John T. Wyatt
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ASIA'S GREAT LESSON FOR THE SOUTH.

Knowledge and Training Essential For a Peoples' Greatest Development.

The prosperity of every man depends upon the prosperity, and therefore the efficiency of the average man. The welfare of every individual depends upon the uplift of the great masses of the people. The most important fact I discovered in all my trip through the Orient was the fundamental, wor'd-wide importance of this too little accepted economic doctrine. In the United States the South especially has been slow to accept it, and has paid the penalty of its delay in a tragically belated development.

Nowhere in either America or Asia can the individual accomplish much unless the great masses of the people have been trained to efficiency. Every man through ignorance, lack of training, or any other hindering cause is producing or earning one half as much as he ought, by his inefficiency is making everybody else in the community poorer.

In America education, democratic institutions, and a proper organization of industry are the primary causes which have resulted in giving the average man a high degree of efficiency and therefore a high degree of prosperity, as compared with the lot of the average man in the Orient. We live in better homes, have more leisure and recreation, endure less bitter toil; in short, we find human life fairer and sweeter than our fellowman in Asia, not because you and I, as individuals, deserve so much better than he, but because of our richer racial heritage. We have been born into a society where a higher level of prosperity obtains, where a man's labor and effort count for more, simply because of what previous generations have done for increasing the efficiency of the masses through tools and knowledge, education and machinery. As the employment of machinery increases, an increasing number of men are set free to produce some comfort or luxury, with the result that the standard of living rises.

On the other hand, in the Orient, where machinery is not used to an important extent, men, women and children alike do the work of beasts of burden, as well as that of human beings, for a wage that ranges from 4 cents to 50 cents a day. Ordinarily, of course, when one answers the question, "Why is it that the oriental gets such low wages and has such a low earning power?" the answer is, "An overcrowded population.

I do not believe it.

The truth is that every man should be able to earn a little more than he consumes; and if society be so able to handle men that they produce any fraction more than they consume, the more the men the better the world.

My own conviction is that the oriental nations are poor not because of their dense population, but because of their defective industrial organization, because they do not provide men with tools and knowledge to work with. Ignorance and lack of machinery, these have kept Asia poor. Knowledge and modern tools, these have made America rich.

Let the South make haste to learn the lesson that the Orient teaches. We must thoroughly educate all our people. Was it not an oriental prophet who wrote: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge?"

This is Asia's most important lesson for the South, the message that comes to us trumpet-tongued from any thoughtful study of the stagnation and poverty of the eastern world and of the problem of avoiding such a body of death in our southern country.—Clarence H. Poe in The Progressive Farmer.

READ THE WATCHMAN.

Wheat Selection for Improving Both Yield and Quality.

Let any farmer walk through his field of wheat, and he will find that all the heads are not alike, even if sown from the best standard varieties of seed wheat. He will find that some heads are longer than others, some broader, some with more grains to the head, and some tighter in the chaff, and so on. It has recently become fully known that most of these variations, unless they are directly induced by a patch of richer soil, are strictly and fully inheritable and are transmitted to their progeny in full vigor and perfection. If farmers who are specially interested in improving the yields and quality of their wheats will go through their fields at harvest time, and pick out the best heads from their fields, and thresh and save them for stock seed, they will find that it will result in a considerable improvement in the yield, quality and uniformity of the crop produced another season. Even if the farmer only picks out enough heads to make a bushel to a bushel and a half of select seed, this will give him enough to sow an acre of wheat for the next season, and that will produce a superior grade of seed. The product of this should give him sufficient seed to give him a good start towards his full seeding for the following year.

We are following out this method of selection on our own farms and we hope by this means to eventually increase the yield of different varieties of wheat which we offer, materially; but farmers can accomplish very generally the same results for themselves, if they will follow out the practice as above indicated, and increased yields per acre of all wheats sown can very soon come to be realized, provided this method is generally practiced in the saving and selection of seed wheat.—Wood's Crop Special published by T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

Installing Pumps at Yadkin.

The Southern is having two big Watson-Stillman vertical turbine pumps installed at its pumping station on the Yadkin river, three miles below Spencer. Messrs. A. F. Stillman and W. H. Landis, of the main office of the firm, which is in New York, are present and are pushing the work of placing the pumps, each of which will be driven by a 125 horsepower Kerr steam turbine with a capacity of 150 pounds. Each pump will throw 700 gallons of water per minute or over 1,000,000 gallons daily, through the two 8-inch mains running from the Yadkin river to Spencer. This will together with the old pumps now in use, furnish a supply of about 3,000,000 gallons of water daily for the Southern at Spencer, making one of the largest water systems in the State in not the South.

RICHFIELD ROAD.

Eli Wyatt, of near Craven, is quite sick his friends will be sorry to learn. We wish for his recovery soon.

Anderson Cole died Monday, March 25th, at his home near Lick Creek. He was about 68 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children, four daughters and three sons, to mourn his departure. Mr. Cole was a splendid citizen and will be missed by a large circle of friends and relatives. His remains were laid to rest at the Lick Creek Baptist church, the funeral being conducted by Rev. Thomas Larick.

Miss Bertha Trexler and Mrs. Edward Shepherd visited their sister, Mrs. Albert Eagle, recently.

Miss Odessa Morgan who has been working in Salisbury has returned home. We welcome Miss Morgan back.

Miss Della Wyatt went to Winston-Salem to visit her brother, Chally Wyatt.

Come again Aunt Patsy and Aunt Sally and give us all the news from Richfield Road.

ELMAR.

WHY HAS COTTON GONE UP?

And How to Keep It up is now the Important Question.

Why has cotton gone to ten cents? Is it because of a normal demand from spinners, so natural and normal a demand that farmers may expect ten cents if they make another bumper crop? Or is it due to such conditions as farmers should be warned against, and warned promptly?

We believe the latter explanation is the correct one. Let us present one significant fact to prove our belief. It was brought to our attention by J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, N. C., a former executive committeeman of the Southern Cotton Association and now State organizer in the cotton crop reduction movement. Mr. Brown was in The Progressive Farmer office a few days ago and strongly emphasized the fact that although cotton has gone to ten cents now, our cotton growers must by no means assume that they can plant another crop and get ten cents next fall. The truth is, that the spinners believe that the farmers are reducing their acreage, and on that assumption they are now buying largely beyond their present needs, believing, as they do, that the reduced acrerge will mean higher prices next fall. This explains the recent advance in the markets all over the country.

In proof Mr. Brown showed us a telegram he had just received from Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange reporting that for the first six months of this cotton year (it runs from September 1st to September 1st) the foreign spinners, European and Canadian, had bought 5,450,000 bales American cotton, while last year they only took 7,746,000 bales for the whole twelve months.

This demonstrates conclusively that these foreign manufacturers are buying for future needs. In consequence, there will be a corresponding decreased demand from them next fall, and if a big crop is made, prices will certainly go away below ten ten cents. In fact, if prices went below ten cents last fall, when mills were hungry and even famishing for lint, what must our farmers expect if they make a big crop this year with mills well stocked with our big 1911 crop?

In view of these facts, Mr. Brown made the following pertinent comment which we heartily endorse:

"The foreign spinner has not forgotten the experience of a few years ago when a crop of 14,000,000 bales caused a slump in prices from about sixteen cents (during the Sully campaign) to about six and one-half cents, followed the next year by a tremendous reduction in acreage and a series of four years of twelve to fourteen-cent cotton. The foreign buyer is evidently anticipating a repetition of this action on the part of the Southern cotton growers, and it would be suicidal on our part to disappoint them.

"Reduction and diversification are the only salvation of the South in this crisis, and I sincerely hope that the recent small advance in prices will not fool the Southern people. Unless there is a reduction in acreage and practical diversification, then stagnation in all lines of business is sure to follow."

Ten-cent prices now are certainly no guarantee of these figures at selling time next fall. Keep your cotton acreage down to the point you have had in mind before prices advanced.—The Progressive Farmer.

It Looks Like A Crime

to separate a boy from a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. His pimples, boils, scratches, knocks, sprains and bruises demand it, and its quick relief for burns, scalds, or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys, also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unequaled for piles. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

1,500 SOULS LOST AT SEA

GREAT PASSENGER STEAMER STRIKES ICEBERG.

Probably the Greatest Marine Disaster on Record. Many Wealthy People Lost.

New York, April 16.—More than 1,500 persons, it is feared, sank to death early yesterday, when within four hours after she crashed into an iceberg the mammouth White Star Line steamer Titanic, bound from Liverpool to New York, on her maiden voyage, went to the bottom off the New Foundland banks. Of the approximately 2,200 persons on board the giant liner, some of them of world-wide prominence, only 675 are known to have been saved. The White Star Line offices in New York, while keeping up hope to the last, were free to admit that there had been "horrible loss of life."

Accepting the the early estimates of the fatality list as accurate, the disaster is the greatest in the marine history of the world. Nearest approaching it in magnitude were the disasters to the steamer Atlantic in 1878, when 574 lives were lost and to La Bourgogne in 1898, with a fatality list of 571.

Should it prove that other liners, notably the Allan liners, Parisian and Virginian, known to have been in the vicinity of the Titanic early yesterday had picked up the other of her passengers, the extent of the calamity would be greatly reduced. This hope still remains.

The messages were mostly unofficial and none came direct from the liner, so that a lurking fear remained of possible bad news to come.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night there came flashing over the wires from Cape Race, within 400 miles of which the liner had struck the iceberg, word that at 2:20 o'clock Monday morning, three hours and fifty-five minutes after receiving her death blow, the Titanic had sunk. The news came from the steamer Carpathia, relayed by the White Star Liner Olympic, and revealed that by the time the Carpathia, outward bound from New York and racing for the Titanic on a wireless call reached the scene, the doomed vessel had sunk.

Left on the surface, however, were lifeboats from the Titanic, and in them, as appears from the meager reports received up to a late hour, were some 675 suvivors of the disaster. These, according to the advices, the Carpathia picked up and is now on her way with them for New York.

For the rest, the scene as the Carpathia came up, was one of desolation. All that remained of the $10,000,000 floating palace on which nearly 1,400 passengers had been voyaging luxuriously to this side of the Atlantic, were some bits of wreckage. The biggest ship in the world had gone down, snuffing out in her downward plunge, it appeared, hundreds of human lives.

A significant line in the Cape Race despatches was the announcement that of those saved by the Carpathia nearly all were women and children. Should it prove that no other vessel picked up any passengers of the sinking liner, this might mean a great loss of life among the male passengers, as the proportion of women and children among the passengers was greater than the men.

The same facts would likewise spell the doom of practically the entire crew of 800.

In the cabins were 280 women and children, but it is not known how many were among the 740 third class passengers.

In the first cabin there were 128 women and 15 children and in the second cabin 79 women and eight children.

Untold wealth was represented among the passengers of the Titanic, there being on board at least six men, each of whose fortunes might be reckoned in tens of millions of dollars. A rough estimate of the total wealth represented in the first-class passenger list would reach over a half billion dollars

The wealthiest of the list is Col. John Jacob Astor, head of the famous house whose name he bears, who is reputed to be worth $150,000,000. Mr. Astor was returning from a tour of Egypt with his bride, who was Miss Madeline Force, to whom he was married in Providence, R. I., on September 9

Benjamin Guggenheim, probably next in financial importance is the fifth of the seven sons of Meyer Guggenheim, who founded the American Smelting & Refining Co., the great mining corporation, and is a director of many corporations, including the international Pump Company, of which he is also president. His fortune is estimated at $92,000000. His wife, whose name does not appear on the passenger list, is a daughter of James Seligman, the New York banker.

George D. Widener, the son of P. A. B. Widenr, the Philadelphia "traction king," whose fortune is estimated at $50,000,000.

Isador Straus, one of New York's most prominent dry goods merchants, and notable for his philanthropies, has a fortune also estimated to be worth $50,000,000. He is a director in various banks, trust companies and charitable institutions.

J. Bruce Ismay, president and one of the founders of the international Mercantile Marine, which controls the White Star Line, who has always made it a custom to be a passenger on the maiden trip of every new ship built by the company, is said to be worth $40,000,000.

Col. Washington Roebling, builder of the Brooklyn bridge, president and director of John A Roebling's Sons Company, is credited with a fortune of $25,000,000.

Among others of reputed wealth, who were on board, are J. P. Thayer, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Clarence Moore, a well-known sportsman, whose wife was Mabel Swift, daughter of E. C. Swift, the Chicago meat packer, and Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific and vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Other persons of note on the first cabin list are: W. T. Stead, writer, journalist and war correspondent; Jacques Futrelle, the short story writer; Frederick M. Hoyt, a well known New York yachtsman, Henry Sleeper Harper, grandson of John Wesley Harper, one of the founders of Harper Bros.' publishing house; William E. Carter of Philadelphia and Newport and Thomas Pears, a Pittsburg manufacturer.

BILL TO CREATE CHILD'S BUREAU

Object is to Collect and Disseminate Data on All Phases.

Washington, April 7.—President Taft probably will sign within a few days the bill creating a children's bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor and thus finally convert into law appropriation which has been urged upon Congress for five years or more.

Secretary Nagel, under whose supervision the new bureau will perform its task, is enthusiastic over the subject of child uplift.

"Protection of the child is protection of the State," he declared today. "Much depends upon the way in which the child is started in the ledger of life for he is the foundation of the State. If he gets on the debt side, he will be a source of trouble for all time, while, if he is entered on the credit side, he will be a source of progress and substance to the State and nation. What we need on this subject is information."

The object of the bill is the collection and dissemination of data relating to all phases and conditions of child life The new bureau will be especially charged with investigating infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employed and legislation affecting children in the several States.

The result of the investigations will be published from time to time. This information collected through the machinery of the Federal government, it is argued by the proponents of the measure, will be of incalculable value to the innumerable humanitarian and sociological agencies throughout the Union. Some of the enthusiasts on the subject believe this venture is the precursor of a department of human welfare.

As soon as President Taft signs the bill Secretary Nagel will ask for an appropriation with which to begin work. This probably will be about $25,000 for the first year.

A Lesson We Must Learn.

We have too long tried to follow the custom of other sections in making pork on corn and other high-priced concentrates. The pork producer and the breeder of pure-bred stock in the South, must alike learn the lesson of a maximum of cheap feeds harvested largely by the hogs and a minimum of concentrates. By growing two crops a year of those feeds most suitable for hog feeding, land worth from $15 to $40 an acre will produce as much or more pork than the lands of the great hog raising States that are worth from $100 to $200 per acre.

When the hogs are on oats, wheat, barley Bermuda grass or rape, at least one-fourth of a full grain ration should be given, consisting of about six or eight parts of corn or rice byproducts and one part of tankage. When the hogs are on the clovers, cowpeas, soy beans and peanuts, one-fourth of a full grain ration should be given consisting of corn, or rice by-products. These supplemental feeds must not on any account be omitted, for they not only prove immensely profitable on their own account, but add to the value of the cheap crops gathered by the hogs and produce a healthier hog and a better carcass.—The Progressive Farmer.

The Cattle Tick Is Going.

In six years 189,821 square miles of territory had been released from quarantine, and since then several thousand square miles more has been freed. In California alone 67,977 miles was placed above the quarantine line, and, as the map shows, the work in that State has been practically completed. In North Carolina 18,998 miles had been cleared of ticks; in Texas, 18,811; in Tennessee, 11,989; in Virginia, 11,080; in Oklahoma, 7,890; in Arkansas, 7,220; in South Carolina, 2,678; in Mississippi, 2,032; in Kentucky, 841; in Georgia, 815 Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Missouri alone of the infested States had made no progress, and there is only a small corner of the last-named State infested. In short, nearly 140,000 square miles had been freed, and there remained 601,694 square miles of infested territory. The job was almost one-fifth completed in five years. We hope next week to have figures direct from the National Department of Agriculture showing just what has been done in the last year.

The man who says that the tick cannot be eradicated talks nonsense. The man who doubts that it will be done, fails to give Southern Farmers credit for as much intelligence as they possess. —Progressive Farmer.

Puts End To Bad Habit.

Things never look bright to one with "the blues." Ten to one the trouble is a sluggish liver, filling the system with bilious poison, that Dr. King's New Life Pills would expel. Try them. Let the joy of better feelings end "the blues." Best for stomach, liver and kidneys. 25 cents at all druggists.

KEYSTONE VICTORY FOR ROOSEVELT

Latest Returns Increase Roosevelt's Vote and Delegation Will be Practically Solid.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's sweeping victory in Pennsylvania at Saturday's primary election kept growing today, as the returns continued to come in.

Incomplete returns give the former President 65 of the State's 76 delegates in the Republican national convention. The Roosevelt supporters are claiming 67 and later returns may carry the figures to that total. Colonel Roosevelt won 58 of the 64 district national delegates and his followers elected enough delegates to the State convention to give them control of that body. The State convention will name twelve delegates at-large.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, who had no organized opposition, will have 74 of the 76 delegates from Pennsylvania in the Democratic convention. In the eleventh congressional district the two Democratic national delegates elected are favorable to Governor Judson Harmon, but they are not pledged.

Politicians look upon the triumph of Colonel Roosevelt with astonishment. The supporters of the former President were without a State organization or without an organization in many of the thirty-two congressional districts.

The regular Republican organization, the fury of many a political storm, received a crushing defeat in the loss of control of the State convention. It is the first time in the present generation that it has lost control of that body.

Another element of strength of the Roosevelt forces was the 170,000 idle anthracite miners in the northeastern counties of the State where the former President ran strong.

Siler City, April 14.—At the Republican primary held here yesterday, the delegates were instructed for Colonel Roosevelt for President. There is very little Taft sentiment in this county and it is a safe prediction that the delegations from Chatham county will go instructed unanimously for the Colonel.

Washington, April 14.—The Pennsylvania election has reversed conditions in the Republican party, according to the opinion of the politicians here. It looks now as if Roosevelt had the advantage. The Roosevelt people are very hopeful and aggressive, but the Taft forces are under hack. Director Mckinley of the national Taft bureau was confident that he would get 60 delegates in the Quaker State. He got a mere handful.

"It is all over but the shouting; they are taking the count," said Senator Dixon, discussing the situation today. "Taft is down and out. He was knocked out in Illinois, but didn't know it.

"The Republican voters are for Roosevelt, and against Taft. The politicians are for Taft and against Roosevelt. But the people have rallied to Roosevelt, and repudiated the so-called Taft leaders and smashed into smithereens the political machines. The Penrose machine in Pennsylvania and the Lorimer machine in Illinois went down last week; they were put in the scrap heap. Before another new moon a lot of fine political junk in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and other boss-ridden States will be sent to the scrap pile.

Greensboro April 14.—The Republicans of Greensboro and especially the admirers of former President Roosevelt are keenly interested in the announcement of Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt will, within the next ten days, come to North Carolina and make at least one speech. Republicans here who have discussed the approaching visit of the former President are of the opinion that Roosevelt will make more than one speech; that he will likely come direct to Greensboro and speak and then continue westward, making probably several talks going through Asheville and into Tennessee.