

CALLS EXEMPTION MISTAKEN POLICY

ONLY MONOPOLY WOULD BE BENEFITED, WRITES MR. WILSON.

STATEMENT MADE IN LETTER

Thinks Nation's Honor is at Stake in Regard to Panama Canal Tolls.

Baltimore, Md.—President Woodrow Wilson, in a letter to William L. Marbury of this city, says the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls "constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view," and "benefits, for the present, at any rate, only a monopoly." The president also pays a high tribute to Secretary of State Bryan, who, he says, deserves "not only our confidence, but our affectionate admiration."

"With regard to the question of canal tolls," says the letter, "my opinion is very clear. The exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view," and "benefits, for the present, at any rate, only a monopoly; and it seems to me in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

"There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I, for one, do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them, rather than debate, a point of honor."

"Your reference to the secretary of state shows how comprehensively you have looked on during the last few months. Not only have Mr. Bryan's character, his justice, his sincerity, his transparent integrity, his Christian principle, made a deep impression upon all with whom he has dealt; but his tact in dealing with men of many sorts, his capacity for business, his mastery of the principles of each matter he has been called upon to deal with, have cleared away many a difficulty and have given to the policy of the state department a definiteness and dignity that are very admirable."

U. S. MARINES LAND IN HAITI

Rioting and Pillaging to an Alarming Extent Breaks Out.

Washington.—Rioting and pillaging broke out in Cape Haitien to such an extent that Commander Bostwick of the gunboat Nashville landed eighty men to protect lives and property of foreign residents.

Commander Bostwick took action at the request of foreign consuls. Instructions to his landing force were to protect Americans, all foreigners and their property.

Davilmar Theodore, who had proclaimed himself provisional president before his defeat at Gonaives at the hands of the Zamor brothers, is trying to set up a government at Cape Haitien, where he retreated after the battle. He has appointed a cabinet, but, according to Commander Bostwick's report, appears to be losing control of his forces.

Latest reports from Captain Russell of the battleship South Carolina at Port-au-Prince, expressed apprehension for the safety of the city. However, he reports no organized effort to expel foreign naval forces policing the city, though his earlier reports indicated dissatisfaction by natives generally at the presence of the sailors and marines ashore.

Huerta's Troops Quell Conspiracy.

Mexico City.—Reports that conspirators were planning a coup d'etat resulted in the troops of the entire garrison being held in quarters or placed on guard in the neighborhood of the artillery barracks. Soldiers were on top of some of the buildings, from which a few families had been advised to move. The guard at the palace was increased and soldiers slept in the court yard.

Man Kills Woman and Self.

Atlanta.—The curtain of tragedy dropped upon another mysterious "eternal triangle" when A. J. Ameron of New Orleans pumped two bullets into the body of a young woman who passed in Atlanta as his wife, then drilled a hole through his own heart, in front of No. 52 Trinity avenue. Both were slain instantly. She toppled into a heap across the curb. His body crumpled cross-wise over hers, the blood from four bullet holes streaming into the muddy flow of the street gutter.

Crew Rescued by Breeches Buoy.

Norfolk, Va.—Over a sea too rough for lifeboats, life-savers took off by means of breeches buoys the crew of the three-masted schooner Helen H. Benedict, ashore south of Cape Henry. The Benedict is leaking, but apparently will be able to live many hours. She lies one and a half miles south of Nags Head life saving station, and about sixty miles south of Cape Henry. The revenue cutter Onondaga, went to her assistance, and will endeavor to float the schooner when the waves subside.

RUBBER BATTLESHIPS NEXT?



RAVAGES OF BOLL WEEVIL

BOLL WEEVIL CAUSE OF FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR LOSS.

Figures Show Damage Wrought by Cotton Pest Totals Staggering Sum.

Washington.—Owing to the ravages of the boll weevil a loss in the production of cotton in this country of value of only \$50 a bale, represents a financial loss of \$500,000,000.

Interesting facts regarding the destructive work of the boll weevil throughout the South are given in a little pocket pamphlet just issued by Director of the Census W. J. Harris.

The damage to crops, by the boll weevil in the states of the South, is estimated as follows:

In seven selected counties of Mississippi the production of cotton in 1907 amounted to 191,799 bales, valued at nearly \$11,000,000. The boll weevil reduced this proportion to 89,577 bales in 1909; to 61,432 bales in 1910; to 37,816 bales in 1911, and to 30,899 bales in 1912. The aggregate production for the four years amounted to 219,634 bales, valued at approximately \$14,600,000. Had the crop of 1907 been produced for each of these years the aggregate would have exceeded 767,000 bales, valued at about \$48,600,000.

The boll weevil now covers the southern portion of Alabama. Selecting six counties in the eastern part of the state, which are in the direct path of the weevil, the production during five years has amounted to 772,325 bales, which sold for about \$45,000,000. If the ravages of the weevil in these counties should result in reducing the production in the selected counties in Mississippi, the cotton produced during the four seasons following the spread of the weevil throughout these counties would amount to 440,000 bales, and the financial loss, computed at \$50 per bale would be more than \$22,000,000.

Selecting five important cotton-producing counties in western Georgia, which are also in the path of the weevil, the loss in the production during four seasons following the invasion of the insects would range from 200,000 bales, based on the experience of the counties in Texas, to 350,000 and 390,000,000 bales, based on the production in the selected counties in Mississippi and the parishes in Louisiana, respectively. The resulting financial loss in these counties would be, therefore, from \$10,000,000 to \$19,500,000.

The production of cotton during the last five years in the five most important cotton-growing counties in South Carolina was 1,478,728 bales, a value of approximately \$87,500,000. Should the boll weevil infest these counties, with a resulting loss in cotton production such as occurred in the selected counties in Mississippi, the reduction in the crops during the four seasons following the dispersion of the insects would be \$40,000 bales, valued at \$42,000,000.

Child's Death Charged to Negroes.

Jonesville, Va.—Charged with burning the four-year-old child of a deceased relative, Will Caloway and his wife are under arrest in the local jail. According to sheriff's officers, the negroes confessed to the crime upon being taken to the scene. Caloway, the officers state, in his confession, is alleged to have admitted stripping the child of its clothing and burning it, while alive, on a camp fire. The reason given for the act, according to the alleged confession, was that the man and his wife tired of the child.

U. S. Warships for Haitian Waters.

Washington.—Reports to the state department indicated that the real crisis in Haiti may be expected soon. The American naval commanders and the minister at Port-Au-Prince will continue, however, to act under the general instructions to protect American and other foreign interests. The disposition among the officials in the capital is to refrain from lending even moral support to any of the individual leaders in the turbulent island until they have tested their own relative strength.

PRESIDENT RAISES EMBARGO

MEXICAN FACTIONS PUT ON AN EQUAL BASIS BY PRESIDENT WILSON'S ORDER.

President Believes That His Action is the Best Course to End the Trouble.

Washington.—President Wilson, by an executive order, made public at the white house, removed all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of States, placing the contending Mexican elements on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country. The executive order emphasized that it was the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality toward the contending factions in Mexico as were the other powers.

The text of the proclamation follows: "Whereas, by a proclamation of the president, issued on March 14, 1912, under a point resolution of congress, approved by the president on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

"Whereas, by joint resolution above mentioned, it whereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the president should prescribe;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based, have essentially changed, and as it is desirable to place the United States, with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico, in the same position as other powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

Expressions of warm approval came from both ends of the capitol when the news spread of the president's decision to lift the embargo. To members of the senate foreign relations committee it was no surprise.

Mexico City.—Many of the American residents here, on learning of President Wilson's decision to raise the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico, made preparations to leave the capital for the coast.

Frank Glass Loses Seat

Senate Decides, 32 to 31, Not to Seat Alabamian.

Washington.—By a majority of one vote, 32 to 31, Frank P. Glass of Alabama, lost his fight for a seat in the United States senate. The senate sustained the recommendation of the committee on privileges and elections, which held that Mr. Glass was not entitled to be seated because his appointment by Governor O'Neal to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston was made after the seventeenth constitutional amendment directing the election of senators by the people had been proclaimed in full effect.

In the face of determined opposition from the majority members of the committee, headed by Senator Kern, the champion of the Alabamian, proceeding from a forlorn hope, made remarkable progress in gaining votes and the narrow margin by which they lost the fight created great surprise.

Women State Ages to Register.

Chicago.—Women citizens of Chicago turned out in full strength to take advantage of their first opportunity to register as voters. Perfect weather conditions favored a large registration and estimates vary at from 150,000 to 200,000. Polling places were made clean and attractive, flowers were not wanting. The requirement that women registering must state their ages, expected to be a cause of some awkwardness, proved to have been overlooked as a stumbling block. Women gave their ages nonchalantly.

Rockefeller to Pay \$12,000,000 Taxes.

Cleveland, Ohio.—John D. Rockefeller and William Agnew, deputy state tax-ation officers for Cuyahoga county, went to the home of John R. Rockefeller in Forrest Hill, East Cleveland, and filed a written demand upon him that he pay taxes on his personal property, estimated at \$900,000,000 to the treasury of this county. The claim that under the Warnes tax law Rockefeller, by residing in the county for the greater part of the preceding twelve months, has made himself liable to taxation here.

PERUVIAN REBELS SEIZE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT BILLINGHURST OF PERU CAPTURED; WILL BE EXILED.

AUGUSTO DURAND IN CHARGE

Effort to Reform Finances Caused the Revolution in the Republic of Peru.

Lima, Peru.—The president of the republic of Peru, Guillermo Billinghurst, was taken prisoner by the military revolutionists.

President Billinghurst was later taken by the rebels as a prisoner to Callac, from which port he will be sent into exile in a foreign country.

The rebels suddenly attacked the presidential palace under the leadership of Colonel Benavides. Gen. Enrique Varela, premier and minister of war, was killed in the fight which ensued.

Dr. Augusto Durand, a former revolutionary leader whose arrest was sought by the police, took possession of the palace. It is generally believed that he will at once organize a new government.

The attack on the palace began at 4:30 a. m. Thousands of inhabitants of Lima dashed into the streets alarmed by the firing.

Squads of soldiers were ordered to fire volleys into the air in order to prevent the formation of crowds in the streets and by this method they kept the panic-stricken people moving from place to place. In the vicinity of San Pedro church, a civilian bystander was killed by a bullet.

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Literacy Test for Immigrants.

Washington.—The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants for admission to the United States, was passed by the house, by a vote of 241 to 126. As the bill passed, it provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, providing that each applicant for admission must read between thirty and forty words.

Red Cross to Stop China Floods.

New York.—Plans for the prevention of floods in the Hwai river valley of China, probably the greatest humanitarian project ever undertaken by the American Red Cross, are under way. A telegram from Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross, authorized the Engineering Corporation of New York to announce that it had been designated not only to do the work, but to raise the \$30,000 necessary to finance it. A commissioner from the Chinese government is on the way here.

HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR COTTON YIELD PER ACRE

The Knapp Method of Growing Cotton

By H. E. Savely and W. B. Mercier of the United States Department of Agriculture
What the "Knapp Method" does

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Saves a loss of from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre due to poor seed-selection.
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