

THE WEATHER.

Occasional local showers Friday. Saturday warmer and generally fair; moderate northeast to east winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1911. D. 1867

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VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 68.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,630.

ROARING WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT

He Spoke on Reciprocity in New York Last Night.

HE DEMANDS BILL UNAMENDED

President Addressed Southerners in Attendance on Cotton Seed Crushers' Association—The South's Interest.

New York, June 8.—"The bill, the whole bill and nothing but the bill," thus President Taft summed up an earnest plea for the unamended adoption by the Senate of the Canadian reciprocity agreement before a representative audience of Southern men tonight.

The occasion was a banquet tendered by the New York Produce Exchange to the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The banquet resounded to a roaring welcome for the President as he entered the room.

Governor Dix, who arrived about the same time, was also the recipient of a cordial greeting.

In his address President Taft pointed out to the Southerners the advantage which their section would derive from the enactment of the agreement with Canada, but did not neglect to refer to his main argument for the pending bill on the broader lines of general national interest.

There was no questioning the sympathy of the big bulk of his auditors with the President's plea. From the start every mention of the word "reciprocity" was greeted with cheers and the President at times had difficulty in proceeding. He voiced decided objection to amending the agreement by tacking on the farmers' free list bill, which course, he said, would drive away from its support enough votes to defeat the agreement.

"May I not ask you, all, as Americans, as Southerners, as Southern cotton men and as Southern cotton seed men," said Mr. Taft, "to exert yourselves, through this association and in every other practical way, to urge upon and demand of your senators that if they really favor reciprocity—as I sincerely believe most of them do—they shall take the best and most direct way to secure its passage."

President Taft began his speech with a little talk on cotton. He said: "Gentlemen of the Cotton Seed Industry."

"You represent a branch of the farming industry of this country in which we have a practical monopoly. Cotton is grown in Egypt and in India and in some other parts of the world—but the great crop which determines the price in the world each year is the cotton crop of the Southern States. Cotton seed oil is one of the best of the edible oils. It is a competitor of olive oil and of peanut oil and the question of its sale is much affected by trade agreements and the tariffs of countries with which we do business."

The President referred to the government's enlargement of the market for cotton seed oil during the past few years, to its securing a one-eighth reduction of the Canadian imports duty upon cotton seed oil under the maximum clause of the Payne tariff bill and to the reciprocity treaty's provision for its admission into Canada without duty. He pictured the trader's growth and said that with free admission the trade should greatly increase because of less expense in Canada and because it will give cotton seed oil an advantage over its competitors, olive oil and peanut oil. He appealed to the delegates to aid, through their representatives in Congress, in the passage of the reciprocity agreement and said free admission of vegetables and fruits under the treaty should appeal to men who have the business interests of the South at heart.

"One of the greatest branches of the farming industry in the South today," he said, "is truck farming and the bringing of early vegetables to the North. The same thing is true of fruit and berries. With the introduction of these free into Canada you will secure customers with a valuable trade that will add greatly to the demand and that will certainly expand your industry and maintain the prices at which it can be profitably carried on."

"The President then said 'the effect of the reciprocity treaty as a whole is certain to be of the highest benefit to the country at large, and will increase rapidly trade, that now exceeds \$300,000,000, into figures double that sum."

"The President has opponents, however the arguments, active and vociferous, and the means taken to defeat it, are not always of a direct character. The House of Representatives, soon after it passed the bill, embodying the reciprocity agreement, passed a bill (Continued on Page Eight.)

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Judge Gary of Steel Corporation Wants it Amended—Says He Wants to Live Up to the Law.

Washington, June 8.—Legislation to replace the Sherman anti-trust law so as to protect property interests and the people's welfare alike was urged by E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in concluding his testimony today before the House so-called "steel trust" investigating committee. Judge Gary said he hoped the committee in its report on the investigation would give the United States Steel Corporation what the committee thinks ought to be the corporation's standing under the law.

"I wish," said he, "that this committee would take advantage of its opportunity to suggest legislation and use its influence to bring about the enactment of proper legislation calculated to properly protect the property interests of the country, the interests of the government and the people at large, so as to permit us to continue business progress along lines of prosperity."

"Constructive legislation is what is needed in this country if we are to retain our position in the ranks with competing nations of the world."

"Would you believe it sensible," asked Representative Littleton, "to have Congress appoint a joint committee to hear representatives of capital and of labor and of so-called restrained and unrestrained trade with a view to preparing an anti-trust law which would correct features of the Sherman law or errors that might have come through court decisions on that law, and to strengthen and elaborate that law?"

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Gary, "and I would be glad to have such an undertaking result in something more practical and to be the first one to fall into line to live up to such a law."

The so-called "Gary diners" were steel men of country who acquainted each other with all facts relating to their business and suggested the maintenance of prices to prevent "destructive competition" were delved into by the committee. Representative Beall sought to show that the result of those understandings was tantamount to a signed agreement to control prices, a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. "I have stated repeatedly," said Mr. Gary, "that I believed—and all of us in the steel business believe—that open and frank disclosures of each other of our business conditions and suggestions as the best interests of all brought about an equilibrium in the trade and prevented destructive competition."

"The only question involved" in those dinners is whether it is good law or good morals to endeavor by friendly intercourse to maintain to a reasonable extent an equilibrium of business and prevent destructive competition. If the Department of Justice or the President should say that this is not the right way to do, it would not be continued for one minute. If the members of this committee believe it is better for the steel interest to enter into destructive competition than to try to legally maintain an equilibrium of business, it is up to you."

Mr. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, referred to the efforts of the men in the steel industry through the Gary diners, as an attempt to put into practical operation the golden rule.

"You mean the Steel rule, don't you?" asked Mr. Littleton.

Mr. Gary declared that he had made no attempt to disguise the fact that the steel men of the country sought to maintain prices as near a level as possible through friendly inter-change of ideas for the purpose of getting between the restraint of trade and monopoly provisions of the Sherman law, on one hand, and destructive competition on the other. He had never stood for unchanging prices, he declared, but against wide fluctuations.

Mr. Gary's attention was again called to his former declarations that he favored government control of corporations. He said that he would have the government license corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, first deciding whether it was so entitled under the anti-trust law. He would make the license revocable for misconduct but in all cases would retain the right to appeal to the courts, which right he added, "is the salvation of this country."

His opinion of Wall street, was drawn out when he was asked concerning the capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation and concerning the intrinsic values. The capitalization of the steel company, he insisted, was not too great in view of the additional value given all companies included when they were combined into one growing vitalized concern.

"Intrinsic values," Mr. Gary said, "are not strictly regarded, particularly in New York. There are times when people in the market in Wall street pay little attention to intrinsic values. Personally, I do not know much about Wall street. I do not care about Wall street, but I do know that the selling prices of securities in Wall street is at times largely the result of manipulation. That is a sad commentary but it is true. Wall street, Mr. Chairman, is a good place for you and I to keep away from."

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON WOOL TARIFF

House Debate Continued on Democratic Reduction Bill.

KANSAS MEMBER LED ASSAULT

Representative Murdock Declares Reduction Favors Worst—Forsees Destruction of the Wool Growing Industry.

Washington, June 8.—An attack on the Democratic wool tariff bill on the ground that it affords protection to the so-called worsted trust, was made in the House today by Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas. Mr. Murdock attacked the forty per cent. duty on worsted clothes which the bill contains, declaring that it meant immediate protection to the combination that controls the worsted output.

"I cannot see how any man here," said Mr. Murdock, "knowing the worsted trust, knowing its gross and cruel brutality in the fabric field, can back it up while it continues to twist its long, strangling fingers around the throat of the American consumer. I cannot see for the life of me, how any one in the American Congress can aid the worsted trust by putting a tariff on worsted, either as a frankly avowed measure of protection or under the pretense of a tariff for revenue."

Mr. Murdock said that the worsted trust has so lowered the quality of goods that the consumer buys, that "clothing manufacturers have been ashamed to pass the fabrics on the wearers." At the same time, he said, the cost of worsted goods has been increased.

"Worsted trust hasby stock manipulation," said Mr. Murdock, "paid out in eleven years on probably not over \$15,000,000 original investment, \$22,000,000 in dividends and has built up besides an establishment carrying a capital of \$60,000,000 with a surplus of \$10,000,000 on top of that. It has dominated its own field, manipulated successfully the field of its rival, the carded woolen interest, has dictated to the woolen trade and has twisted and turned the thumb screws on the purchaser of fabrics without stint, mercy or conscience. It has had the privilege of a joker in the raw wool classification and of another joker in the duty of yarn and tops."

Republican Leader Mann opened the attack on the Democratic bill with a criticism of its effectiveness as a revenue producing measure.

"If this bill be examined from the standpoint of protection to the industry of the country, it is a failure," said Mr. Mann. "If it be examined from the standpoint merely of raising revenue, it is cruel and unjust. It will feed no children. It will give no pay to laborers. It will add nothing to the profit of capital in this country. It will not build up our manufactures. It will abandon the wool industry to destruction."

Mr. Mann accused the Democrats in the House of following misinformation in their support of the bill.

Mr. Brantley, of Georgia, Democratic member of Ways and Means Committee, supported the bill in a speech attacking protection principles.

SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Several Saccharine Magnates Summoned to Washington.

Washington, June 8.—The "sugar trust" investigation by the House special committee was begun in earnest today when seven prominent sugar officials of the past or present were summoned by telegraph to testify before the committee. They are to appear Monday.

The men summoned were James H. Post, of the National Sugar Refining Company, of New York; Washington D. Thomas, Edwin E. Atkins, Charles R. Helke, John E. Parsons, and Lowell M. Palmer, all more or less familiar with the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company; and Adolph Segal, formerly of the Pennsylvania Refining Sugar Company, of Philadelphia.

United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, of New York, and Jas. M. Beck, attorney for the American Sugar Refining Company, were in consultation with the committee regarding the scope of the proposed investigation.

Ross, Cal., June 5.—Rev. Cecil Merrill was killed and Rev. H. C. Merrill was probably fatally injured today when a new fire engine on which 13 preachers were riding, upset.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPION

Billy Papke Won From Jim Sullivan in Gruelling Contest in London Last Night—World's Championship Fight.

London, June 8.—Billy Papke, the American middle-weight, tonight took the measure of Jim Sullivan, the middle-weight champion of England, in nine rounds of fast and furious fighting. Again it was the fighter against the boxer, and the fighter won with ease.

The contest was for the middle-weight championship of the world, a purse of \$10,000 and a side bet. It was pulled off under the management of Hugh D. McIntosh, the Australian promoter, at the Palladium, one of London's noted music halls, before a large crowd.

Throughout the fight was a gruelling one. Sullivan proved the cleverer at long range work, but Papke excelled in fighting. There was much clinching and hitting in the clinches, and the referee, Eugene Corri, was compelled to remain in the ring, having difficulty at times in separating the men. He warned Papke twice.

The meeting had been the sole topic of discussion in sporting circles for days, and large sums were paid for ringside seats. Notwithstanding that the fight had been advertised as "America vs. England," Papke ruled a strong favorite at odds of 3 to 2 and 2 to 1.

Sullivan showed nervousness when he climbed into the ring, but after a few rounds seemed to recover confidence. For a time he was able to stand off Papke, who roughed it from the beginning, cleverly dodging slashing swings of the American which had they landed, would have ended the fight. Sullivan used his left and right with good judgment, but without affecting the stamina of Papke, who was able to take unlimited punishment. Towards the close of the ninth round Papke landed a savage upper cut which put Sullivan to the floor. He took a count of five and when the bell rang, staggered blindly to his corner. When the call for the tenth round sounded Sullivan was unable to get up and Corri awarded the fight to the American amid great applause.

VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

Philip Metz Chosen President—Other Officers Elected.

Richmond, Va., June 8.—Philip Metz, of Richmond, was today elected president of the Virginia Federation of Labor, in annual session here, defeating his nearest competitor, Howie T. Colvin, of Alexandria, by a vote of 51 to 29.

The other officers chosen are as follows: A. A. Haley, first vice president, Newport News; Joseph Augley, second vice president, Roanoke; P. P. Sutton, third vice president, Norfolk; R. S. Cleveland, fourth vice president, Alexandria; M. L. Lathram, fifth vice president, Fredericksburg; R. S. Jones, sixth vice president, Danville; Miss Mary Young, seventh vice president, Danville; E. E. Davidson, of Richmond, defeated the incumbent, M. R. Pace, also of Richmond, for the office of secretary-treasurer.

LOST \$100,000 SUIT.

Brooklyn Man Failed to Recover in Virginia Court.

Norfolk, Va., June 8.—A final action by Alfred Sweeney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the recovery of alleged losses by reason of failure to secure delivery of the old Bay Shore Railway recently purchased here, which subsequently passed into the hands of E. B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia, was ended in the Supreme Court of Virginia, at Wytheville, Va., today when that court affirmed a verdict of the lower court here dismissing Mr. Sweeney's action involving \$100,000. The suit here followed other actions at Philadelphia by Mr. Sweeney for recoveries, which failed.

OUTLINES.

In the House debate yesterday on the Democratic wool tariff Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, vigorously attacked the measure, declaring that it would destroy the wool-growing industry and help the worsted trust.—The Senate Committee considering the Canadian reciprocity measure tacked on to it the Root amendment and the bill will be thus reported in the senate next Tuesday.—In a grueling contest in London last night, Billy Pake won the middle-weight championship of world, from Jim Sullivan, the English middle-weight.—Mrs. Hill, wife of a former physician, of Lexington, N. C., was found dead in the home of her mother at Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C., yesterday; it is claimed that the house was burglarized and the deed was committed by a burglar.—The trustees of the proposed institution for the Feeble-Minded in this State met at Raleigh yesterday and received a number of bids for the location of the hospital; they adjourned to meet later in Kinston.—President Taft spent yesterday in Brooklyn and last night addressed the Inter-State Association of Cotton Seed Crushers.—New York markets.—Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. ruling rate 2 3/8, closing bid 2 3/8, offered at 2 1/2; cotton quiet 15.85; flour quiet; and unchanged; wheat easy No. 2 red 97 elevator and 98 float; corn steady, export No. 2 1/2 1/2 cents float; oats firmer, standard white 43 1/2; turpentine and rosin quiet.

MEXICAN QUAKE GROWS APPALLING

The Death Roll Has Grown to One Hundred and Fifty.

ONE TOWN WAS WIPED OUT

Fearful Disaster is Greater Than First Supposed—Many Remote Places Not Heard From—Deaths Coming In.

Mexico City, June 8.—Rolling from coast to coast through Mexico, yesterday's earthquake brought death to at least 150 persons according to latest accounts received tonight. The area of the quake's destruction is rectangular with its northern boundary less than 50 miles from the capital, and a southern line cutting across the lower part of Guerrero.

The death toll grows as belated reports come in. The number of casualties in Mexico City, as compiled by the police, remains 63. Fifty-nine corpses have been taken from ruins in Ocotlan Jalisco.

It will never be known how many perished in villages in remote parts of the seismic zone. Catastrophes in those parts are taken as a matter of course. For instance, Tonala, Jalisco, was wiped out, to all outward appearances, but the deaths there cannot be accurately numbered.

Not many persons were killed in the city of Colima, but a considerable amount of damage was done.

TEXT BOOK COMMISSION.

Initial Session in Raleigh Yesterday. Thirty Bidders.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Raleigh, N. C., June 8.—The State officers constituting the State text book commission, met this forenoon in the executive office of Governor Ritchie and opened the bids for text book adoption, examining their form and the correctness of certified checks that, under the law, each bidder offering books for adoption, must file with the commission. There were found to be 30 bidders, a number of them offering a number of books each. And there were three others, whose bids were not up to requirements, although the defects may be remedied in time for them to get into the contest in due form. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Text Book Commission and the sub-committee, the personnel of which was announced yesterday, met in joint session and arranged the preliminaries for the hearing of book men on their respective bids, which begins tomorrow and will continue for several days before sub-commission takes up its work of examining text books for final adoption, August 3rd.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

To Cultivate Friendship With Central America.

Washington, June 8.—The proposed treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, providing for the refunding of the debt of the Central American republic, was transmitted to the Senate today by President Taft, with a special message, strongly urging immediate and favorable action. Immediate consideration was asked also for the Honduras treaty, which has been pending in the Senate since last session. The Nicaraguan pact, which, with the message, was read without comment in the Senate, in executive session, was referred to the committee on foreign relations, which will meet tomorrow to consider both treaty documents.

In his message President Taft dwelt upon the importance of preserving the best possible relations with the Central American republics, because of their proximity to the inter-oceanic canal and of this nation's natural interest in such nearby neighbors.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.

Barring Contingencies Field Will Be Ready for Sport.

New York, June 8.—Unless rain returns or some other unforeseen contingency arises, the second match between the English and American teams for the international polo cup will be played tomorrow at Meadowbrook.

The field was given a good drying out and ironing today by a hot sun and a huge roller and the grass was clipped close in anticipation of a match being played tomorrow. The third and last game will probably be played on Monday as the visitors will leave for home on Wednesday.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

Sad Fate of Members of A Sunday School Party.

Hattiesburg, Miss., June 8.—Four persons, a woman, two boys and a girl, lost their lives today in an effort to save the life of a five-year-old girl who had ventured out too far while wading in Bowie river, two miles north of here. The dead are: Mrs. B. C. Tanner, Ernest Tanner, aged 12; Henry Tanner, aged 12; Henry Tanner, aged 15, sons of Mrs. Tanner, and Annie Coursey, aged 7. They were members of a Sunday School party.

RE-CONSTRUCTION IN MEXICO

Madero and President de LaBarra Have Ernest Conference—Gen. Reyes to Arrive Today—He is for Peace.

Mexico City, June 8.—Earnestly canvassing the best methods of putting into effect the principles for which the Mexican revolution was fought and won, Provisional President de LaBarra and Francisco I. Madero, Jr., leader of the successful revolt, sat together for nearly three hours today in Chapultepec Castle and talked about the changes that are to precede the national elections next Fall.

It was a satisfactory talk, according to both men, and had the effect of clearly defining the relation of citizen Madero to the chief executive, "I am happy to say," said President de LaBarra, following the conference, "that I feel confident of being able to report to Congress when it reconvenes in September the complete restoration of peace in the republic."

As he spoke, a messenger brought a letter which President de LaBarra read slowly and with great interest. "It is from General Reyes," he said, "he will be here tomorrow early; and he comes with a mission of peace."

"Do you think General Reyes will be a candidate in the next election?" he was asked.

"I don't know. I can speak only for myself. I shall not be a candidate for any office."

President de LaBarra asserted that he probably would retire to private life.

REVENGE OF INSURRECTOS.

Tucson, Ariz., June 8.—Twenty-five members of the party of former Governor Diego Aedo, of Sinaloa, who were escorted across the American line on their arrival at Nogales, Sonora, today reported that General Morales, brother-in-law of Redo and Comandante at Culiacan, and Captain Stein and other Federal chiefs, were executed by the insurrectos at Culiacan last Tuesday night. When the party arrived at Nogales they were compelled to cross the line. They were warned not to return to Mexico under penalty of arrest.

REHEARSING FOR CORONATION

How Queen Will Spend Her \$60,000 Gift.

London, June 8.—The coronation preliminaries occupied much of the attention today of the officials who have the ceremonial in hand. Early this morning there was a rehearsal of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, and later a rehearsal of a portion of the coronation ceremony in the Abbey. This was attended by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Marshal, and an array of peers and peeresses who will be engaged in the principal roles in the actual ceremony, including Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Rosebery.

The weather continues fine and thousands of people turned out today to watch the arrival and departures of notable personages.

At Crystal Palace this afternoon Prince Arthur of Connaught formally opened the "pageant of London," which proved a gorgeous spectacle illustrative of London's history.

The Queen has decided that the "Marys gift" of \$60,000, which was presented to her yesterday, will be used for the purchase of the insignia of the Order of the Garter in diamonds and portraits of the King and the Prince of Wales.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH.

Interesting Quotation from Market Review of J. Frank Howell.

New York, N. Y., June 7.—J. Frank Howell in his market review says: "Nothing can better illustrate the progress of the South than the growth of cotton goods manufacturing industries, and it is upon such records that the growing investment confidence in the railroad and securities of that great region is grounded. It is known and the fact that the number of spindles in the South has increased from 50,000 fifteen years ago to 10,500,000 at the present time that impresses. And cotton manufacturing is only one factor of Southern development. No wonder such low priced stocks as Southern Railway are being taken up by shrewd buyers."

TRYING TO PREVENT STRIKE.

Southern Railway Firemen Still Conferring With Mediators.

Washington, June 8.—Two long sessions between representatives of the firemen of the Southern Railway and the board of mediators under the Erdman Act, marked today's developments of bringing to a settlement the controversy between the Southern Railway and its firemen over the question of wages and better working conditions. The conferees went over the entire situation today, and it was said after the conference this afternoon that it is now hoped to reach a settlement by Saturday. The railway officials will confer with the mediators tomorrow.

WANTED STATION.

Carolinians in Washington to Save Their Weather Bureau.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., June 8.—Thos. S. Meekins, R. C. Evans, S. A. Griffin, and F. Z. Gates, of Manteo, are here to try to prevent the removal of the Weather Bureau telegraph station at their town. H. E. C. B.

ROOT HANDICAP ON RECIPROCITY

The Senate Committee Tacks It on to The House Bill.

CLOSE CALL FOR MEASURE

Democrats Saved It From Being Unfavorably Reported—Senators Simmons and Williams Helped to Save It.

Washington, June 8.—The Canadian reciprocity bill is ready for consideration by the Senate, the Finance Committee today having voted ten to four to report the bill Tuesday without recommendation and with the Root amendment to the wool pulp and paper clause tacked onto the measure.

Senator Root's amendment provides that wool pulp, paper and board shall not be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada until these products are admitted free from this country into every province of Canada. Preceding the vote to report the bill this amendment was adopted by the committee by a vote of 8 to 6 those opposing it being Senators Penrose, Cullom and McCumber, Republicans, and Stone, Williams and Kern, Democrats.

An effort to send the bill to the Senate with a report recommending the passage of the measure resulted in a vote of six to eight, those favoring this action being Senators Penrose, Cullom and Lodge, Republicans, and Stone, Williams and Kern, Democrats. On a vote for an unfavorable report the result was a tie. Senator Smoot joining Senators Penrose, Cullom, Lodge, Stone, Williams and Kern in opposing this action.

On the final motion, which was to report the bill as amended and without recommendation, Messrs. Penrose, Cullom, Lodge, Smoot and Gallinger, Republicans, and Stone, Bailey, Williams, Kern and Simmons, Democrats, voted in favor, and Messrs. Heyburn, Clark, McCumber and LaFollette, all Republicans, against the motion. Senator Johnson, of Maine, was not present.

Two reasons actuated the committee in waiting until next Tuesday to report the bill to the Senate. The principal was that several members desire to present minority reports to accompany the bill, and asked for several days' time in which to prepare them. Senators Stone, Williams and Kern probably will present a report urging the passage of the bill unamended, while Senators McCumber and LaFollette will make reports opposing the passage of the measure.

The second reason was that the Borah resolution providing for the direct election of Senators will be before the Senate next Wednesday, the day fixed some time ago for a vote thereon.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat in North Carolina Above Average.

Washington, June 8.—The Department of Agriculture's June crop report, issued today, estimates the principal crops as follows: Spring wheat: acreage 20,757,000, or 104.9 per cent. of 1910 acreage (19,778,000); condition June 1, 94.6, compared with 93.5, the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre 13.7 bushels compared with 13.5, the 15-year average.

Winter wheat—Acreage 31,367,000, or 106.6 per cent. of 1910 acreage (29,427,000); June 1 condition 80.4 compared with 81.6, the 10-year average; indicated yield per acre 15.3 bushels compared with 15.5, the five-year average.

All Wheat—Indicated yield per acre 14.7 bushels, compared with 14.7, the five-year average.

Oats—Acreage, 35,250,000, or 99.9 per cent. of 1910 acreage (35,288,000); June 1, condition 85.7 compared with 88.4 the 10-year average; indicated yield per acre 27.7 bushels compared with 28.4 the five-year average.

Barley—Acreage 7,038, or 97 per cent. of 1910 acreage, (7,257,000) June 1, condition 90.9 compared with 90.9, the 10-year average; indicated yield per acre 24.9 bushels, compared with 24.8 the five-year average.

Rye—June 1, condition 88.6 compared with 90.2, the 10-year average; indicated yield per acre 16.1 bushels, compared with 16.4, the five-year average.

Hay—June 1, condition 76.8 compared with 86.1 in 1910.

Pastures—June 1, condition 81.8 compared with 90.7, the 10-year average.

Of the Winter wheat crop, the percentage of the United States acreage in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the condition on June 1 and the 10-year average condition on June 1, follows: Virginia, acreage 2.5; condition 81; 10-year average, 86. North Carolina, acreage 2.2; condition June 1, 89; 10-year average 84. South Carolina, acreage 1.6; condition June 1, 85; 10-year average 80.

If your eyes trouble you, consult Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. Spectacles and eye glasses from \$1.00 up.