertilizers. European farmers produce about twice as much per acre as we do in America, but they use two or three times as much commercial fertilizer. The best farmers throughout the South, that is, those farmers who produce most economically, use the most commercial fertilizers. While it is true that some Southern soils are so poor that they will not produce satisfactory crops unless fertilized, it is equally true that our so-called rich soils, which are as rich as any in this country, will produce best and most economically when intelligently fertilized. It is also now generally appreciated by the most intelligent farmers that commercial fertilizers are foods rather than stimulants and that they do not injure the land or make it sour, but by their judicious use in the most profitable amounts the productivity of the soil for succeeding years is actually increased.

While it is true that no people have ever continued the cultivation of a rich soil without depleting its soil fertility, it is equally true that they have never given serious consideration to the problem of soil fertility until their soils became so poor that satisfactory or profitable crops could no longer be grown. These prejudices are known to be mere prejudices by many intelligent farmers, but they still exist in places where more intelligent thinking should be expected and are still responsible for great losses by American farmers.

Unfortunately the economic obstacles to the larger and more profitable use of commercial fertilizers are greatest where soils are poorest and the need for fertilizers greatest. In fact, the economic condition on the farms of the South is the greatest obstacle to a more liberal, intelligent, and profitable use of commercial fertilizers. Not all, but by a large majority, Southern farmers are convinced that a liberal use of commercial fertilizers will give them larger net returns for their labor, but it is an expense and requires the investment of money or the use of credit which they do not have, or is expensive to get. We may know that the investment of \$100 in commercial fertilizers will pay us \$200 net in increased returns, as it usually will, but if we haven't the \$100 or cannot get it, the knowledge of this paying investment does us no good.

There is another erroneous belief in the minds of large numbers of otherwise intelligent men, that because there are frequently surpluses of farm crops, no commercial fertilizers should be used, as a means of reducing or preventing these crop surpluses. It seems never to have occurred to these superficial thinkers that crop surpluses must be produced certain years or there will be scarcity other years; that a more economical way to prevent crop surpluses is to reduce crop acreages; and that for the individual farmer to plant an acre and not fertilize it, when fertilizing will reduce the cost of production, is about as ridiculous as to try to lift himself by his own bootstraps. No farmer is likely to improve his condition by adopting a method which will increase the cost of producing a pound of cotton or a bushel of corn, or a unit of any other farm crop.

As to when fertilizers should be used, there would be little error in the answer that fertilizers should be used whenever crops are planted. Probably 98 per cent of the land planted to cotton east of Middle Texas will produce at lower cost if some kind of commercial

fertilizer is applied to it. This applies to many other, if not all other, crops grown on the farms of the South. And that this is true, is not due to any peculiar character in Southern soils, for it is true of practically all soils and crops, everywhere that there is sufficient moisture to produce good crops.

It is true that cotton and many truck crops make a better use of fertilizers than some other crops, such as corn, for instance, and that they usually pay a larger return on the investment in fertilizers, but intelligently used, commercial fertilizers reduce the cost of producing a unit of farm crops on practically all soils.

In solving American farm problems, there will be no greater influence than the increase of soil fertility and crop yields, and a larger and more intelligent use of commercial fertilizer is probably the most efficient immediate means of increasing crop yields and reducing costs of production.

By prejudice against commercial fertilizers and those who advise their use, farmers have done themselves the greatest injury. There is only one reason why anyone should advise the use of commercial fertilizers, or why any farmer should use them, and that is that it pays by increasing yields and thereby reduces cost of production. The proof that the use of fertilizers actually does pay is so great that he who runs may read. The proof, including fifty years of practical use and many thousands of tests, is too great to be doubted, and the need for more economical farm production too great to permit age-old prejudices to longer hamper our progress.

### HIGHER TARIFF ON ONIONS AND PEANUTS

BECAUSE the onion farmers of the United States seem to be suffering from competition with onions brought in from Mexico, Argentina, Bermuda, Chile, Spain, Cuba, and Egypt, the President has increased the tariff from 1 to 1½ cents a pound. The increased duty became effective January 21 of this year. The onions from Spain compete principally with Northern-grown onions in this country, and those from Egypt with our Texas-grown Bermudas. Growers believe this increased duty will be of material help.

The duty on unshelled peanuts was also increased from 3 to 4½ cents a pound, and on shelled peanuts from 4 to 6 cents a pound. This increase becomes effective February 19 this year.

As long as manufactured products in this country are so highly protected by the tariff, it would seem that the farmer is justly entitled to similar protection.

### LARGE CROP OF WINTER SPINACH

THE winter crop of spinach this season is quite heavy, the estimated yield being 10,075,000 bushels, as compared to 6,227,000 bushels last season. Texas is the biggest producer, this year's crop in that state amounting to about 8,700,000 bushels, or more than four-fifths of the entire winter crop. It was only a few years ago that spinach was of no importance as a commercial truck crop. This has changed rapidly and now it is one of the most popular especially in the South where it is grown during the winter for the Northern markets.

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Don't forget to look for the order blank. It's in this issue.



*"And Then He Said"*



DR. A. M. SOULE

IT WAS President Andrew M. Soule of the Georgia State College of Agriculture speaking, and he was saying the final word at the conclusion of the most successful Georgia State Farmers' Week ever held at the college. As a parting message to each individual he repeated the fine New Year greeting from Goethe, and it impressed us as so much worth remembering that we got his copy from him to pass on to our readers. Here it is:—

"I wish for you—

Health enough to make work a pleasure;

Wealth enough to support your needs;

Strength enough to battle with difficulties and overcome them;

Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them;

Patience enough to see some good in your neighbor;

Love enough to move you to be useful and helpful to others;

Faith enough to make real the things of God;

Hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future."

\* \* \*

The 1929 awards to Georgia's twelve new Master Farmers had just been made when Dr. Soule began

his valedictory. And by a brilliant stroke of enterprise worthy of the highest standards of alertness in journalism anywhere, the publications department of the Georgia college had a bulletin all printed and ready for distribution to visitors, giving a two- to four-page sketch of each Master Farmer and the story of his achievements together with a photograph of himself, his home, and his wife. "I regard the story of what these Master Farmers have done not only as an inspiration to every man now living on a Georgia farm," Dr. Soule went on to say later, "but as just about the best possible advertisement Georgia can have in attracting new settlers. Every time hereafter whenever anybody anywhere inquires about the agricultural resources and possibilities of Georgia, a copy of this bulletin should be sent him. Here the inquirer will get no long mixture of statistics and generalities, but an actual record of precisely how alert men on the soil of Georgia are making average net incomes of \$7,000 a year after paying expenses. Furthermore, he will find out in just what section of the state each type of man is succeeding."

We commend Dr. Soule's idea to other Southern States wishing to attract desirable settlers to their borders. And, by the way, every state in the South needs more white settlers. One reason why taxes are so burdensome is because we are trying to maintain modern road and school systems with a sparse population. With twice as many people among whom to divide the tax burden, the strain would hardly be felt.

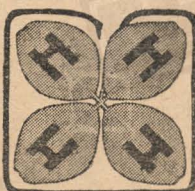
\* \* \*

And now here's a warning to bachelors. Did you notice that we said that this bulletin carried a photograph of each Master Farmer, his home, and his wife? We did, because all twelve of them are married. And Master Farmer W. C. Hillhouse voiced a general sentiment when he remarked:—

"All of us are delighted that in this movement so much emphasis is laid on the importance of the farmer's wife. In the town it's different. A man there may succeed in business even though he hasn't a competent wife. But it is almost impossible to find a successful farmer who hasn't had the help of an enterprising wife. A business may be a man's success but a farm must be the joint product of man and wife."

### A Hint to the Wise—

"I Want My Children to Get a Better Start in Life Than I Had."



#### THE FOUR-H PLEDGE

I pledge

My head to clearer thinking,

My heart to greater loyalty,

My hands to larger service,

My health to better living,

For my club, my community,

and my country.

Isn't it worth while seeing to it that your boys and girls get the benefits of this great organization in 1929?



in whom he was traveling, and when his n awoke and asked him what he did it he replied that he wanted the man's money. That was all there was about it. he murdered a man while he slept for his money, why should his age have been the means of arousing any sympathy for such a cold-blooded crime? If capital punishment is right, then he should have paid the penalty.

Hillsboro Mirror: Hill County should help the World's Fair fund. She should, in other words, help to atone for the derelictions of the Legislature.

The Legislature, or rather the House, has resolved to subscribe to the World's Fair fund. Hence it has done all that could be required of it, if it believed that it could not constitutionally make an appropriation. Now, let's see if the Hillsboro people, and other people will be as public-spirited as the members of the Legislature.

Bryan Eagle: Gorman of Maryland is accused of throwing the Legislature of Virginia at the head of the Parker boom. The Virginia Legislature was polled and is nearly solid for Gorman and Gorman's platform.

Whatever may be said about Mr. Gorman, the fact can't be denied that he is popular with his home folks. He is easily the first man in his party in Maryland. Indeed, there is no Democrat there who even makes a pretension of competing with him as an object of public esteem. In Virginia, the sister State of Maryland, where he is well known, his popularity is great. In the city of New York, where he is also well known, it is doubtful if there is a single man in the party who is as well liked as he. All these things redound to his credit and soften his critics. For when a man is cordially liked and respected by his home people, and by people with whom he has had political or business dealings, he must have about him some strong and commendable qualities.

#### SNAP SHOTS.

It takes time to bring a crank around.

Ex-Governor Lee of Missouri is sick of Missouri politics.

Fine feathers make fine women.

Mr. Carnegie's contribution to the arbitration court is one of his noblest donations.

A busybody is an idle body with a busy tongue.

The earth is something to go upon.

Possibly Mr. Morgan can work off his undigested securities on some foreign country.

It is only a question of time when the unsoundness of a security must tell.

Ex-Governor Lee of Missouri looks upon politics as a slough of despond. He is sick of it.

Practical politics is the kind that talks.

It transpires that Mrs. Martin of Pennsylvania has been enjoying a pension as widow of a husband who deserted her years ago. Recently the deserter applied for a pension for himself, when it developed that he was not dead at all. Why not give them both all the pensions they want?

#### Dr. Bell's New Airship.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell delivered an informal airship lecture to-day to the members of the National Academy of Science, now in session here. For the first time he discussed the kite, with which he has been conducting experiments here and for the first time displayed models of his new kite.

Doctor Bell stated that he had observed that in the old Hargrave or box kite, and all subsequent kites, and flying machines of the same order, they were defective in two ways.

The box kite is braced in a horizontal and vertical direction, but not otherwise, so that cross supports have to be introduced in the frame, which increases the weight without adding to the flying power, and at the same time operate as an obstacle to the wind.

The chief defect of the box kite, of which Langley's aeroplane is an elaboration, is that the weight increases with the cube as rapidly as the lifting power does with the square, so that the larger the kite the less it will lift in proportion.

In view of these facts, he had been led, Doctor Bell said, to construct a kite, the frame of which would present the form of a triangle, no matter what side one viewed it from. The frame was a perfect

## PROSPEROUS CITY OF FRANKLIN

It Is a Refreshing Place to Visit—No Tales of Woe—Enterprising and Courteous People—Canning Factory—Growing of Tomatoes, Dewberries and Blackberries—A Strong Argument for Diversification—Churches, Schools, Enterprises, Beautiful Homes.

Franklin, Tex., April.—It is refreshing to visit a town like Franklin, the capital of Robertson County. The faces of its leading citizens beam with smiles of hope and confidence in the future. The wailings and lamentations over dull business and hard times are not the greetings which fall upon the ears of the stranger. If business is dull, or times are hard, these good and courteous people do not entertain you with their misfortunes, but they point with cheerfulness to the promise of the future, and the silver linings in the clouds of gloom and depression which the drouths, floods, storms and boll weevil have brought over the greater portion of Texas during the last few years. They tell you and take you around and let you see how they, with an energy commensurate with their faith and good judgment, are working to better their condition and repair their losses through the shortages or failures of crops. From appearances, it would look as if all these people were a business league of themselves, working in harmony for the promotion of any industry or worthy enterprise calculated to advance the material welfare of their town or community. They are enterprising, courteous, accommodating and refined. They know just how to make the stranger feel at home among them. If in the years gone by the people of Franklin have been slow or indifferent about pushing their opportunities or developing their resources, they are gloriously passing from that state of inaction. Last year, to encourage diversification and develop the fruit and vegetable industry, a canning factory was established and operated until all the limited supply of tomatoes and peaches were canned. This factory has a daily capacity to can 5000 three-pound cans of fruits or vegetables, and when running on full time does or will employ about forty hands. Being short on material last season, only about 1500 cases of peaches and tomatoes were canned. These were readily disposed of to Texas firms, and the results were satisfactory and convinced the promoters that the enterprise could be made a signal success. To avoid any shortage in the supply of tomatoes, the merchants, clerks, doctors, lawyers, county officials, school teachers and others organized a company and planted thirty acres in tomatoes. They employed an experienced truck farmer, Mr. S. B. Francis, to direct and superintend the cultivation of the crop. A visit to this farm would convince any reasonable creature in believing that Mr. Francis understands his avocation. The tomatoes were transplanted about April 10. They are planted in rows about four feet apart and about three feet on the row. They are cultivated like cotton and not a weed or sprig of grass can be found in the field. They are blooming and in one cluster twenty-two buds were counted. The Acme and the Livingston Beauty are the varieties planted. Six weeks from the date of the bloom the tomato ripens. The first crop or ripe tomatoes will be shipped to market. After that the remainder will be handled or used by the cannery company. In speaking of the prospective effects of the cannery in promoting diversification, Mr. J. J. Carter, the president of the company, said:

"We believe we will fully demonstrate the adaptability of our soil and climate to the successful raising of fruits and vegetables. This year the acreage in tomatoes has been largely increased, and we all hope to realize good and profitable results. The farmers are also planting largely of Irish potatoes."

Gray Bros. are making quite a success with the dewberry and blackberry. Mr. S. A. Gray of Gray Bros. thus speaks of their berry farm: "We are engaged in the raising of dewberries and blackberries. We had only three acres last year, from which we netted \$78 per acre. This year we increased our acreage from three to twelve, but will only have four acres bearing this season, and which will come in about May 10. Next year we will have twenty varieties, which will come in about March 15 and continue until the last of June. We ship our berries to Denver, Colo., but the greater part of our crop find a ready market in the prairie towns of Texas. This fall we will add strawberries. Our soil is unsurpassed for berries and a mile or two from town land can be had at \$5 per acre.

and cedar and wild peach trees, trimmed in arches, columns, etc. He is valuable to his town and community, and takes a lively interest in everything promotive of the general welfare of his people.

Mr. C. D. Boatner, a farmer, reports the one month late and needing rain. He says farmers are beginning to diversify their crops, and are paying considerable attention to hogs. He said: "I find it more profitable to raise hogs than cotton. I have sold thirty head up to date, and they have kept chattel mortgages from over my head, and what they do for me they are doing for others who raise them."

Mr. E. D. Jackson, another farmer, says hog raising is coming to the front and that he and his neighbors are paying considerable attention to that adjunct of the farm.

Mr. W. T. Maris, the druggist, is improving a home, which will cost about \$4000. His residence will be neat and commodious. Mr. W. T. Pittman, manager of the electric light plant, waterworks and telephone system is equipping the building with these indispensable comforts and luxuries. Mr. Pittman says many of the farmers, especially truck farmers, are having telephones carried to their homes.

Last, but not least, comes John C. Mitchell, an invaluable man in the business circles of Franklin and Robertson County. In every worthy work and enterprise promotive of good to his people, the name of John C. Mitchell, whose heart is bubbling over with the "milk of human kindness," figures prominently. He is banker, merchant, farmer, president of the broom factory, county chairman of the Democratic executive committee and a constant patron of The News. In the bank he is assisted greatly by his accomplished sister, Miss Kate, who is cashier and distributes the cash. Notwithstanding this remarkable man has more on his hands than six men ought to undertake, he never gets too busy to greet and make a stranger feel like he is with a "friend and brother." He is one of the fortunate men, however, who has two cheerful and happy homes—that of his mother, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jesse Patterson. Both homes are elegantly improved. He and his family board with Mrs. Patterson, but at 5 o'clock every morning he arises and goes to his mother's, where he superintends the premises until 8 o'clock, when he eats breakfast and then goes to his regular business duties uptown. It was our privilege and pleasure to visit these homes with Mr. Mitchell. The Mitchell home contains a thoroughly improved area of thirty acres. First entering upon the premises, we are in the front yard, where beautiful shade trees, vines, shrubbery, roses and various flowers of the choicest selection are cultivated and trained with the utmost care and attention. The aquarium with its gold fish, and the greenhouse with its varieties of geraniums, choice lilies and other rare exotic plants, are among the attractions which add pleasure and happiness to the palatial home. Over this department Miss Kate has exclusive jurisdiction.

Next comes the poultry yard, "Mother Mitchell's" special delight and pleasure. Here we see the finest strains of white Wyandotte chickens, guineas, pigeons, peafowls and bronze turkeys galore. The coops, chicken house and yard are faultlessly kept, and fine mulberry trees furnish a superabundance of berries and shade to the poultry.

Next came the departments over which Mr. Mitchell exercises jurisdiction and directs the management of affairs. First is his hog pasture, with a herd of Yorkshire pigs, where sheds, troughs and lots are properly kept. Then his two-acre plot of white onions, as fine and thrifty as anybody can raise. Adjoining the onion farm is the well-kept orchard of Keifer and Leconte pears, plums, peaches, berries, grapes and other fruits. Then the vegetable garden, with all varieties of vegetables growing luxuriantly. In the lawn adjoining the poultry yard and orchard are about twenty colonies of the Italian bees, in the latest and most approved hives. In the truck farm Mr. Mitchell has a patch of buckwheat for his bees. In the small pasture is his herd of thorough-bred Holsteins. Adjoining this thirty acres, he has 200 acres on which he is raising in his usual systematic way various field crops, goats and horses. About the center of this tract is a grove which he is improving as a park with a fish pond, where the town-people can resort for pleasure. He calls his premises his "experimental station," and truly his experiments in showing what can be accomplished are valuable to his community. He keeps a strict account of "outgoes and incomes."

On the Patterson premises is the herd of fine Jersey cattle. About 5 p. m. we concluded our jaunt at the superb home of Mrs. Patterson, with whom her daughters, Miss Kate Patterson, Mrs. Mitchell and husband and bright little Miss Mel reside.



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Sun: Doctor Cartrell,  
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Doctor Bell said, to construct a kite, the  
frame of which would present the form of  
a triangle, no matter what side one viewed  
it. In other words, the frame was a perfect  
tetrahedron, and in experimenting with it  
he found, as had been expected, that it was  
self-braced in every direction and that the  
lifting power increased at a greater ratio  
than the increase in weight. He was sur-  
prised at the facility with which such a  
kite could be managed.

By combining a great number of the kite  
tetrahedrons he had recently built up an  
immense kite, with which he successfully  
lifted not only a man, but a weight of 200  
pounds, showing the vast improvement of  
this over all previous machines of the same  
order.

Doctor Bell displayed the models and  
photographs taken at his laboratory of the  
large flying machine built up of a great  
number of tetrahedron kites.

One advantage of tetrahedron kites, Doc-  
tor Bell explained, was that they could be  
grouped into any form desired, just as a  
person can build any form of house. In  
this way he had constructed an airship  
capable of lifting a 200-pound weight.

This statement caused a stir among the  
scientists, as it is regarded as giving the  
latest advance in aerostatics.

Doctor Bell called attention to some re-  
cent experiments in towing kites attached  
on the end of lines of great length to the  
sterns of Atlantic liners. Instruments for  
measuring air velocity, etc., had been at-  
tached to these kites and some important  
observations recorded of the upper air  
currents in mid-ocean.

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greater part of our crop find a ready mar-  
ket in the prairie towns of Texas. This  
fall we will add strawberries. Our soil is  
unsurpassed for berries and a mile or two  
from town land can be had at \$5 per acre,  
and on which good water can be had at a  
depth of twenty feet."

Mr. J. F. Peel, the Tax Assessor, is him-  
self a diversifier right, as well as a most  
efficient officer and a clever gentleman. He  
raises "values," hogs, peanuts, sweet po-  
tatoes, a good garden, etc. In speaking of  
what can be accomplished and the good re-  
sults therefrom generally, he said: "In the  
berry season of last year women and chil-  
dren made from \$1 to \$1.50 per day by pick-  
ing berries at 1 cent per quart. This ex-  
ceeds cotton picking and distributes money  
and benefits trade equally as well."

In regard to the profit in hog raising, a  
case in point: Mr. T. H. Watley, who  
has charge of Hon. A. W. Terrell's Brazos  
farm, sold \$1350 worth of hogs, which he  
raised by grazing them on ten acres of  
alfalfa and letting them run in the lot  
where the mules are fed. Those who raise  
a few hogs on alfalfa may be able to keep  
up the cotton farm.

Mr. W. W. Wilson, the County Clerk,  
who is also somewhat of a diversifier, says  
real estate transfers have been quite active  
until recently; chattel mortgages, however,  
have been fewer in number than in any  
former year. Mr. Wilson is raising a var-  
iety of products. He has four acres in  
Irish potatoes, five acres in peaches, six  
acres in corn, three acres in Spanish pea-  
nuts, three acres in peas, vegetables for  
home use, ten hogs, chickens and a fine  
breed of fox hounds. He has recently sold  
four hounds for \$200, a pretty neat little  
sum by way of diversification.

Mr. J. J. Carter of the firm of Carter &  
Maris, is experimenting with goats. He  
has twenty-eight three-quarter Angoras,  
which he is bringing to a high grade.

Franklin has a population estimated at  
about 1500. It has four churches—Method-  
ist, Baptist and two Christian—a good high  
school, 262 pupils, with Prof. E. A. Dech-  
er as superintendent, and the following  
assistants: Profs. John H. Lomax, Otho  
Baxter and Misses Tillie Yardley, Virginia  
Gonn, Wesa Weddington and Misses Jessie  
Patterson and Mae Tiebaut, music instruc-  
tors.

The business interest of the town is re-  
presented in twenty-five or thirty stores and  
business houses, one bank, two grist  
mills, a broom factory, a cannery, water-  
works, electric light plant, telephone sys-  
tem and a first class newspaper. The Cen-  
tral Texan, of which Mr. M. K. Irwin, a  
superb gentleman, is proprietor. The town  
is on the dividing ridge between the Brazos  
and Navasota Rivers, and the surrounding  
country is highly adapted to the cultiva-  
tion of all the staple crops, fruits and vege-  
tables.

The county superintendent of the public  
schools, Prof. N. D. Cobb, gives these fig-  
ures: Total number of scholastic popula-  
tion, \$539, of which 3004 are white and 4935  
are colored.

The court house and jail are creditable to  
the county.

Sheriff Will Rushing and his Deputy, Mr.  
C. C. Parker, have only four inmates in  
the jail, and they keep that building in  
excellent sanitary condition.

Mr. H. B. Hurt, the efficient district clerk  
and a most congenial gentleman, who was  
re-elected without opposition, says: There  
is less crime in the county now than at any  
period in its former history. Mr. Arthur  
Hayes, the deputy collector, says that out  
of a voting population of about 5500 only  
1884 have paid the poll tax. The assessable  
values of the county reach the sum of  
\$6,479,030, and among the species of prop-  
erty and values making the above total are:  
684,978 acres, \$2,749,190; railroad property,  
\$1,234,856; horses and mules, 9367, \$300,875;  
cattle, 19,216, \$156,295; hogs, 9526, \$15,145; dogs,  
33, \$520.

Tom Hillier, hardware and furniture  
dealer, says trade is good and growing  
better.

Dr. R. S. Glass, the venerable patriarch  
of Franklin, and a most courtly old gen-  
tleman, reports good health in his town and  
community. He says a general spirit of  
enterprise is diffusing itself among the  
people of the town and community. The  
doctor has a lovely home! In his yard are  
flowers and shrubs bordering the walks,

fish, and the greenhouse with its varie-  
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Miss Kate Patterson, Mrs. Mitchell and  
husband and bright little Miss Mel reside.  
On these premises the yard, with choice  
shade trees, shrubs and flowers, is a scene  
of blooming beauty. Throughout the ele-  
gant home, presided over by educated  
ladies, everything indicated refined taste  
and intellectuality. The sumptuous dinner  
which awaited our coming and of which we  
partook heartily with the family and their  
charming lady guests from Cameron will  
long be remembered among the many pleas-  
ing and delightful incidents connected with  
our visit to Franklin.

#### THE GERMAN PRESS

##### Reverses Its Position on Learning American Ships Are Going to Kiel.

Berlin.—With remarkable celerity the Ger-  
man press now makes amends for its un-  
warranted attack upon President Roosevelt  
and the Washington Government for send-  
ing the American European squadron to  
Marseilles when they confused this fleet  
with the squadron of battleships now cruis-  
ing in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Tageblatt and Post, both of which  
permitted themselves to be drawn into criti-  
cism of the United States Navy Department  
under the belief that the American fleet to  
visit Marseilles was the same as the one in-  
vited by the Kaiser to attend the Kiel re-  
gatta, are now profuse in correcting their  
views and taking back seats.

Inquiry at official sources by your corre-  
spondent elicits the reply that until this  
evening no official statement has been re-  
ceived from Washington that the American  
fleet under Admiral Cotton will visit Kiel  
during regatta week, but practical assur-  
ance has been given unofficially that the  
American navy will be represented at Kiel.

The Post takes occasion to serve up its  
old anti-Herald menu. Referring to Presi-  
dent Roosevelt's speech in Waukesha, it  
says this evening: "Mr. Roosevelt could  
not have expressed himself more unequivoc-  
ally against the enemies of Germany and  
the yellow press, especially the policy pur-  
sued by the New York Herald. We shall  
wait and see if the visit of the American  
fleet to Marseilles will not be employed to  
carry on the propaganda."

The Post then naively asserts: "It is in-  
comprehensible how certain German papers  
can attach such importance to the visit of  
the American fleet to Marseilles. Inasmuch  
as the fleet is permanently stationed in the  
Mediterranean, it is but a matter of cour-  
tesy to show its flag apropos of the journey  
of President Loubet, just as other navies  
are doing. If a German fleet were stationed  
in the Mediterranean it doubtless would  
also greet M. Loubet."

A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zei-  
tung in Washington reports that President  
Roosevelt instructed the fleet to visit Kiel  
and likewise reprimanded the Navy De-  
partment.

#### Fire at Helena, Mont.

Helena, Mont.—Fire Monday night partly  
destroyed the Montana Club building, en-  
tailing a loss of \$100,000. Two attempts were  
made to burn the building last week.

#### TEXAS POSTAL MATTERS.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Postmasters  
commissioned April 24: Eva J. Hodges  
Alazan; Mary J. Lawrence, Montvale, Cole  
man County.

Special service discontinued: Roswell  
Bosque County, from Merivale. From  
May 16, 1903.

Siam, Ferry County, from Chicago. From  
May 16, 1903.

Star service established. Roswell to Mer-  
rivale, four miles and back, six times a  
week. From May 18, 1903, to June 30, 1904  
Emanuel Lopez, Roswell, \$150.

Siam to Chicago, 30 miles and back, twice  
a week. From May 18, 1903, to June 30,  
1904. Christopher A. McDaniel, Siam, \$416.

## DO IT NOW."

Expressions Indorsing the World's Fair Movement  
Passed—The Time for Putting Up the  
Money Has Arrived.

At an exhibit illustrating the resources, industries and economic pos-  
sibilities at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 would result in much bene-  
fit by reason of attracting desirable immigration and capital for in-  
dustry. The News has opened a subscription list and solicits contributions to

to be represented at the World's Fair the fund necessary for the  
building must be subscribed by her citizens, and in order to achieve  
results, the funds must be subscribed and paid in at an early date.  
or expressions of sympathy with and indorsement of the movement

putting up the money has arrived.

World's Fair Commission at a recent meeting adopted a resolution  
unless \$100,000 shall be subscribed by July 1, the project will be  
subscriptions which have been paid will be returned.

of Texas feel a proper pride in having their State adequately rep-  
resented show they will speedily contribute the money necessary to  
ing and exhibit. The News believes that there is neither a want  
want of appreciation of the proposition. The danger is that peo-  
ple are too long.

respond to the call AT ONCE? Remember that he who giveth  
liberally. A contribution from you NOW will influence others to con-

something to-day for the World's Fair fund. Don't put it off

s of \$1 or more will be acknowledged through the columns of  
the News, and will be turned over each day to Royal A. Ferris,  
World's Fair Fund, as custodian of The News fund.

as, money order, registered mail or bank exchange to World's  
Fair News, Dallas, Tex.



# Orange Daily Tribune

REIN LITHOGRAPHING CO., PUBLISHERS.

CHAS. M. REIN, PRESIDENT

A. L. FORD, SECRETARY

Entered at the Postoffice, Orange, Texas, as second class mail matter

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year .....	6 00	Three Months .....	\$1 50
Six Months .....	3 00	One Month .....	50

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR-THIRTY O'CLOCK,  
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ORANGE, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

## GUESTS OF ORANGE.

A party of distinguished agricultural educators from the middle west are scheduled to arrive in Orange tomorrow morning. The personnel of the party includes Mr. D. C. Williams of Chicago and Professor Clinton D. Smith of Lansing, Mich., dean and director respectively of the Michigan State Experiment station; Editor W. D. Dilson, of the Elgin (Ills.) Daily Reporter; Hon. C. H. Everett, editor of the Racine (Wis.) Agriculturist; and others, and they are making a tour of Texas in the interest of the dairy business particularly and of agricultural development generally, and are delivering lectures in the most important cities which are, or which give promise of becoming, centres of the dairy business.

The visit to this city is a result of efforts made by the Business League, and officers of that body will see that the day spent in Orange shall result in mutual pleasure and profit.

Mr. W. D. Wilson is a life-long friend of Mr. Charles M. Rein, president of the Rein Litho company. Besides being editor of the Elgin Daily Reporter, the recognized authority in this country upon all subjects pertaining to the dairy business, Mr. Wilson enjoys the distinction of having introduced the famous DeLavel separator, which mechanically separates the cream from the milk in a fresh state; and is the greatest invention ever known in connection with the dairy business. He is to the dairy business in the United States what Dr. S. A. Knapp of Louisiana is to the rice business—an encyclopedia of information, a mine of knowledge, a ready promoter, a writer, lecturer—and a perennial spring from which flows a perpetual stream of hearty, wholesome enthusiasm for the great industry which he has made a life-work, and in every department of which he is the “standard” American authority.

Mr. Wilson's companions are all men of broad culture, reading and observation, and of particular note, especially throughout the West; and their visit to Orange marks another epoch in the city's marvelous progressive development.

The party will leave Houston at 3:30 tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, arrive in Orange at 7:25, and spend the day with us, returning on the Oriole flyer to Houston, from which point they will tour the remainder of the state, visiting Bryan, Navasota, Victoria, Crockett, Hall'sville, Victoria, Flatonia, Weimar,



ONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903

MR. HILL'S MOONSHINE FACTORY

Prof Knapp Points out Absurdity of His Rice Importing Scheme.

Some days ago the American published the outline of the plan by which James J. Hill claims that he will make St. Paul the rice center of the country by importing 2,000 carloads of rice from Japan each month. Apparently the Hill idea was to check the tide of immigration to Louisiana and Texas, which is interfering considerably with his plans in the northwest, by showing the farmers that he would soon put the southwestern rice farmers out of business.

The absurdity and impossibility of realizing the St. Paul pipe dream is shown in the following letter from Prof. Knapp to Passenger Traffic Manager Morse of the Southern Pacific:

Lake Charles, La., Feb. 19, '03.  
S. F. B. Morse, Pass. Traff. Mgr.  
Southern Pacific, Houston, Tex.:

Dear Sir—The Chicago Tribune of Feb. 4, publishes an article with bold heading "Rice Mills for St. Paul. Largest in the world to be established in Minnesota," in which the writer states that the far-famed James J. Hill is building two ships to carry rice from Japan to America with the object of making St. Paul a great rice center. About 2,000 car loads per month will be imported. "Most of this rice will be what is known as 'rough.' This means unmilled—the duty on unmilled is 1½ cents per pound. It costs 87 cents per hundred pounds to bring the rice from Japan to St. Paul."

It is doubtful if Mr. Hill ever inspired such an article. It appears to have been written by some person with inaccurate information as to what Mr. Hill proposes and a very superficial knowledge of the rice industry. First as to inaccuracies:

1. Mr. Hill ordered these steamers some two years since for the Oriental trade and not especially for rice importations.
2. The Japanese do not market their rice in the rough. The hulls are removed on the farm unless especially ordered for seed.
3. The duty on rough rice is 4 cents per pound and not 1½ cents.
4. The Japanese are not producing as much rice as they consume. If they sell, it must be at a good



tariff and did not succeed. Now it is fair to let St. Paul try.  
S. A. KNAPP.

cantile company, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 in block W, Sulphur City are \$150.

Mrs. Christine Bridewell of Charles Stevens, lots 4, 5 and 6 block 33, Westlake, \$175.

**Pleasantly Entertained.**

A large party of young people were the guests of Miss Kittie Hinman of 619 Lawrence street Saturday night. The lawn and galleries were illuminated by Japanese lanterns and the parlor and dining room were beautifully decorated. The evening was spent with games and other amusements. Light refreshments were served. Miss Kittie proved a capable and entertaining hostess and the guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Those present were Misses Georgia Ryan, Marie Hebert, Ethel Hennington, Irene and Emma Rhoderiguez, Susie Tuttle, Mabel Ryan, Annie Greenleaf and Messrs. Price, John Stockwell, Charles Mitchell, Preston Ryan, Leo Baron, Lee Donaldson, Sidney Ralcliff, Ollie Gibson, Asa and John Rhoderiguez and Archie Hebert.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE—Acreage in Welsh field. T. L. PALMER, Lake Charles.

If it's a Barrymore, it's Hava

**Tendency of the Times.**

The tendency of medical science toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than cure. This has been fully demonstrated in pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever, a difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as a cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by all druggists.



NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO

SOUTHERN

Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Company, Limited,  
LAKE CHARLES, - LA.

1903

Bole Warrick  
See - Wilsons  
visit



# WILSON TALKED.

The Secretary of Agriculture was at the Cotton Convention This Morning.

## HAD PRAISE FOR TEXANS.

About Five Hundred Delegates Attended the First Session at Turner Hall---George T. Jester Was Elected Temporary Chairman--The Opening Addresses.

Secretary James Wilson, of the United States department of agriculture and party of department heads arrived in Dallas last night and he was not only the guest of honor at the opening session of the cotton convention this morning at Turner hall but he was also the center of interest. During the proceedings of the morning he was called on for an address and he aroused the convention to enthusiasm by making complimentary remarks about Texas and Texas people. The secretary did not hesitate to call attention to the defects in the farming methods of Southern planters, too, and he was applauded for his criticisms. It was gained from his remarks that he had made a thorough study of the boll weevil question and he candidly announced that all the money in the United States treasury would not be sufficient to exterminate the pest. He also predicted that the weevil would spread across the Mis-

Members of the Commercial club were, there in numbers and were distinguished from the delegates by their ribbon badges. They acted as ushers and assisted in the arrangements.

Those who occupied seats on the stage were: Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture; Col. E. S. Peters, of Calvert, president of

plant, and while we have been unable to find a remedy to annihilate him, we are thoroughly convinced that he may be successfully fought.

There are some good points about this insect. He is a first class bull in the cotton market, and we will never see any more six cent cotton as long as he is abroad in the land. His partner in price raising, Mr. Brown, takes profits and quits; but in the vocabulary of this little fellow there is no such word as "quit." We farmers have had convention after convention to curtail cotton acreage and reduce the crop, and each farmer rushed home and planted more cotton, thinking the other fellows would obey instructions and thereby raise the price. The boll weevil is doing for us exactly what we tried to do for ourselves and could not. I do not believe this insect would be a very bad investment if he was properly distributed over the South. We would then raise an eight million bale crop and get 15 cents per pound for it. What we object to now is that Texas is doing all the reducing.

I know from having fought the weevil for four years in the Brazos bottom that he can be controlled and a fair crop made in spite of him. I am not half so much afraid of him as I was two or three years ago. He has two decent traits which a wide awake farmer can take advantage of and make a crop:

The female weevil will only deposit her eggs in the squares. This fastidiousness on her part, about where she puts her eggs, delays her in the family business until the plant is about knee high. This is her first good trait. She does not mind the delay, she knows that the multiplication table she uses in regulating the increase of her family is immense when she does get started. She lays about 100 eggs per month.

the timber and begin their work next to the timber. You will find them there in the squares. If you will diligently gather them, in this small space and burn them, you will have little trouble in the open field until fall. But the average farmer can endure a great deal of rest, and it is idle to tell him to pick bugs off his cotton.

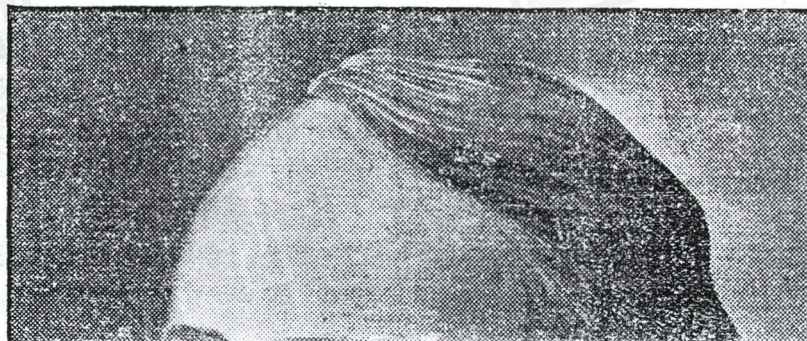
The second good trait of the weevil is that in spring and summer he is an epicure, and only attacks the squares and very young bolls, leaving the older and the tougher ones to make cotton. He only attacks the large, tough bolls in the fall, when he has become so numerous that there are not enough squares and young bolls to furnish him food.

The formula for making a crop in a boll weevil district is: First. Plant early, in rows wide apart, and leaving good distance in the drill. Second. Plant early maturing cotton. Third. Pick from the ground and stalk every infected square and burn it. Do this every eight or ten days until July or later if possible.

The weevils only multiply in close rank cotton during hot dry weather in June, July and August. If the cotton is so planted that the hot sunshine can reach the ground and all parts of the stalk the squares will dry up and the young weevil will starve. He can not mature in a dry square. Hence the importance of wide rows and good distance in the drill.

Any farmer, on good land, who will do these three things will make a half or two-thirds of a bale per acre, and that is as much as any well disposed farmer ought to want to make. The farmer, in the weevil district, who plants cotton that matures in the fall, and does not pick and burn the squares, is the bug in the old rut waiting for the wagon wheel to crush him.

There is another enemy of the cotton plant which, in my judgment, has done Texas about as much damage this year as the weevil--the boll worm. He is a corn worm and only leaves the corn when it gets hard. The proper way to fight him is to kill him with kindness. Seduce him away from the cotton by giving him food he likes better than cotton. He prefers both green corn and cowpeas to cotton. Plant between the main corn crop and the cotton a dozen rows of June corn so that it will be in roasting-ear when the main corn crop hardens. Between every row of June corn plant cowpeas, so that they will have green pods ready for him when he leaves the main corn crop. By





farming methods of Southern planters, too, and he was applauded for his criticisms. It was gained from his remarks that he had made a thorough study of the boll weevil question and he candidly announced that all the money in the United States treasury would not be sufficient to exterminate the pest. He also predicted that the weevil would spread across the Mississippi to other Southern states and recommended cultural methods.

Mr. Wilson made a humorous reference to the present tendency of parents to educate their boys for the professions when farmers are so sorely needed by the country.

He urged the Texas farmers to influence the state government to appropriate more money to build up the A. and M. college, claiming that not enough funds are now being given for its support. He paid a high compliment to the faculty of that institution.

The secretary mentioned the advantage a canal across the isthmus would mean to Texas and the convention warmly applauded him.

The delegates were late in arriving at the second annual cotton convention of Texas this morning but before the first session had been concluded the hall was comfortably filled with representatives from all parts of the state. It is estimated that 500 accredited delegates were in attendance at the first session and a much larger number is expected this afternoon and to-morrow.

One of the visitors who took the deepest interest in the speeches was Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who sat modestly in a corner of the stage, nearly hidden from the audience by those who occupied seats in front of him. The secretary's position was that of a thoughtful man, absorbing every advice and theory in regard to the boll weevil. During the course of Judge Geo. N. Aldredge's address in reference to Brown's recent cotton corner Mr. Wilson smiled.

A feature of the crowd was the presence of a negro delegation from Smith county. There were twenty-three colored representatives, appointed by the Smith county judge and every one of them were present, taking a lively interest in the proceedings.

#### NICKNAMES

What the Jolly School Principal is Called.

Nicknames never put a healthy



HON. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture.

the Texas Cotton Growers' association; John Schumacher, of La Grange, member of boll weevil executive committee; A. H. O'Neill, Paris, member boll weevil executive committee; Judge G. N. Aldredge, retiring president of Texas boll weevil convention; Capt. D. E. Grove, president Dallas Commercial club; Gov. George T. Jester, Corsicana, temporary chairman of Texas cotton convention; Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief bureau plant industry, Washington; Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent department of agriculture, Lake Charles, La.; Dr. H. J. Webber, bureau plant industry, Washington; Fred B. Jones, director Commercial club, Dallas; C. E. Gilmore, Wills Point, secretary of the cotton convention.

The convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Judge Geo. N. Aldredge, retiring president, who

The second month she has 50 daughters in the business, and so on. With a little calculation you will see that if she begins raising a family the 1st of May she will be the grandmother of over 12,000,000 weevils in September. A month later the old lady could have a family round up and show more of her people than there are inhabitants of the Chinese Empire. How a good farmer's fingers ought to itch to pinch her in the spring, and at one lick cut off unborn millions in the fall. It can be done at little cost. I burned over 20,000 of them last year at a cost of 50 cents per hundred. They hibernate in

#### THE STRENUOUS LIFE

##### A Great Strain.

No one disputes the fact that we are living in a "rapid" age; it is rush, rush, rush from morning until night, and competition is so fierce that the struggle does not cease until the ma-

night him is to kill him with kindness. Seduce him away from the cotton by giving him food he likes better than cotton. He prefers both green corn and cowpeas to cotton. Plant between the main corn crop and the cotton a dozen rows of June corn so that it will be in roasting-ear when the main corn crop hardens. Between every row of June corn plant cowpeas, so that they will have green pods ready for him when he leaves the main corn crop. By doing this you throw up a bulwark to protect your cotton. The June corn and cowpeas will detain him until your cotton is made. And after the June corn and peas have thus protected your cotton, cut them down, take them to the lot for feed, and you will realize more for them than you get from almost any other land in cultivation, and your stock will eat the worms and prevent them from coming next year. The boll worm hibernates in the soil from two to five inches deep. Then if the land is plowed deep in early or midwinter he is exposed to the freezes and killed. If you delay your plowing until the warm days in the spring you will not harm him.

The formula for fighting Boll Worm is: First. Plow deep in early or middle winter, especially the cotton land where he last appeared, for it is there he is hibernating. Second. Keep him away from your cotton by giving him roasting-ears and cowpeas while your cotton is maturing.

By following this formula you can keep him out of your cotton until the 1st of September, and if you have used early maturing seed you will have made a good crop of cotton by that time.

The day for old fashioned, slipshod farming in Texas is gone. The farmer of to-day must put brains as well as muscle into his business. He must take the papers and agricultural reports and learn how to combat and circumvent the enemies of his crops.

A great man once said, "Civilization begins and ends with the plow." This is true in the sense that all industries depend upon agriculture. The farmer is really the only man who creates wealth, all else is traffic and interchange of commodities. What the earth yields to man each year is the only positive gain made to the human race. Merchants, factories, banks, railroads, in fact every enterprise depends upon the yearly contribution of mother earth. When the crops of any country fail the calamity is a national one. For over half a century cotton has been king with the people of the South. Our marvelously rapid recovery from the loss of slave property and utter devastation of the Civil war was due to high priced cotton. Five hundred million dollars yearly, represents the value of this crop, to the people of

a hammer, or roast him. Some find a way to ending yet has stungenuity. All in his will double time we must nible with him. fore the 1st of take the balance in Texas were b frost—before the stalk for hibe weevils would terminated in never hope to s do so sensible an early matur by the middle easily done, but



deepest interest in the speeches was Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who sat modestly in a corner of the stage, nearly hidden from the audience by those who occupied seats in front of him. The secretary's position was that of a thoughtful man, absorbing every advice and theory in regard to the boll weevil. During the course of Judge Geo. N. Aldredge's address in reference to Brown's recent cotton corner Mr. Wilson smiled.

A feature of the crowd was the presence of a negro delegation from Smith county. There were twenty-three colored representatives, appointed by the Smith county judge and every one of them were present, taking a lively interest in the proceedings.

### NICKNAMES

#### What the Jolly School Principal Is Called.

Nicknames never yet hurt a healthy man.

An Ohio lady tells a good food story. "Once years ago my sister, at that time a woman of 35, became so ill from nervous exhaustion that for two years her life was despaired of. She had suffered from dyspepsia since a girl and the nervous trouble of course aggravated that, until it became impossible for her to eat or take nourishment of any kind without intense suffering.

"Like all persons affected with nervous diseases she also suffered from insomnia and it was nothing unusual for her to sleep only three hours out of 24. All the years she had been a miserable invalid her diet consisted almost entirely of milk and eggs. Finally Grape-Nuts came upon the market and she tried this food for breakfast, four teaspoonfuls in a pint of hot milk and the change in her condition was perfectly marvelous.

"She improved at once and her face has now grown round and fat as I remembered it in girlhood and the increase in flesh has extended all over. She never was weighed while an invalid so we cannot say just how much she has gained, but it is wonderful. She now sleeps the whole night through and all the miserable weakness and aches in head and neck are gone. She is again well and strong and happy when it looked as though she would never have any happiness on this earth again. All her neighbors look upon her recovery as a miracle.

"The Principal of the public schools in our city is such a strong advocate of Grape-Nuts as a brain food that he has gained the nicknames of 'Old Grape-Nuts' but somehow or other he is so jolly and healthy he doesn't seem to care." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

HON. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture.

the Texas Cotton Growers' association; John Schumacher, of La Grange, member of boll weevil executive committee; A. H. O'Neill, Paris, member boll weevil executive committee; Judge G. N. Aldredge, retiring president of Texas boll weevil convention; Capt. D. E. Grove, president Dallas Commercial club; Gov. George T. Jester, Corsicana, temporary chairman of Texas cotton convention; Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief bureau plant industry, Washington; Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent department of agriculture, Lake Charles, La.; Dr. H. J. Webber, bureau plant industry, Washington; Fred B. Jones, director Commercial club, Dallas; C. E. Gilmore, Wills Point, secretary of the cotton convention.

The convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Judge Geo. N. Aldredge, retiring president, who called for nominations for temporary chairman. A. H. O'Neill, of Paris, nominated Gov. George T. Jester, of Corsicana, who was unanimously elected. Gov. Jester was escorted to the chair by Mr. O'Neill, of Paris, and Col. John H. Traylor, of Dallas.

After taking the chair Gov. Jester made a few brief remarks of thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

C. E. Gilmore was then unanimously elected temporary secretary of the convention on motion of State Senator W. C. McKamy of Dallas county.

Judge J. N. Aldredge, retiring chairman of the convention, then made the opening address, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I need not tell you that Dallas extends to you a hearty welcome. Our city has established a reputation for hospitality. She is always delighted to see her visitors. She has, perhaps, the biggest and nimblest "glad hand" of any city in the South. The latch string of her door does not hang outside. She has taken off the latch and propped her door wide open. She is as fond of company as a young girl graduate. And when the people fail to come to see her she charts trains and calls on them at their homes.

Dallas takes a deep interest in this gathering. Situated in the center of the great grain and live stock district of Texas, still, here King Cotton sits enthroned and on broad fertile prairies for a hundred miles around, spreads his white flag. The Boll Weevil convention which met here last December appointed an executive committee to wage war on that arch enemy of the cotton

The second month she has 50 daughters in the business, and so on. With a little calculation you will see that if she begins raising a family the 1st of May she will be the grandmother of over 12,000,000 weevils in September. A month later the old lady could have a family round up and show more of her people than there are inhabitants of the Chinese Empire. How a good farmer's fingers ought to itch to pinch her in the spring, and at one lick cut off unborn millions in the fall. It can be done at little cost. I burned over 20,000 of them last year at a cost of 50 cents per hundred. They hibernate in

### THE STRENUOUS LIFE

#### A Great Strain.

No one disputes the fact that we are living in a "rapid" age; it is rush, rush, rush from morning until night, and competition is so fierce that the struggle does not cease until the machine is worn out.

Women, too, even when surrounded by every comfort, become infected by the common spirit, and what with their clubs and many social duties, have no time to give thought to their physical well-being, until they are suddenly brought to a sharp realization of the fact that nothing in their lives is so important as attention to correct or rational living.

It may surprise the reader to learn that women are more prone to piles than men, and in most cases because it is difficult to impress upon them the importance of regular movements of the bowels; irregularity means straining at stool, and straining means piles, with the certainty (under the usual methods of treatment) that the sufferer will "have them always with her." "usual methods" is meant the application of salves and lotions, or (as a last resort) a surgical operation.

If there is a complaint which entails more distress and suffering upon those afflicted than piles or hemorrhoids, it is not known to the writer; fortunately, however, these are learning that there is a remedy that effectually cures all forms of piles: it is known as the Pyramid Pile Cure, is in suppository form, is applied directly to the parts, and does its work quickly and painlessly; it is sold by druggists at fifty cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address upon receipt of price.

Mrs. L. M. Joliff, Pharisburg, Ohio, says: "I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have received from the use of Pyramid Pile Cure. For several months I suffered untold agony from the bleeding piles, and was finally advised by a Columbus doctor to get Pyramid Pile Cure at once, which I did, and one box completely cured me. I advise all sufferers to use it." Write the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles.

of to-day must put brains as well as muscle into his business. He must take the papers and agricultural reports and learn how to combat and circumvent the enemies of his crops.

A great man once said, "Civilization begins and ends with the plow." This is true in the sense that all industries depend upon agriculture. The farmer is really the only man who creates wealth, all else is traffic and interchange of commodities. What the earth yields to man each year is the only positive gain made to the human race. Merchants, factories, banks, railroads, in fact every enterprise depends upon the yearly contribution of mother earth. When the crops of any country fail the calamity is a national one. For over half a century cotton has been king with the people of the South. Our marvelously rapid recovery from the loss of slave property and utter devastation of the Civil war was due to high priced cotton. Five hundred million dollars yearly, represents the value of this crop, to the people of the South. Of this amount Texas alone receives about a hundred and forty millions. Then it is the duty of every patriot to do all in his power to protect this great industry, and in my judgment it is the duty of the general government to aid us in the fight. The cotton farmers have been step-children of the government. When the New Englander's cow's moth got sore the government rushed to the rescue with a half million appropriation. Yet the ravages of insects in one county of Texas would pay for all the sick cows in New England. We commenced furnishing pure cotton oil to make pure butterine, and the dairymen North asked the government to stop us because it interfered with his business, and the government did it. We pay our part of the tremendous pension tax and get nothing out of it. We pay a protective tariff on almost everything we buy and none of our products are protected for a cent. It does seem the government would take care of us, because we make such good pack horses. And the government is beginning to take some interest in us and is aiding us in our fight against the cotton enemies. It has established experiment stations in different portions of our State and has given us her most eminent scientists to conduct the experiments, and I am sure if a way to exterminate them can be found they will find it. The government and State entomologist have been censured because they could not destroy the weevil. We demanded of them to do an "undoable" thing. The weevil eats no poison that you can give him. He can stand more heat than a Hottentot and sleeps well in a block of ice. The only way to kill him is to crack him with

a hammer, or roast him. Son find a way to eating yet has stung. All in his will doubt time we must sible with him. we can take the fore the 1st of take the balance in Texas were frost—before the stalk for hibe weevils would terminated in never hope to se do so sensible an early maturi by the middle of easily done; but action and the vidual who will

Capt. D. E. Commercial club welcome on beh interests of Dallas

To me, in no is accorded the you to Dallas commercial interest but North Texa and the Southw

It is unfortun press this in bel sure you that th merical interest territory, as real as true as the sp Alamo and won a source of prid interests that th thought; and it fication to one to see the reali semblage of me should come tog gle's call for the common good. tion to realize th Dallas' call wher not included in t ing to and will a

I can assure from Boston, Memphis or New points nearer her tingent and com stand by you in well as appreciat and money the v vidually.

But, for the E terests I beg to permanency of y when you have n pests, as you wi begun the work



# HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Is a Good Place to Go... Any Season of the Year.

## I. & G. N.

IS THE DIRECT LINE

Round Trip Tickets on Sale Daily

GEO. D. HUNTER  
G. P. and T. A.

217 Main

Stubbs, over in Louisiana, told me a few days ago that he had cut his alfalfa once a month.

### GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

"One becomes amazed when he contemplates the possibilities of Texas. Within an area 700 miles long and fifty miles wide you can produce enough from your lands to supply the United States. So far you are hardly scratching the lands. You grow a little sugar. Yes, some rice and some cotton. You should know the value of diversification in its true sense. When one crop is grown on lands year after year it deteriorates in its producing value. You should plant different crops. The soil should have more study. The agricultural college of your State should have more money. There is scarcely a college in America that studies the soils. You have so many different soils in Texas that one would not dare estimate how many kinds there are. I will take the liberty of saying that there are at least 1000 different kinds. A few years ago the department of agriculture wanted a soil that would grow a fine filler tobacco. Scientists were sent to Cuba and the soils on which this tobacco was grown were brought to this country. Agents of the government were ordered to go forth and find this soil, no matter where it was. It was the desire to find it if it was in America. There is small wonder that this soil was found in Texas. Think about it, we are paying \$8,000,000 per year for that kind of tobacco. That is yours if you want it. We are ready to give it over to you.

"A few years ago a man from Texas came to us and stated that there was a soil in Texas that would grow rice. He stated that he needed a certain kind of seed. We sent a scientist to the Orient and found this seed. Since then a vast territory has been opened up for the culture of rice. You people in Texas must remember that we of the North do not know much about rice, but you can educate us along these lines. You must remember that we can't afford to eat rice at 8 and 10 cents a pound when flour is cheaper. You will have to get it down to a more reasonable price.

"You should pay more attention to your agricultural college. You should have more education along the line of pathology and forestry. Do you know what the forestry industry of this State means? A few years ago you had in this State 300,000,000 feet, now you have only 30,000,000. You are more than two-thirds through with your yellow pine. Your oak and other trees are fast going. It is estimated that within forty years our forest industries will have been gone through with. You should plant trees.

The most important thing is the education of scientists in agricultural knowledge. Foreigners do not meet the requirements. We must have American-born and educated men for this work owing to the vast variety of soils and climatic conditions. If there is something needed in the Southern country the department takes men from the Southern farms and lets them make the investigation. If from the Northern country the same method prevails.

### ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"The great canal across the isthmus means much to the farmers of Texas, because your products will go through it to supply the world. You will not have to send drummers to the North in order to dispose of your crops. The people of other countries are clamorous for them. It is your business and you should take an interest in the great canal. Your cotton products, no matter whether raw or manufactured, will find a ready market in the vast area which will be opened up through the building of this canal.

Coming back to the soils of Texas. It is time that the people should know something about them. Down in the Brazos valley today I noticed that there were alkali lands. The State should educate young men in the science of getting rid of this alkali. In some places in this country, I am sorry to say, the people do not realize the value of scientific education along agricultural lines. The money appropriated by the government is spent in educating men as dentists and physicians and lawyers. However, I am glad to say that you are doing better in this

scientists do their work and well. Under his management full sympathy has been disseminated in every department."

The toastmaster then introduced Dr. F. A. Knapp, in charge of government experimental stations in the Southwest. In a short address Dr. Knapp threw a few sidelights on the historical side of the work of the department of agriculture. He advised President Houston to be patient, with the assurance that it would bring the needed remedy and reversal of conditions. "The growth of the Agricultural and Mechanical college while it has been somewhat slow in many instances, has been marvelous when the existing conditions are considered. The past has shown a tendency in the right direction, however, and while the work is only just begun, it is going with great rapidity.

Following the opening remarks of Hon. Presley K. Ewing, the toastmaster suggested the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas and called upon President Houston, who responded as follows: "The Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, like other institutions of its kind throughout the State, feels proud of the fact that the secretary of agriculture is a man whose services to agriculture are pre-eminent. The signal service which he has rendered to this important feature of our National life and the power of his eminent example are both inspiring to the youth who has decided to cast his lot in tilling the soil. For that reason I am happy to speak for the institution which I represent.

"One of the important purposes which the honorable secretary's visit to the view is the awakening of Texas to the great importance of training youth in the pursuit of agriculture, which is more than anything else, contributes to the greatness. Most Texans educated in the old orthodoxical lines are skeptical about teaching young men agriculture in college. To those who are in closer touch with reality and real facts, this fact is apparent. It is possible to teach and train youth along agricultural lines. Agriculture is more easily and systematically taught than any other subject. It is more systematic than ethics or economics. It rests upon the most exact sciences. It is very singular that in the progress of science that intelligence should be so skeptical.

"Moreover, it is the paramount need of the South to train young men in agriculture. It is a process of industry through which the South must develop. Texas is handicapped by the meanness of the appropriations which are made for this important work. At present Texas gets twice as much funds for carrying on this work from the Federal government as it does from the State. We have been hampered at every turn, but the tide is beginning to turn, and indications point to the adoption of a more liberal policy. We have not had nor have we now the funds and equipment at our command to carry on the work. I am convinced when I say that Texas can make no better investment as a safeguard for posterity than to make appropriations for the solution of the agricultural question."

### ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Prof. W. D. Hunter, in charge of the government experimental station near Victoria, was the next speaker, and he said in part: "Possibly there is nothing in Texas today that is attracting larger attention from the department of agriculture than the boll weevil question. At present the government maintains seven experiment stations, located in various sections of the State. A few years ago Secretary Wilson visited the station located near Wharton. At this station during the last year the government has had under cultivation fifty acres of cotton on a plantation which for eight years has been the prey of the boll weevil. The purpose of the experiment is to ascertain whether or not it is possible to produce cotton, despite the boll weevil, and I am sure that the results of our experiment this year are conclusive proof that it is not only possible, but practicable.

"My visit to Texas is, of course, in the interest of the investigations made concerning the ravages of the boll weevil. We have had men in this locality for the past two years, as I said before, investigating the ravages of this pest, and have come to the conclusion that we must raise an early cotton. Mr. Borden told me that he had been experimenting along this line. He planted three twenty-five-acre patches of cotton. One was in the



agricultural college. You should have more education along the line of pathology and forestry. Do you know what the forestry industry of this State means? A few years ago you had in this State 300,000,000 feet, now you have only 30,000,000. You are more than two-thirds through with your yellow pine. Your oak and other trees are fast going. It is estimated that within forty years our forest industries will have been gone through with. You should plant trees.

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"On fifty acres of land we produced thirty-five bales of cotton, which was sold at 9 cents per pound. The cost of production amounted to about 4 1-16 cents per bale, together with taxes, wear and tear on implements made an aggregate cost of about \$700, leaving a net return on the fifty acres of \$1250, or \$25 profit per acre.

"The point which the department of agriculture has succeeded in demonstrating in this instance is that it is possible to produce cotton profitably despite the boll weevil. It may not be possible to exterminate the boll weevil, but extermination is not essential to the production of cotton. It can be raised where the pest has existed for years."

#### PLANT INDUSTRY.

Prof. Galloway of the bureau of plant industry spoke upon the work of the department of agriculture and commended the policy, the persistence of which has been rewarded with successful results. He said that the success of Secretary Wilson had resulted from three pronounced policies, which he outlined as follows: 1. Recognition of no division of the country. 2. Constant recognition of the work of the scientific corps under him. 3. No particular fad, no particular hobby.

"For the South," said Prof. Galloway, "Secretary Wilson has always had a tender feeling, for he not only recognizes all sections of the country, but he appreciates the valuable resources which the South represents. Secretary Wilson has always kept in close touch with the actual work of his department, and while he does not class himself as a scientist, he is the business head which makes the

moreover, it is the passion of the South to train young men in agriculture. It is a process of industry through which the South must ever, Texas is handicapped by the loss of the appropriations which were made for this important work. At present Texas gets twice as much funds for carrying on this work from the Federal government as it does from the State. We have been hampered at every turn, but the tide is beginning to turn, and indications point to the adoption of a more liberal policy. We have not had nor have we now the funds and equipment at our command to carry on the work. I am convinced when I say that Texas can make no better investment as a safeguard for posterity than to make appropriations for the solution of the agricultural question."

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#### HOUSTON MARKET.

"You people of Houston owe much to the farmer. This is today the second city in the world in the amount of cotton shipments. One day, perhaps, it will be the first. You should lend your encouragement to the farmer.

"Our work in this State is not yet completed. While we have been investigating the work of the scientists sent here by the department, we are not through. There are a number of other places yet to investigate. As I stated before, I feel that I should not do much talking while in Texas, but should listen to the talk of others who have made investigations in order that I might draw conclusions. We will make recommendations to congress and ask for an appropriation for the purpose of combating the boll weevil. The great trouble we experience is not in getting an appropriation from congress, but in getting the people to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed within their reach."

"This valuable movement has a staunch friend in the honorable secretary, who is with us. I remember very well when he was appointed to the position he now occupies I went to Washington in response to a call. When I called on him at his residence the first thing he said was 'What can I do for the South?' Since that time I am inclined to believe that he has been disposed to give the South the largest share of available funds. The secretary is a republican, but there is no politics in his department."

The speeches which in most instances came from the lips of scientists of national reputation were instructive as well as entertaining, and at the close of each address the speaker was made the object of a cross-fire of questions from the interested listeners. The evening was spent in the most informal way to the enjoyment, entertainment and education of every one present.

The following gentlemen occupied seats at the banquet table: James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Charles Dillingham, Dr. S. A. Knapp, Prof. W. D. Hunter, Prof. Galloway, president Houston of the Texas A. and M. college; P. K. Ewing, C. H. Markham, W. B. Chew, Hampton Cooke, Patrick Dougherty, M. E. Foster, W. D. Cleveland, Jr., and H. W. Cortes.

#### BANQUET AT RICE.

Immediately after the meeting in the city hall was closed, Secretary Wilson, the guest of the evening, was escorted to

## Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



possibilities  
in the Union.  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Wilson, after more than  
weeks spent in looking over

Mr. Wilson arrived in Dallas last night on a belated train from the East. He was due here at 6:50 o'clock and did not arrive until 9:30—too late, and too tired, to be present at an informal reception which had been arranged for him at the rooms of the Commercial Club.

The party of the Secretary consisted of Mr. Wilson, Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent for the department in the South; and Prof. A. W. Edson and J. W. Spillman of the Department of Agriculture. They went directly from the train to their hotel.

Mr. Wilson was seen in his room at the hotel, where he first expressed regret that he had been too tired to attend the Commercial Club's reception.

"I have been working all of the time I have spent in Texas," he said, "and the work was interesting, but I am tired."

In reply to the question what he thought of Texas agriculturally, Mr. Wilson stated that it has the greatest of possibilities.

"The people here need only to diversify," he said. "That is the solution of the problem they are meeting, and they are solving it. They are diversifying. They are doing things in the line of farming that can never fail to make their work a success. The work of the department has been to make experiments leading to results in farming in the South and the people have been adopting the results of the experiments."

"The doctrine of diversification is the thing that I have to expound to the people of the State, and I am pleased to see that they are really diversifying."

"The department has done a great deal for the Texas situation and is prepared to do a great deal more. Take the rice interests, for example. They are gigantic interests already and their development is going on at a rate to indicate that the growth will be much greater. This is a diversification that has paid. The seeds that were adapted to the Texas rice section were discovered in the Orient and brought here by the Department of Agriculture."

"The tobacco lands of Texas, especially in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, are the proven equal of the Cuban tobacco lands. There is a field in which the department has worked and it is now one of the most promising places and methods for diversification, and it is being embraced by the people."

"There is the macaroni wheat, for instance. That wheat solves the crop proposition for the farmer of the semi-arid belt. It was introduced by the department, brought from abroad, and the people of the Western arid regions are diversifying with that to great advantage."

"Texas should raise more forage crops and ship finished beeves to the packing houses. There is no section in the United States that offers a better field for diversification with alfalfa than a great many sections of Texas offer. The legumes will all do well in some portion or other of Texas and there is no part of the State where profitable diversification of crops can not be accomplished. The fruit and truck farming opportunities of the State are unexcelled and offer a good field for diversification."



# OPENING OF CONGRESS

GENERAL PROGRAM CARRIED OUT  
IN COLLEGE CHAPEL WAS OF  
WELCOMING NATURE.

## PROF. CONNELL'S ADDRESS

President of Congress Reviews Work  
of Congress Since Organization.  
Benefits of Institutes.

### SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

College Station, Tex., July 6.—The general program carried out at the College Chapel last night was opened by a prayer from Rev. Dr. Bittle, the college chaplain. Dr. D. F. Houston, president of Agricultural and Mechanical College, was booked for the address of welcome, but being absent on business relative to the equipment of the new textile building, Prof. John A. Craig made the welcoming speech.

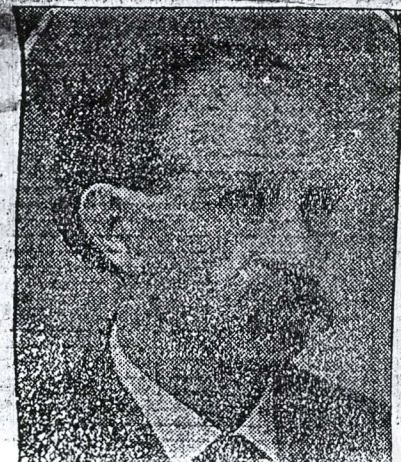
The auditorium and galleries of the chapel were filled to their capacity, and the audience was appreciative and attentive throughout the meeting. Prof. Craig made a brief but interesting review of the general plan of education of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He spoke of the sixty acres of experimental crops of various kinds which are planted in the college farm. He urged the farmers to share the



J. K. ROBERTSON  
Of Beville, Superintendent Subexperiment  
Station No. 1 and Former Vice President  
Farmers' Congress.

ambitions of the college professors to make the institution lastingly useful to the agricultural interests of Texas. He said that Texas had 80,000 farming population and should have the largest agricultural college of any State. He deplored the indifference manifested toward the Agricultural and Mechanical College by many Texas farmers. "Texas," he said, "is an epitome of the whole United States, inasmuch as she can grow almost every product that is grown in any State in the Union, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College seems to be an epitome of Texas by growing all kinds of experimental crops upon the college farm."

I. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca made the response to Prof. Craig's address of welcome. He spoke of the appropriateness of Texas farmers meeting here once a year in a general congress to enjoy the glories of the most glorious State in the Union as set forth by her great agricultural institution, the Agricultural and Mechanical College.



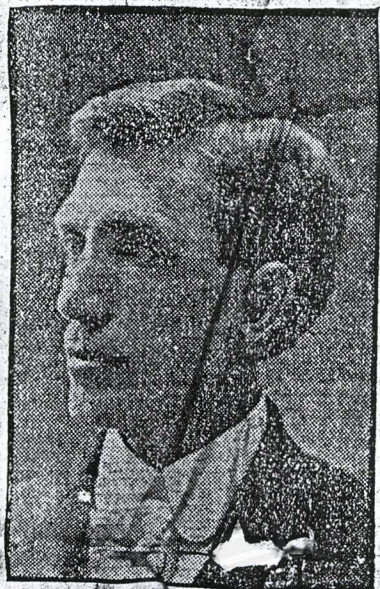
as the farmer of today is a broad-minded, liberal, statesmanlike man in his views upon everything. He is solving the great problems of society in the most liberal manner. He no longer hates the banker as he once did, because now he is either a stockholder or large depositor in some bank. He no longer looks upon the railroad company as an enemy, but has the most fraternal feeling for it, well knowing the aid it gives him. He knows that what the railroad does for him is not done as an act of charity, but as a simple business proposition, and his vocation as a producer is also a plain, practical business matter. It makes me tired to hear a man say honest old farmer. He is a matter or fact farmers are not more honest than other people. They are now, however, more intelligent and businesslike in their methods than heretofore, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College is a great and powerful factor in enhancing the intelligence and consequent prosperity of the Texas farmer."

The annual address of Prof. J. H. Connell, president of the Texas Farmers' Congress, was full of encouragement, hope and



MRS. M. B. DAVIS  
Of Waco, Member Executive Committee,  
Farmers' Congress.

good sense. He made an interesting review of the work of the congress during the six years of its existence, and dwelt upon the present prosperous condition of all branches of agriculture in Texas. "While three-fourths of the world is being devastated or threatened by the ravages of war," he said, "we should be thankful that we are wielding the plow and the reaper instead of the sword and the rifle." He spoke of the pre-eminence of Texas over all the other States as an ideal agricultural country. He said that single Texas counties produce as much as 100,000 bales of cotton. Smith County sells as much as \$500,000 worth of fruits and vegetables a year. "The Farmers' Congress is the mother of the Farmers' Institute system in Texas," he said. "The great benefits of which have been incalculable to our farming interests." Prof. Connell strongly advocates the teaching of the fundamental principles of agriculture in our public schools, and he showed



B. L. ADAMS  
Of Bonham, Vice President Texas Nurserymen's Association.

briefly the great benefits that would be gained by so doing. He referred to the new textile building furnished as a great promoter of industrial education. He closed his address by complimenting the press and the railroads of Texas for the great aid they have given the Farmers' Congress and every other enterprise looking to the betterment of agricultural conditions in Texas.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in Texas, was booked for an address, but was unavoidably absent. His time was taken by Hon. W. J. Cox, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who delivered a most interesting speech upon "The Railroads and the Farmers."

He said in part: "Nobody wants to be more friendly to the farmers than the railroads. The farmer, too, is the best friend that the railroads have."

brought general farm crop displays illustrative of the fruits of diversification. These have been given space in the agricultural hall, and form one of the most interesting features of the congress.

R. W. Holbert of Arcadia is on hand with a fine lot of canned figs.

## HORTICULTURISTS IN SESSION

East and West Texas Represented in  
Exhibits and by Speakers in  
This Branch.

### SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

College Station, Tex., July 6.—The horticultural meeting was opened by the chairman.

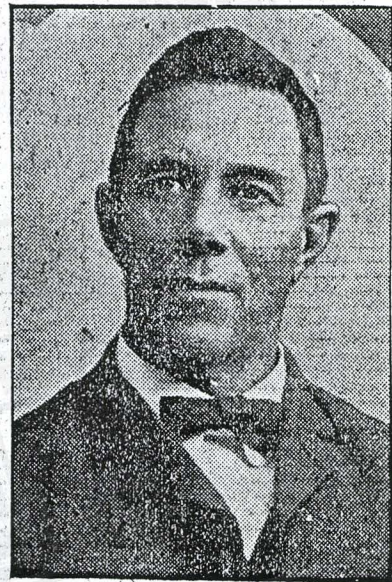
The welcome address was given by Prof. E. J. Kyle, who urged the visitors to make themselves at home and to consider the horticultural department as entirely at their service.

The response to the address of welcome was given by John Kerr, who highly complimented the college and the department of horticulture on its methods of training the young men of the State.

Fernando Miller read an interesting paper on "Fruit Growing in Lampasas."

H. M. Stringfellow of Lampasas gave a good paper on "The New Discoveries in Viticulture." He is investigating the value of a new grape, which is called Lampasas. It grows well, but its shipping quality is not yet demonstrated. He recommended the California stump system of pruning for the western section of the State, as the trellis exposes the vine to wind and the fruit to the ravages of the mockingbird. Further, the blossoms fertilize better when protected from high winds, and the stump system allows cultivation both ways of the rows. He believes in the application of sulphate of iron to grapes and fruits in East Texas for the cure of yellow leaves and other diseases.

Superintendent Hotchkiss of Troupe Station told of the vineyard at Troupe, where 110 varieties are being tested with results to date as follows: Campbell's did exceptionally well for early; Diamond coming on



J. M. VANCE  
Of San Antonio, president Texas Dairy Association; vice president Texas Jersey Cattle Club and member executive committee Farmers' Congress.

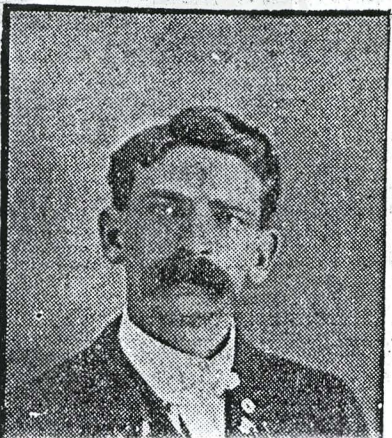
well at present; the vineyard appears very well and is perhaps one of the best in the United States. Munson canopy trellis is in use and is considered better than the Kniffen system. Niagara is doing well, but Diamond appears to be doing better. No spraying was done this year. Headlight is of excellent quality, though berry and bunch are small. Grapes ripen from four to six weeks earlier than same variety in the North.

Mr. Stringfellow took the floor and discussed the Romnal grape as influenced by climate and location.

Carman has succeeded well in Victoria County. This grape was objected to on account of small berries in the cluster.

Mr. Allen of Kosse spoke on grapes, and illustrated his talk with new varieties of grapes and peaches.

Mr. Gregor of Jacksonville spoke on the peaches of Cherokee County. He exhibited Elbertas about four inches in diameter.



and the high developed.

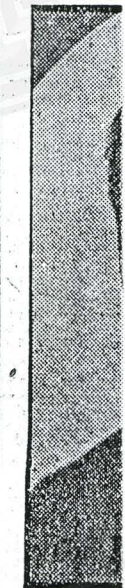
J. Kerr of trip, and st has greater horticultural her in a few

Mr. Rams methods of Mr. Dixon, subject.

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SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.  
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# TELEGRAM

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY OF TEXAS

This Company transmits and delivers messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.  
S. M. ENGLISH, General Manager.

Counter Number	Time Filed	Check
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Send the following message, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Dallas, Texas, July 4th, 1904.

To All Agents:

Just one year old. We have in force over 2,500 policies, aggregating \$3,008,963.00. The directory in meeting today extends congratulations to you for the splendid work accomplished.

W. A. CHILDRESS, President.

Sam P. Cochran	Geo. W. Jalonick
Alex. Sanger	E. O. Tenison
A. Franklin Sittig	J. B. Wilson
I. H. Kempner	F. A. Piper
Dr. J. H. Reuss	P. L. Downs
J. Sandford Smith	S. M. Furman

Directors

## The Southwestern Life Insurance Company

Takes this occasion to thank the citizens of Texas for the handsome results of our first year's business. We hope to double same for the second year and thus keep Texas money in Texas.

Respectfully,

W. A. CHILDRESS, President.

the vegetable matter in the soil by rotation of crops. Second, use fertilizer, judiciously. Third, grow cow peas.

### INSPECTING THE INSTITUTION.

Visitors Marvel at Perfection of College Plant—Brown County Exhibit—Special Ellis Car.

#### SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

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## Cigars that Satisfy

Palma de Cuba

BOUQUETS 5¢  
Box (50) \$2.50 each

A clear Havana of the best type. Strictly hand-made by Cuban workmen.

Capt. Marryat

INVINCIBLES 6¢  
Box (25) \$1.50 each

You're used to paying 10 cents straight for same quality.

Gen'l Braddock

DIPLOMATICOS 6 for  
Box (25) \$1.00 25¢

Havana filler. Sumatra wrapper. Hand-made. Smooth, mild smoke.

Lillian Russell

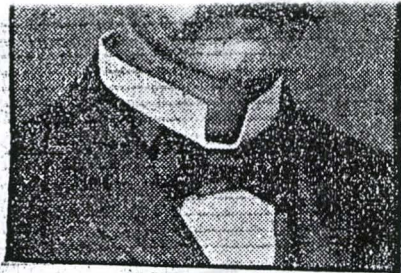
Box 3¢  
(50) \$1.50 each

Long combination filler. A sweet, pleasant smoke. Equal to the 5¢ brands you are accustomed to.

The immensity of our business permits a variety broad enough to fit the tastes of all. We guarantee to please or refund.

Wolf Cigar Stores Co.

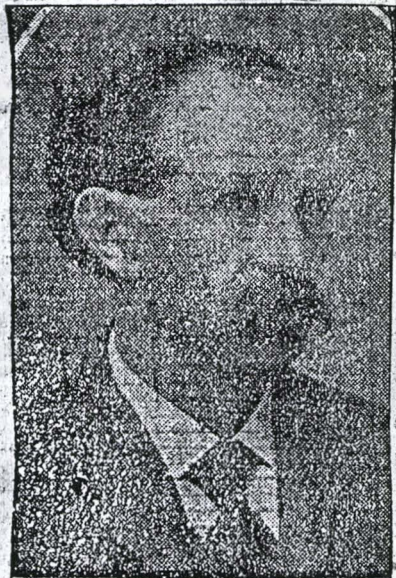




**J. K. ROBERTSON**  
Of Beville, Superintendent Subexperiment Station No. 1 and Former Vice President Farmers' Congress.

ambitions of the college professors to make the institution lastingly useful to the agricultural interests of Texas. He said that Texas had 80,000 farming population and should have the largest agricultural college of any State. He deplored the indifference manifested toward the Agricultural and Mechanical College by many Texas farmers. "Texas," he said, "is an epitome of the whole United States, inasmuch as she can grow almost every product that is grown in any State in the Union, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College seems to be an epitome of Texas by growing all kinds of experimental crops upon the college farm."

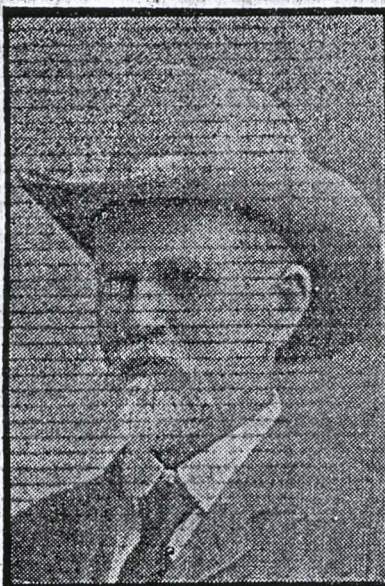
J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca made the response to Prof. Craig's address of welcome. He spoke of the appropriateness of Texas farmers meeting here once a year in a general congress to enjoy the glories of the most glorious State in the Union as set forth by her great agricultural institution, the Agricultural and Mechanical College.



**H. B. SAVAGE**  
Of Belton, Member Executive Committee, Farmers' Congress.

He declared that every class of business men are almost as much interested in the success of the farmers as are the farmers themselves. He made an interesting review of the business of agriculture from the time of Moses and the Pharaohs to the present time, and said that the fading memories of Nations now passed away were of great benefit to us of the present day. He drew a striking contrast of the slave and female labor of ancient times and the noble free born, progressive and enthusiastic American farmer of the twentieth century. "Three centuries ago, even," he said, "the farm laborer had no individuality whatever. He belonged to the man who owned the land."

Speaking of the evolution of agriculture in this country, the speaker said that the early European pioneers who settled this Continent, following their native instincts of conquest and robbery, came here with the sword. They found nobody to rob but the poor Indian, and as he had nothing to be robbed of but land, they took that, and in order to make it of any value, the invaders had to work it. "The agricultural progress of America has been swift and sure, and no one thing has been more potent in our development than the freedom of speech and the press. The old American farmer was a narrow-minded partisan in his religion and politics, where-



**E. W. KIRKPATRICK**  
Of McKinney, Vice President Texas Nur-

of the sword and the time he spoke of the pre-eminence of Texas over all the other States as an ideal agricultural country. He said that single Texas counties produce as much as 100,000 bales of cotton. Smith County sells as much as \$500,000 worth of fruits and vegetables a year. "The Farmers' Congress is the mother of the Farmers' Institute system in Texas," he said, "the great benefits of which have been incalculable to our farming interests." Prof. Connell strongly advocates the teaching of the fundamental principles of agriculture in our public schools, and he showed



**B. L. ADAMS**  
Of Bonham, Vice President Texas Nurserymen's Association.

briefly the great benefits that would be gained by so doing. He referred to the new textile building just finished as a great promoter of industrial education. He closed his address by complimenting the press and the railroads of Texas for the great aid they have given the Farmers' Congress and every other enterprise looking to the betterment of agricultural conditions in Texas.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in Texas, was booked for an address, but was unavoidably absent. His time was taken by Hon. W. J. Cox, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who delivered a most interesting speech upon "The Railroads and the Farmers."

He said in part: "Nobody wants to be more friendly to the farmers than the railroads. The farmer, too, is the best friend that the railroads have, because he gives them more business than any other class. George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam locomotive, predicted over fifty years ago that all farm products would be sent to market over railroads. We have seen his prophecy verified. There is no citizen who is not interested in the railroads."



**UDO TALPERWEIN**  
Of San Antonio, Director of National Beekeepers' Association.

Without them we could not get our daily papers on the day of publication. Our social relations, too, are largely developed by the railroads, and demonstrated by this great meeting of Texas farmers. They bind our various sections closer together, and have practically destroyed the narrow feelings of sectionalism that once divided our great country. They have a solid Texas, until no man now would hardly have the temerity to advocate a division of our great Lone Star State. (Applause.) The railroads pay hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in taxes to our public school fund, and they do it willingly, well knowing that public education builds up the country and makes prosperity. They are of untold benefit in various ways in the dissemination of useful knowledge."

He showed by statistical references how the railroads of Texas had greatly increased the taxable wealth of the State, and quoted Prof. Alexander Hogg of Fort Worth as saying they were among the best friends of the cause of temperance in the country, by exacting the most temperate habits on the part of their hundreds of employees. He closed by referring to the scores of free classes issued to Farmers' Institute workers and others engaged in the dissemination of agricultural information.

#### Several Individual Exhibits.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

College Station, Tex., July 6.—Besides the splendid dairy stock exhibit made by the



**J. M. VANCE**  
Of San Antonio, president Texas Dairy Association; vice president Texas Jersey Cattle Club and member executive committee Farmers' Congress.

well at present; the vineyard appears very well and is perhaps one of the best in the United States. Munson canopy trellis is in use and is considered better than the Kniffen system. Niagara is doing well, but Diamond appears to be doing better. No spraying was done this year. Headlight is of excellent quality, though berry and bunch are small. Grapes ripen from four to six weeks earlier than same variety in the North.

Mr. Stringfellow took the floor and discussed the Romnael grape as influenced by climate and location.

Carman has succeeded well in Victoria County. This grape was objected to on account of small berries in the cluster.

Mr. Allen of Kosse spoke on grapes, and illustrated his talk with new varieties of grapes and peaches.

Mr. Gregor of Jacksonville spoke on the peaches of Cherokee County. He exhibited Elbertas about four inches in diameter.



**WILL G. FIELDS**  
Of Houston, Secretary South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' Association and Manager of Exchange.

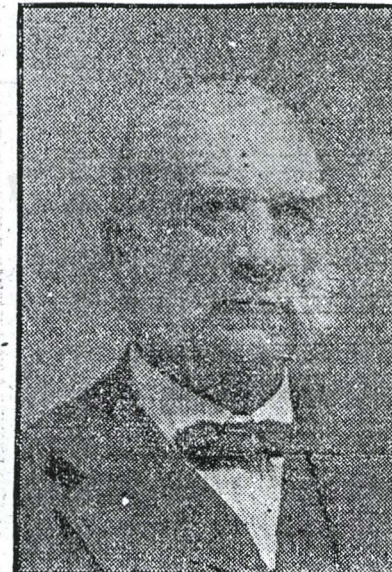
Three hundred and fifty car loads have been shipped to the present time; \$600,000 worth of fruit and vegetables will be sold at Jacksonville this season, and \$350,000 has been deposited in the banks from truck and fruit growers so far.

Col. Bonner gave a short and characteristic talk on the new fruits of East Texas. He referred to the Jacksonville peach as too small to ship, and sent a man out to carry in one of the Arp peaches that he has on exhibition. Twenty cars were sent from Jacksonville yesterday and Jacksonville is only in the corner of the Arp, Troupe and Omen country. The Colonel's peach was nearly twice the size of the former shown, and it was given great applause.

Sam Dixon reported that Texas has taken thirteen horticultural premiums out of sixteen given to the present at the World's Fair.

"Lessons from California" was the subject discussed by Mr. Kirkpatrick. A recent visit to California was a revelation of the horticultural possibilities of that great State. Although Texas is now on Arkansas as compared with Colorado, it is easily possible for Texas to be greater than California, and he urges all Texans to work together to the end of making it that.

Prof. Kyle spoke on the subject discussed by Mr. Kirkpatrick. He was impressed by the localization of industries



S. A. KNAPP, U. S. D.

Agriculture spending Texas stur worm and ing talk. the Unite ture in T. The spea corn and barriers t number o ers prese The gre was mani

Of Sherma Nun

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A number ence with Pe Marston, M Marston's cl been success

Capt. Mars ference in t green upon t said, are ut tioned his h have the cer ficial as to

Prof. H. P. enthusiastic especially th He believed crease as na facious in a from the we could be appl in ants and said it might as we alread tect them a sectorious a He read num ellowing conc of Texas are and exhibit which contain weevils.

While there opinion amon Paris green t doubting clas least be given Dr. S. A. K the farmers plan thorough is plausible, or more of t cious in the f weevil.

T. C. Nie T Dairyin

SPECIAL TO THE College Sta McHenry cal 8 a. m.

T. C. Nie of his exten The Bermuda recommended of the yelds sons.

Farmer Cla on dairying t mon sense lo audience.

Samuel Ne sey Isle, told ing are cond During the discussed fer sold. First



## INSPECTING THE INSTITUTION.

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A new and fresh attraction was placed in the Agricultural Building today. It was a fine exhibit of horticultural and leading agricultural products from Brown County. The credit of getting up this fine collection of corn, wheat, oats, cabbage, alfalfa and orchard products is due to Will H. Mays of the Brownwood Bulletin. Mays firmly believes that Brown County is the most desirable place in the universe with the possible exception of heaven, and he wants all the rest of the world to find it out. So he interested the farmers and truck growers out there in the scheme of an exhibit at this Farmers' Congress. He even chartered a car and came the longest route he could map out in order to show the coast people what Brown County can do, and without irrigation at that. He brought along some thirty or so other gentlemen from Brown, besides a number of ladies. They are all well and happy, and Mays is the proudest man on the grounds. Well, he has good cause to be, for he really displays a splendid array of almost everything the hustling Texas diversifier is heir to.

This afternoon a very large train load came in on the southbound Houston and Texas Central, among whom was a chartered carload of visitors from Waxahachie.

A telegram was received tonight that fifteen boys would arrive on the early morning train from Troupe. These youths are sent down to imbibe agricultural knowledge and enthusiasm. It is from such boys as these that the hope of Texas' future material prosperity must come, and it is a happy commentary upon the progressive spirit of that community in sending their young men to the Texas Farmers' Congress.

Prof. Fred W. Mally of Garrison is here with a fine lot of photos of orchard scenes, showing one of the largest Elberta orchards in Texas, an orchard of Japan walnuts and other fruit scenes of Southeastern Texas.

A number of well known leaders in Texas agriculture and horticulture arrived this afternoon, among whom are J. S. Kerr and R. E. Smith of Sherman, E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Capt. Fulton S. White of the Frisco Railway, D. L. H. Bonner of Omen, J. E. Babcock of Omen and others. More are expected to arrive tomorrow.

### WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

Much Interest Taken in Paper on Farmers' Wives.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

College Station, Tex., July 6.—The Women's Industrial Section was called to order by Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. Hayes gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Connell.

Several interesting papers were read, the one bringing out most discussion being, "How May the Farmer's Wife Find Time for Social Pleasure and Mental Improvement?" by Miss Laurel L. Giles.

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Palma de Cuba

BOUQUETS 5c  
Box (50) \$2.50 each

A clear Havana of the best type. Strictly hand-made by Cuban workmen.

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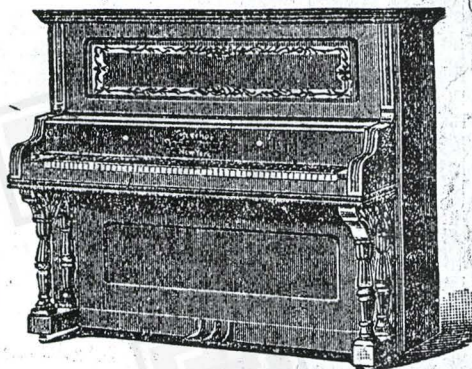
Long combination filler. A sweet, pleasant smoke. Equal to the 5c brands you are accustomed to.

The immensity of our business permits a variety broad enough to fit the tastes of all. We guarantee to please or refund.

## Wolf Cigar Stores Co.

My feet have found the path of perfect peace. Take a walk with me—I'm good company, and you'll be in it with

*The Red Head*



## Marian Pianos

Are all right, and the prices are, from the customer's standpoint, BETTER THAN RIGHT. Terms to suit buyers.

Will A. Watkin Music Co  
Corner Elm and Murphy Sts.

Everything in the Music Line

## Harry's Good Roads Culvert

OIL BARRELS.



We manufacture Harry's Corrugated Galvanized Steel Tanks, Cisterns, Stock Troughs, Garbage Cans, Heavy Steel Tanks, Standpipes, Smokestacks. None as good as Harry's. Write us. HARRY BROS. CO., Dallas, Texas.

## THE TEXAS ALMANAC

On sale at Galveston or Dallas News counting room for 25c; postage 6c extra



TO US FOR  
FEED  
STUFF  
LL GRAIN  
MERCANTILE CO

# THE DAILY TRANS

TERRELL, KAUFMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903.

## W. L. MARTIN CO.

See our line of

### Ladies' Skirts

before you buy.  
We have them all  
prices.

## W. L. MARTIN CO.



## Ready-to-Wear Garments. Made Suits, Jackets and Skirts

best Fall and Winter showing we have  
made. Style, Quality and Price are  
as they should be and the fit is guaran-  
teed on every garment.

### CARLO COATS AND JACKETS.

The New Zibelines and  
Cloth Coats in plain and  
military trimmed on sale

## SECRETARY IS HERE NEW YORK FIGURES

MR. WILSON AND PARTY OF SCI-  
ENTISTS ARE SPENDING THE  
DAY IN TERRELL.

ALL PRECINCTS HEARD FROM  
AND McCLELLAN'S PLURALITY  
OVER LOW IS 63,617.

## INTERESTING SPEECHES

## MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC

SECRETARY WILSON TOLD OF DE-  
PARTMENT'S WORK AND OTH-  
ERS MADE SPEECHES.

IN OHIO IT WAS A LANDSLIDE TO-  
WARD HANNA AND HERRICK.  
OTHER RESULTS.

Ennis, Texas, Nov. 4.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agricul-  
ture and his party arrived here last  
evening at 7:30 p. m. The gentlemen  
were met at the depot by a delegation  
of citizens and together they visited  
the chrysanthemum show now being  
held by the ladies. Later the party  
was entertained with a banquet at the  
King hotel, where addresses were made  
by Secretary Wilson and other mem-  
bers of the party.

Special Dispatch.  
New York, Nov. 4.—George B. Mc-  
Clellan, democrat, was elected mayor  
of Greater New York, defeating Mayor  
Low by a plurality of 63,617, complete  
returns having been received from ev-  
ery precinct in the city.

Edward M. Grout for comptroller and  
Charles F. Fornes for president of the  
board of aldermen, defeated their fu-  
sion opponents by 66,790 and 64,972  
plurality respectively.  
This sweeping democratic victory  
was accomplished in the five burroughs  
of the municipality.

DEMOCRATS WON.

On emerging from the banquet room  
the secretary was introduced to the  
members of a reception committee who  
came to Ennis to accompany Mr.  
Wilson and party to Terrell, who ar-  
rived on the belated Midland train  
about the time the banquet was over.  
The secretary affected to be very much  
surprised when told that these gen-  
tlemen had come for this purpose, and  
asked:

"Did you gentlemen come here to  
escort us to Terrell?"

Upon being answered affirmatively,  
he said:

"I'm afraid that you folks are at-  
taching too much importance to us  
plain farmers."

Mr. Wilson was somewhat wearied  
from his long trip from Houston and  
he and his party retired early.

On arising this morning his first in-  
quiry of the hotel clerk was as to how  
the elections of yesterday resulted,  
but the hotel clerk had heard nothing.  
"I am little concerned as to how New  
York or Maryland go, but if Massa-  
chusetts and Rhode Island go wrong,  
then there is something doing."

The secretary and his party accom-  
panied by the committee from Terrell  
left Ennis for the latter city on the  
northbound Midland at 6:50 a. m.

## REACHES TERRELL.

Secretary Wilson and party arrived  
this morning at 8:18 o'clock.

The first member of the president's  
official family ever to visit Terrell  
reached this city this morning on the  
northbound Midland train from Ennis.  
Accompanying him were Dr. B. T. Gal-  
loway, chief of the division of plants,  
Mr. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist, or  
"grass man," Mr. Arthur W. Edson, as-  
sistant physiologist, and Dr. S. A.  
Knapp, special agent. All members of  
the agricultural department over which  
Mr. Wilson has the honor to preside.  
The trip was made from Ennis to Ter-  
rell without incident, and at Kaufman  
the secretary was supplied with a paper  
and enabled to gratify his desire to  
learn yesterday's election results. He  
expressed some gratification over the  
results, but the item in the paper which  
he noted with the greatest interest was

Special Dispatch.  
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—Warfield,  
democrat, carried the state for gover-  
nor by a majority of 7000.

## IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch.  
Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—Virginia  
was swept by the democrats.

## IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats Won in Blue Grass State  
By a Handsome Majority.

Special Dispatch.  
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Returns re-  
ceived from eighty-three counties, a  
number of which are incomplete, give  
Beckham, democratic candidate for  
governor, a majority of 26,500. The  
figures, however do not indicate the  
real majority, for the reason that most  
of the thirty-six counties remaining to  
be heard from are normally republican.  
Seven of these counties are in the Ele-  
venth district and each will give a ma-  
jority of 800 or more. Many other  
counties are mountain counties in re-  
mote sections and cannot be heard  
from readily. It will be two or three  
days before the complete returns are  
obtained.

## JOHNSON A DEAD ONE.

Hanna Will Remain the Whole Show in  
the Politics of Ohio.

Special Dispatch.  
Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4.—More com-  
plete returns indicate that the plurality  
of Herrick, republican, over Johnson,  
democrat, for governor, will exceed  
125,000, but the plurality for the rest of  
the republican ticket will not be so  
large.

The republican majority on joint  
ballot in the legislature for the re-elec-  
tion of Senator Hanna is now placed  
at ninety out of a total membership of  
143, almost three times as many as  
two years ago.

Chairman Dick says "Hanna's per-  
sonality did it."

Today efforts are being made to as-  
certain if Johnson carried one-fourth  
of the counties, twenty-two out of  
eighty-eight



the chaperone of Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse of the Sunset-Central lines, arrived in Houston yesterday afternoon from Galveston, where they had spent the day sightseeing. Immediately upon their arrival in the city last night they were taken to the rooms of the Houston club and an informal reception tendered them. There was no speechmaking indulged in, but the members of the party met the members of the committee and every citizen of Houston who was present last night extended a most cordial welcome to each of the Boers, who are making a visit to this State, with the view of finding locations, so that their fellow citizens may find suitable homes, assuring them that their presence in the State is welcome, as will be the location here of such an industrious, hardy set of people as the Boers.

The Houstonians told the visitors of the advantages and possibilities of Texas in general and the coast country in particular, while the visitors recounted stories of the great conflict in the Transvaal. Entertainment was thus afforded both the Boer representatives and the Houstonians.

Later the members of the party were taken to the home of Colonel S. F. B. Morse, and were entertained by him there. A most pleasant evening was spent at the gentleman's residence, and the visitors were delighted with his hospitality.

The party will remain in Houston until this morning, when they will leave for Bay City, and will spend several days in that section of the coast country. The personnel of the party is as follows:

Dr. F. W. Reitz, ex-president of the Orange Free State and secretary of state of the South African Republic, and Mrs. Reitz.

Dr. C. W. Van Der Hoogt, Washington, D. C., representative of the Boer in America during the war.

General Samuel Pearson, quartermaster general of the Boer Republic.

Rev. J. A. Van Blerk of South Africa, who spent fifteen months with the Boer prisoners in Bermuda.

Mr. E. A. Dalm, editor and proprietor of the Holland American, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Colonel S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific, Houston.

Mr. John Davis Newman of New York, general Eastern land and immigration agent of the Southern Pacific company.

Mr. H. L. Brimhall of Saginaw, Mich., a guest of Colonel Morse.

Mr. Anderson Chenault, secretary to Colonel Morse, Houston.

The members of the local committee present at the reception last night were as follows:

H. W. Garrow, Charles Dillingham, J. J. Gannon, T. H. Stone, T. W. Ford, H. C. Moschardt, Jeff N. Miller, W. G. Van Vleet, F. K. Ewing, Hyman Levy, Dr. J. Allen, Kyle, D. D. Bryan, Henry Fox, J. F. Meyer, Dr. O. L. Newberry, W. B. Chew, Norman G. Kittrell, E. A. Reichardt, A. P. Root, R. M. Johnston, M. E. Foster, Jesse Jones, O. T. Holt, J. M. Rockwell, S. F. Carter, F. N. Gray, L. Hoepthal, George Clark, G. C. Street, T. W. Archer, Robert L. Jones, Major E. W. Caves, Charles H. Markham, M. L. Robbins, Richard Cocke and others.

#### DR. REITZ TALKS.

"I want to say frankly," said Dr. Reitz to a Post reporter in speaking of his trip to Texas, "that I am not trying to induce my countrymen in large bodies to leave their own countries, as we of the Boers wish them to work out their destiny there, but there are a number of Boers who, like myself, have some special reason why they will not remain under a British flag. They have become dissatisfied with conditions existing in South Africa, and those of my countrymen who are in Holland, of which there are a great many, are anxious to go to a country where they can spread out, hence, my visit to Texas. I am taking advantage of the opportunity offered me by the Southern Pacific to come here and see for myself what Texas is like, so that when these people make inquiries of me, I may be able to intelligently advise them upon the subject. Then, too, I have eleven sons, for whom I wish to find desirable homes."

#### TO RETAIN NATIONAL TRAITS.

"I am not putting myself forward as a leader of emigrants," continued Dr. Reitz, "and would only advise those that ask me. I do think that those who will not and do not live in South Africa should live together somewhere, so that they may be able to preserve, at least during the first generation, their own church, their own ideas and to do things in general wherever they live according to their own habits and customs."

"I am a lawyer by profession, and am not an expert on the subject of farming, but my father having been a farmer, I have always taken an active interest in agricultural affairs, though not a practical farmer. As much as I have seen of Texas, it is a very rich country, so far as the soil is concerned. It is also possessed of minerals, as I have been informed. The climate here is similar to that existing in the South African republic, and other conditions are alike. The question of the health of the people is an important one, and while the citizens of Texas might be led in the exuberance of their patriotism to insist that the conditions here are most healthful in any event, still I am of the opinion that the climate is all that is to be desired. I first believed that malaria existed in rice-growing sections, but this does not seem to be the case in this part of the country."

#### PLEASED WITH TEXAS.

"I am very well pleased with the conditions existing in this State, and am in accord with the view expressed by a gentleman at Nacogdoches Sunday, that the United States is the finest country in the world, and that Texas is the finest State in the Union. I have visited Illinois, and

even enthusiasm, and we feel almost at home here. All along the line of the railroads people came to meet us and extended a most hearty welcome. They showed us their country, and seem to possess a friendly feeling toward us. There seemed to be more than a mere business greeting in their welcome, and there was a heartiness about it which showed that they were sincere. We have been treated most royally by Mr. Morse. He is full of information concerning Texas and the coast country and acts most kindly in his imparting of this knowledge to us as we go along."

#### DIPLOMAT'S EXPRESSION.

Dr. C. W. Van Der Hoogt, who was the diplomatic representative of the Boer republic at Washington during the time of the war, was for some years secretary of the State bureau of immigration of the State of Maryland and has located a number of colonies of Hollanders in Maryland and other States. This is his first visit to Texas, and so well pleased is he with the conditions existing in this State that he expressed himself to a Post reporter last night that if, ten years ago, when he first went to Maryland, he had been apprised of the advantages Texas offered for the colonist, he would have placed these colonies in Texas rather than in any other section he knew. "My impression of Texas is certainly a most favorable one," said he. "The policy of the Boer is to stick together and their idea is to have large colonies. I am quite sure that there is room in Texas for all who want to come."

#### CAN'T RETURN HOME.

"So far as I am personally concerned," said General Samuel Pearson to a representative of The Post, "I am absolutely ruined beyond comprehension, and am not permitted to return to South Africa. This latter perhaps is not such a great misfortune to me, as I have no desire to live under a British flag. I never did and never intend to. I believe that there are many burghers like myself who will not live under the British government. If these people can get located in this country many of them will come here, contrary to the opinion of other Afrikaners. The Boers are of a progressive type and men who will not accept British rule, and will come to this country, where they will make good citizens. Those who come will be prepared to work, and prepared to fight for the United States, if necessary, for the Boers are a loyal set."

"As a progressive man coming to an entirely progressive country, this State will be nothing new for him. If our people do come to Texas, we will introduce many new products here, such as wachtel bark for tanning purposes, Boer tobacco, which I am sure will hold its own against any tobacco in the world, and arrow root and ostrich farming. Our people like good cattle, horses, Merino sheep and Angora goats, and will engage extensively in this business."

"Texas will suit any who has got any common sense, and no one should have any trouble in making a success. My impression of Texas is a good one. But Texas does not need my opinion. The absolute progress of the country goes without saying, and it is purely a question of getting located in such a section which from a climatic point of view will be most agreeable to our people."

"I do not think that there will be entire peace in South Africa until that country is free, and God only knows when that will be. The people of the United States ought to be able to appreciate the fact that those who were once free and independent can not live under a monarchical form of government."

#### AT GALVESTON.

The party of Boer representatives who are making a tour of Louisiana and Texas for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable location for a colony of farmers and cattle raisers, arrived this morning on a special train of four coaches over the Southern Pacific tracks, and stopped at the union station.

The party was met at the union station by a committee composed of Messrs. J. H. Miller, Julius Runge and W. F. Beers. The program outlined for their entertainment consisted of a sail on the bay in the custom house steamer R. B. Hawley, a lunch, and a carriage drive on the beach and about the city.

Mesdames J. H. Miller, W. F. Beers and A. G. Mills formed a committee to see to the entertainment of Mrs. Dr. F. W. Reitz, who is the only lady in the party.

The visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with that portion of Texas they had so far seen.

Regarding the report that a large number of Texas cattle would be shipped from Pensacola to South Africa, they were not prepared to reply, as they were without information on the subject.