

# GREAT SHORTAGE IN MEAT SUPPLY

DECREASE OF 19,000,000 IN THE MEAT ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## COMPARASONS ARE MADE

Amazing Drop Since 1910 Reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Washington.—Shortage of meat animals in the United States was strikingly demonstrated by comparative figures made public by the department of agriculture. The report showed that there are nine less beef cattle, seven less sheep and three less hogs now for each 100 persons in the country than there were in 1910. This means that it would take 18,259,000 more cattle, sheep and swine to give the present population the same supply that the census of 1910 showed to exist.

While the population of the country is estimated to have increased from 91,972,000 to 98,646,000 in the past three years, the number of beef cattle has decreased 12.9 per cent., and of sheep 5.2 per cent. The number of swine increased slightly, 1.3 per cent., but it did not keep up with the proportional growth of population.

"This increase in value, however," the department pointed out, "does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more, if any, profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of livestock. Producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are among the first to increase production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns.

"The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910, indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers.

"The scarcity of meat animals is attributed by department experts to the encroachment of farms upon range territory, lack of a proper range leasing laws, shortage in the corn and forage crop in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, increase in the value of land and higher cost of labor and stock feed; decline in stock raising on farms in the East and South because of poor marketing facilities, the temptation to sell livestock at prevailing high prices and enormous losses from hog cholera."

## FREE SILVER EDICT ISSUED

Rebel Leader Decrees Free Coinage of Silver.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Currency issued by the Bank of Sonora, the Bank of Mexico and other banks established under the Diaz regime will be treated as counterfeit money after February 10, under a decree issued by the rebel government. The free and unlimited coinage of silver will be offered as a means of providing ample money.

The embargo against the old bank currency, which is frowned on as a survival of the scientific days, when the Creels and Terrazas were in power, will render worthless in the rebel territory millions of dollars in paper money.

The offer of free coinage will be extended to all bullion owners, but it has not been indicated to what extent the offer will be accepted. The rebel government already is in possession of much bullion which will be coined to enrich the treasury. It also was announced that a large American smelting interest which controls industries in Colorado and other parts of the United States, has entered into an arrangement for the immediate opening of a smelter in Chihuahua, which has been closed for many weeks.

## H. H. Rogers Left \$40,000,000.

New York.—A detailed appraisal of the estate of the late Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, who died nearly four years ago, shows that the estate is worth about \$40,000,000 net, or some \$6,000,000 more than the value originally estimated, it was learned.

## 19 Sailors Are Lost.

Falmouth, England.—Captain Lorenz, the first officer, and seventeen of the crew of the German bark Hera, Risagua, Chile, to Falmouth, lost their lives when the vessel struck a rock as she had almost concluded her voyage. The remaining five men were saved. The Hera encountered a gale at the entrance to the English channel. She lost her course and struck on the rocks near Port Halla Bight. The vessel immediately filled and the men took to the boats, which capsized. Eight succeeded in getting back.

## Artist Boehm Puts Bullet in Head.

Ossining, N. Y.—Just after conferring with his wife and a veterinary surgeon over the most humane way of destroying his pet cats, which had been models for his widely-known magazine illustrations, Henry Richard Boehm, an artist, went upstairs in his home at Briarcliffe, near here, and shot himself in the head, dying instantly. It is believed he had become temporarily insane. Boehm was anxious to dispose of his cats because of the difficulty of caring for them properly in New York City.

## MRS. C. BRACKETT BISHOP



Mrs. C. Brackett Bishop of Chicago has a theory that if children are given the same opportunities their minds will develop alike. To prove this, she will start in February on a trip around the world to gather babies of all races and place them on a farm in America.

## TICK QUARANTINE RAISED

MORE TERRITORY IS FREED FROM CATTLE TICKS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Over 17,000 Additional Square Miles in Eight Southern States to Be Released From Quarantine.

Washington.—The territory in the South freed from cattle ticks and released from quarantine has been increased by 17,106 square miles by an order issued by the acting secretary of agriculture, effective February 16, 1914, releasing additional portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. This action has been taken as a result of further progress made in the extermination of the ticks which spread splenic or Texas fever of cattle. The total area released since the beginning of the work in 1906 now aggregates 215,908 square miles, and amounts to about 30 per cent. of the territory infected at the time the work was undertaken.

Tennessee is the first of the states extensively infested by the ticks to be entirely freed from this pest and released from quarantine.

The portions of the several states to be released from quarantine on February 16 under the order mentioned are as follows:

In Virginia: The county of Sussex and the balance of the county of Greensville.

In North Carolina: The counties of Moore, Hoke, Scotland, Robeson and New Hanover.

In Georgia: The counties of Morgan and Franklin.

In Tennessee: The remainder of Marion county.

In Alabama: Portions of the counties of Jackson and Sumter.

In Mississippi: The counties of Clay, Jasper, Smith, Scott and Leflore, the remainder of the counties of Lowndes, Holmes, Madison, Attala, Rankin, Neshoba, Chickasaw, and portions of the counties of Claiborne, Warren, Yazoo, Sharkey, Bolivar, Newton, Grenada, Leake, Monroe, Jones and LaFayette.

In Oklahoma: The county of Cotton and the remainder of the counties of Tillman, Grady, Craig and Ottawa, and portions of the counties of McClain, Osage and Delaware.

## Condemned Foodstuffs Fill Warehouses

Washington.—Foodstuffs seized by the federal authorities and held as evidence of adulteration or misbranding in violation of the pure food and drugs acts are rapidly accumulating pending court action, the department of agriculture announces. Several warehouses scattered throughout the country at various shipping ports are practically filled with condemned products. Relief, however, is promised, the department states, as the trials are shortly to be held.

## Taft Warns Against Plutocracy.

Toronto, Canada.—"I sincerely hope our experience may give you warning and cause you to take prompt measures to prevent plutocracy feasting the danger point," said former President William H. Taft here in an address before the Literary and Scientific Society of the University of Toronto. The former president had dwelt on the industrial expansion of Canada and the probability that its people would come face to face with conditions of corporate control existing in the United States.

## Contempt of Court Laid to Ministers.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa.—Court proceedings against the ministers of justice, defense and interior, because of their action in deporting the South African strike leaders, began promptly here. The supreme court judge, Sir John W. Wessels, granted an application for leave to apply to attach the three ministers for contempt of court. The judge declared that if he had possessed information he would have granted an injunction restraining the government from deporting the men.

# 43 PERSONS MEET DEATH ON OCEAN

NINETY-ONE ARE BROUGHT BACK TO LAND BY THE M. & M. STEAMSHIP NANTUCKET.

## VESSEL IS RAMMED AT SEA

Many Unable to Leave the Staterooms. No Time Was Given to Adjust Life Preservers.

Department of Commerce Orders Probe of Wreck. Washington.—A thorough investigation of the circumstances resulting in the collision between the Nantucket and Monroe was ordered by the department of commerce. Assistant Secretary Sweet instructed the steamboat inspection service to make an exhaustive inquiry.

Norfolk, Va.—The story of how 43 souls went down to death in the chill waters of the Atlantic when the liner Nantucket rammed and sank the steamer Monroe, was brought to port by 91 survivors of the sunken ship's passengers, rescued and brought to shore by the Nantucket.

It was a story of awful and sudden death, sweeping out of the dark and fog, and taking unawares the doomed half hundred with the heavy burden of sleep still upon them. It told how the stricken Monroe, with her side gored deep by the knife-like steel prow of the Nantucket, filled rapidly, rolled over on her side, and in a few minutes turned completely over and then plunged to the bottom, carrying with her the ill-fated passengers and members of the crew who had failed to get clear of the wreck.

Thrilling are the stories told by those rescued from the jaws of death when the Old Dominion Steamship company's steamer Monroe, bound from Norfolk to New York, turned turtle at sea within ten minutes after she had been in collision with the Merchants and Miners' transportation company's steamer Nantucket in a dense fog off the Virginia coast. Revised lists put the loss of life at forty-three, of which number nineteen were passengers and twenty-four members of the Monroe's crew. It was as if they had come from the dead when eight of the Monroe's passengers, whom wireless reports had put in the list of the lost, walked or were borne from the steamer Nantucket when the latter landed the rescued at Norfolk.

There were notable deeds of heroism by Assistant Engineer Oscar Perkins and First Wireless Operator Ferdinand J. Kuehn. Perkins when the inrush of water put on the main dynamo and left the Monroe in complete darkness, rushed below and put to work an emergency dynamo. He is among the rescued.

Wireless Operator Kuehn gave the first S. O. S. call and after adjusting a life preserver which would doubtless have saved his own life, removed this from his body and put it on a girl. Kuehn was lost. His assistant, R. L. Etheridge, was saved, and walked into the arms of his wife, who stood to greet him as the Nantucket docked with the rescued.

C. W. Poole, en route from Gray, Va., with his wife and two and a half-year-old boy to visit in Massachusetts, had his wife and child washed from his arms over the rail of the sinking Monroe. Poole, completely crushed, told the story of his great loss and sorrow. He will return to his Virginia home.

Ed Gorman of New York told of harrowing scenes of women's screaming for help in the cabin of the Monroe. Walking upon the side of the careened sinking ship, Gorman met a girl whom he begged to jump with him into the sea. The girl refused and perished. Gorman was at the place picked up by a passing lifeboat.

J. Gattley, second officer of the Monroe, gave his life preserver up to a lady who had none, and after being washed into the water saved himself by grabbing a floating ladder.

## \$10,000 in Bills Left on Car Seat.

Macon, Ga.—Conductor Walter Little picked up a package in a seat of a Central of Georgia railway car at Columbia, Ala., which later was found to contain \$10,000 in bills. The name of J. C. Kountz appeared on the package and it was found that the money belonged to a Dothan bank with which Mr. Kountz is connected. The money was in possession of a messenger, who left the train at Columbia. It was returned to the bank. The money, along with several other packages, had been placed in a hand grip.

## U. S. to Exhibit Model of Canal.

Washington.—A model of the Panama canal which probably will be more than five hundred feet long will be the government's largest and most elaborate individual exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. From this model, it is said, the visitor will be able to get a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the canal and of its workings than by an actual visit to the canal itself. Almost at a glance one will get from the huge model a bird's-eye view of the canal in all its details.

## SENATOR ASHURST



Senator Ashurst of Arizona is author of the resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of the Michigan copper mine war.

## OPPOSES FREE CANAL TOLLS

PRESIDENT HOLDS EXEMPTION TO AMERICAN COASTWISE VESSELS VIOLATES TREATY.

Question of Panama Canal Tolls Subject Discussed Under Capitol in Washington.

Washington.—How to dispose of the Panama canal tolls question was the subject uppermost in discussion about the capital when the attitude of President Wilson, outlined to the senate foreign relations committee, became public. The president's position was asserted to be that the provision of the Panama canal act granting toll exemption to American vessels is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which proclaims that the canal shall be free and open to all nations "on terms of entire equality," and that "charges of traffic should be just and equitable."

Three courses are open to congress. Great Britain, which persistently has opposed the toll exemption for American ships, has offered to arbitrate the question as to its being a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The majority in congress, it is believed, opposes this, maintaining that the United States should settle the issue for itself. Another course is to carry into effect a resolution submitted by Representative Adamson, which would suspend, for two years, the operation of the provision exempting American ships from the payment of tolls. Should this be adopted, diplomatic negotiations could continue in the meantime. The third proposal is that congress repeal the free toll provision.

## WHITE TEACHERS BARRED

By Measure Passed by South Carolina House of Representatives.

Columbia, S. C.—The lower house of the South Carolina general assembly passed to third reading a bill prohibiting white people from teaching in negro schools or negroes in white schools under penalty of a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding twelve months. The passage of the measure was recommended by Governor Bleas.

The bill was amended to include the "intimacy of the races in houses of ill repute."

Another amendment provides that the bill shall not be regarded as prohibiting the teaching of the Bible to negroes.

Sensational speeches were made, and at times the discussion became most bitter.

In urging the passage of the bill Mr. Fortner of Spartanburg declared:

"The negroes have their Booker T. Washington. Let the negroes run their own business and their schools."

## Earthquake Shocks Cause Panic.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Earthquake shocks at Mendoza caused a panic. Mendoza is the capital of the province of Mendoza, lying about sixty miles distant from the volcano of Aconcagua. In 1861 Mendoza was overthrown by an earthquake.

## Probe of Strikes Ordered.

Washington.—A sweeping investigation of strike conditions in the coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan was authorized by the house. By a vote of 151 to 15 the house adopted the resolution of Representative Keating of Colorado, empowering the mines and mining committee to make inquiry as to conditions in Colorado and Michigan in which the federal government might be concerned. Hearings will be conducted in the strike regions by a sub-committee, or sub-committees.

## Comber Leaped 380 Feet.

San Francisco, Cal.—The highest seas known on the Pacific coast since it was charted by the United States government were recorded. The light on Trinidad Head, near Eureka, Cal., was put out last week by surf that smashed the thick protecting panes of glass surrounding it. Trinidad Head rises 350 feet above the sea level. The light is perched on a shelf of rock about half way up, and the lens is 200 feet above the margin of the surf.

# NAVAL YEAR BOOK FIGURES JUGGLED

CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST EXPERTS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

## SECY DANIELS IS GRILLED

Congressmen Say Statistics Show Our Navy Below Germany's Standing and That This is Not True According to Investigation.

Washington.—Representatives Witherspoon of Mississippi and Hensley, of Missouri, charged that experts of the navy department juggled the statistics of the 1913 navy year book to make the American navy appear inferior to the German navy. This action, they declared, set the United States down from second to third place as a naval power. Both congressmen are members of the house naval affairs committee.

With Secretary Daniels before the committee to explain the naval program for the coming year, the two congressmen, who are strongly opposed to a "big navy," questioned him at length on what they declared were omissions and faulty comparisons in the year book. The ex-secretary explained that he was not an expert in comparing navies, and said he had relied on what experts in the navy had advised him about the facts.

In their questioning the Congressmen brought out that three American battleships, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, which are of the same tonnage and of heavier armament than 10 listed German battleships, are left out of the United States list altogether; and that the year book instead of giving the United States 36 battleships built and building, compared with Germany's 36, should have credited the United States with 39 battleships of heavier tonnage and armament than Germany.

They also developed that the Navy statisticians this year for the first time have taken out of the dreadnought class the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, which have dreadnought armament, and have put into the German dreadnought class four ships of 11-inch gun armament. The year book's comparison gives Germany 13 dreadnoughts and the United States seven, while the Congressmen insisted that the correct figures should give Germany and the United States nine dreadnoughts each.

## Slow to Respond.

Washington.—President Wilson is surprised at the lack of responses from business men to the invitation for suggestions on pending trust legislation.

The president does not know whether business men approve the tentative measures or whether they have not yet taken notice of the hearings. It was suggested that business men might fear being branded as "lobbyists" if they came to Washington in that connection.

## Opposes Increased Rates.

Washington.—Opposing the 5-per cent increase in freight rates sought by eastern railroads, J. C. Forester, representing the Just Freight Rate Association of North Carolina, told examiners of the interstate commerce commission that to grant the advance would be to burden the public for roundabout and illogical routes of shipment and for the support of "improperly financed and inefficiently managed properties."

## Judge Ventress Burned to Death.

Gadsden, Ala.—Judge Thomas Ventress, prominent in Alabama politics, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed two buildings in Atalla, Ala.

## Women Disappointed.

Washington.—President Wilson gave no encouragement to a delegation of 300 working women who marched on the white house with a brass band to ask his support for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

## Develop Southern Water Power.

Washington.—Remarkable development in the South's water power resources is related in a statement by the federal geological survey. At any reasonable valuation per horsepower, it is stated, the undeveloped power of important streams in the Southern states is an important industrial asset. In Georgia and the Carolinas more than 100,000 horsepower has been developed and it is being used by the cotton mills alone and public service corporations are developing 300,000 to 400,000 additional horsepower.

## Private Car Line Hearing.

Chicago.—Railroads sometimes charge for repairs they do not make, witnesses testified at the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of private car lines. They also asserted repair charges were excessive and said there should be a radical revision of accounting methods. "Our principal difficulty is finding out if repairs for which we are charged actually have been performed," said Henry L. Mills, manager of the Western Livestock Express.

# "CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lax liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great. A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Complimentary. "Harold, I dreamed about you last night." "You dear girl, did you?" "Yes. I think it was something I ate."—Judge.

# SOUND SLEEP GOOD APPETITE

Lady Tells of Great Benefit Women Would Receive by Following Her Example.

Renfro, Ala.—"I want to make a statement for publication," says Mrs. Ollie Owens, of this place, "as it may be the means of relieving some poor, suffering woman.

I suffered terribly for years with many serious womanly troubles, and became so weak and nervous, I could hardly do anything. I had headaches, pains in my back and sides, and was always going to the doctor, but never felt well.

Finally, my husband bought me two bottles of Cardui, the woman's tonic. I commenced taking it, according to directions, and began feeling better. I am now on my eighth bottle, and feel better than I have in years. I sleep soundly, have a good appetite, and no more pains.

I never get tired of telling what your medicine has done for me, and I am sure it will help other suffering women, as it did me.

Cardui, the woman's tonic, and Theodor's Black-Draught Liver medicine, are the only medicines we keep in the house."

If you suffer from any of the troubles so common to weak women, try Mrs. Owen's advice—take Cardui.

For more than 50 years, Cardui has been used with entire satisfaction, by thousands of weak and ailing women. It will surely help you, too.

N. B.—Write to Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Social Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request. Adv.

## What He Did.

Grace—I told him he must not see me any more. Her Brother—Well, what did he do? Grace—Turned out the light!—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

## IN PAIN WITH HEMORRHOIDS

Bissell, Ala.—"I was troubled for several years with protruding hemorrhoids. They caused pain of the most severe kind and some loss of blood. They were so inflamed that the touch of anything against them was most intense agony. I got no rest nights, and had to have my legs and feet propped up in the bed.

"I tried all kinds of advertised cures, and I was told that an operation was the only relief. I suffered untold agony. I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. I tried it and then procured a box of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I was cured sound and well in three weeks' time. A cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment accomplished what all else failed to do." (Signed) L. R. Cook, Nov. 12, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

## The Sequence.

"Just as we were wondering where the money for a feed was to come from, Billy Smith, who always has his pockets full, blew in." "Well, what happened?" "A blow-out."

## COLDS & LaGRIPPE

5 or 6 doses 666 will break any case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. Price 25c.—Adv.

The man who makes a god of wealth is generally just about as crooked as the dollar mark he worships.

Sore Eyes, Granulated Eyelids and Sties promptly healed with Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

We are never too old to learn the things that are of no use to us.