

NORTHWEST IS FOR WOODROW WILSON

So Declares Congressman

Give Trip Through That Section of Country; What He Says on the Subject

Washington, D. C., April 3.—That Governor Woodrow Wilson could command a hundred more votes in the electoral college against President Taft than any other Democrat...

Mr. Henry, who is one of the leaders of Democracy and prominently spoken of as the permanent chairman of the Baltimore convention...

"I talked to a great many progressive Democrats from various parts of Nebraska and surrounding States. I found these Democrats very much excited and hundreds of them expressed the belief that with the nomination of Governor Woodrow Wilson...

"One of the most noted of these Democrats in the nation stated to me that if Governor Wilson is not nominated against Mr. Taft, he will undoubtedly defeat Mr. Taft in Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and practically all of the Northwestern States."

"With Governor Wilson and Mr. Taft running, the New Jersey executive will secure almost a hundred electoral votes in the electoral college...

"Wherever the four candidates for the nomination are allowed to run in any of these States it is found that Governor Wilson is far in the lead, which accounts for the retirement and evident co-operation of some of the candidates against him."

"Information coming to me while recently in Texas, less than two weeks ago, is to the effect that Governor Wilson will defeat Governor Harmon by more than two to one in a presidential primary or convention vote, and every Harmon man that I talked to conceded such to be the certain outcome of the matter."

"Texas will have 40 votes in the Baltimore convention, and I confidently assert that every one will be cast for Governor Wilson. Clark and Underwood are not even considered as presidential possibilities in Texas, and I believe Harmon will be practically out of the contest before the primaries in May."

"I am a progressive Democrat and believe progressive should work together, but if any progressive Democrat should become weak-kneed and allow himself to be tolled off after the rank reactionaries, he will find his following rapidly falling away and flitting up under the standard of Governor Wilson."

"With the certain votes of Nebraska and Wisconsin in Governor Wilson's favor, and added to those 40 votes of Texas and the 76 from Pennsylvania, it is perfectly manifest with the numerous second-choice nominations in many States for Governor Wilson, it will not be possible to defeat him in the Baltimore convention."

Taft Addresses Cotton Mill Men

(Continued from page one.)

he announced that "moulders of feminine fashion have decreed that the ladies shall wear more yards of cloth in their garments."

"One of my friends of a mathematical mind figured the scanty attire of the fair sex cut out at least 12 yards of finished goods per adult female inhabitant of the civilized world," said Mr. Neville.

"A very large figure and was a contributing factor to the small demand for finished goods the past two years."

With the increased acreage and larger crops, the increase of demand in the South, the change from coarse to finer goods, and the inroads of the Mexican weevil in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, the development of staple cotton cultivation has been rapid in the Atlantic States...

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EXPERIENCE GAINED WHILE IN THE DRUG BUSINESS

I have been troubled more or less in the last five years with kidney trouble, and from the experience I gained while in the drug business...

It is a great preparation, and it will not fail me when I use it myself. It certainly afforded me great relief at all times that my kidneys have troubled me, and I would not be without it if I never recover from Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root...

It is a medicine of great curative value in the disease for which you recommend it.

Personally appeared before me, this 13th of September, 1909, D. A. Knoke, who subscribed the above statement, and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

From What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Raleigh Daily News and Observer. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

dent of dusting poison on the foliage is an easy matter. The boll weevil on the other hand, is much more insidious in its method of attack against the cotton plant. It feeds for the greater part of its existence within the fruit where it cannot be reached with poisons. There is a very limited usefulness for poisons before the fruit has been set upon the plants, but after the season has advanced such means are of practically no value.

This fact causes the boll weevil problem to be much more serious than that of the cotton caterpillar. For years the weevil has attracted great attention, which has generally centered largely among cotton planters, who were the first to suffer. State and national conventions have been held to discuss the matter and large sums of money have been appropriated by State and Federal agencies for the fight against the pest.

Of course, it is not the cotton planters alone that are interested. The problem comes home to the members of this Association for the reason that the weevil has become an important factor in cotton production in the United States, and this interest on the whole will increase as the insect continues to advance into the cotton belt.

The interest of manufacturers in the boll weevil arises primarily from the fact that it reduces the production, but there is another consideration of importance. This is that the insect is causing a change in the distribution of production in the United States. The prospects are that certain regions which have been large producers, in some cases of special grades of cotton, will not be able to continue the production upon the same scale. The so-called "bender" cotton and the Sea Island variety, for instance, will be more affected than ordinary upland varieties. For these reasons it is evident that the subject of the boll weevil is one that is deserving of careful attention by this Association.

As the name indicates, the boll weevil originated in Mexico or Central America. Its history before the invasion of the United States is obscure, but it is evident that the pest caused great changes in the cultivation of cotton in Mexico. A large portion of the mills in Mexico are located in Puebla, which is situated in a valley once famous for the production of large quantities of the staple. Now, although the mills remain in Puebla, they draw their supply from a region nearly a thousand miles away and practically no cotton is produced in the vicinity. That the ravages of the boll weevil are responsible for this condition seems to be evident. The locality where cotton is produced on a large scale in Mexico and which furnishes the stock for the mills in Puebla is in the northern part of the republic, where the climatic conditions do not permit the weevil to develop. It is not to be predicted that equally revolutionary changes will occur in the United States, although there will undoubtedly be a readjustment of production of the same kind.

The boll weevil invaded the United States in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., about 1892. It was investigated by the Department of Agriculture in 1894, and its capacity for damage became so evident that the Department made the suggestion that its advance be checked by establishing a zone along the Rio Grande in which the cultivation of cotton should be prohibited. A general failure to realize the seriousness of the situation was the reason that no action was taken at this time on the recommendation of the Department.

Since 1894 the weevil has advanced regularly at the rate of about fifty miles per year. In favorable seasons and localities the advance has been as much as 120 miles, while some seasons of unfavorable climatic conditions have shown an actual shrinkage in the infested territory. The insect has invaded a region in which the conditions are entirely unlike those in its original home and a process of adaptation is under way. In some cases the adaptation has not proceeded far enough to enable the insects to persist in this country. This is the explanation of the occasional setbacks it has received. On the whole, however, harder weevils are being produced each season, and

the process will continue indefinitely. In 1903 the boll weevil crossed the Louisiana and in 1907 the invasion of the State of Mississippi began. The infested territory now covers 371,000 square miles, in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Alabama. The outer border of the infested territory forms a curve, extending from about Mobile to Memphis and Little Rock and thence southwesterly to the Mexican border.

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Recipes for Wrinkles and Bad Complexions

(From Art and Nature.) Of all the beauty recipes in my scrap book, here are two that have always given complete satisfaction.

Wrinkle Remover. One ounce powdered azoicite, dissolved in a pint, with beer. Use as a wash for the face.

It cures the most stubborn wrinkles, takes a little time, but is wholly in evidence. Emergence from hibernation begins normally in February and continues until about the first of July. The earliness with which the weevils leave hibernating quarters depends upon the amount of shelter they have found and the penetration of the sun. As soon as emergence from hibernation takes place, the weevils fly to the cotton and begin to feed upon it. If the cotton is young and no squares have been formed, the weevils place themselves upon the so-called bud at the top of the plant and feed upon the young tender leaves. If there are squares upon the plant, however, the insects go to the top of the plant and molest the leaves. The female weevil bores a hole into the cotton fruit at the bottom of which an egg is deposited. In four or five days this egg hatches and the larva feeds upon the tissues of the square. This results in the falling of the square to the ground in a short time. Later in the season, when the weevils become very numerous in the fields, the bolls are attacked exactly as are the squares. However, the bolls do not drop to the ground but the locks within which weevils are found do not develop and the remainder of the locks fail to develop normal seed and lint. Reproduction is very rapid during the warm months a generation is produced in less than fifteen days. The possible progeny of a single pair of weevils during the season is over 12,000,000 individuals.

It will be noted that the weevil attacks the cotton plant in a manner very different from that of the interests of the planter are concerned. That is, it simply removes the fruit almost as soon as it is formed. The plants continue to grow and to put on fruit. At the end of the season a magnificent stalk is produced, but its fruit has largely been destroyed by the insect.

Damage Caused by the Boll Weevil. To estimate the amount of damage done by the insect is not an easy matter. One of the important considerations that confronts us is that the losses are not direct. The planters suffer by the decreased production, and railroads, banks and merchants suffer indirectly. Moreover, the damage is not uniform in different seasons. Climatic conditions exert a profound effect upon the multiplication of the insect. At the present time there is a great variation in the same season in different localities. One region may be provided with shelter which allows a high percentage of the weevils to pass the winter, while another without such shelter sustains comparatively few weevils to injure the crop. The estimation of the damage caused by the insect is complicated further by the fact that certain compensations are returned. A diversion of crops is forced upon the planters. This, in many cases, brings about a better system of agriculture. For this reason it is frequently said that the boll weevil is a blessing in disguise, but no planter would prefer to have diversification brought about by less revolutionary and less disastrous means.

In 1904 the State Entomologist of Texas estimated a direct loss for the preceding five years of 1,735,000 bales. At this time the weevil was confined to Texas.

In 1909 a careful estimate resulted in the determination of an average loss per acre in Texas of \$2.96, and in Louisiana, where the problem is more serious, of \$15.25.

One of the most careful estimates of weevil damage that has ever been made was furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, based upon an inquiry into the crop of 1909. The inquiry was conducted by correspondence with a large number of reporters throughout the cotton belt. Other factors affecting the crop injuriously were taken into consideration. The result showed a loss due to the weevil of 1,267,000 bales of cotton for the year. At the price current during that season the value of this loss would be \$38,058,500.

In a general way it may be stated that for some years the weevil has caused a reduction in the cotton crop of the United States, varying from 200,000 bales to over a million.

In this connection it is important to call attention to the very large crop produced in 1911. The inquiry naturally suggests itself as to why with the continued spread of the boll weevil such an unprecedented production could be reached. A careful examination of this question leads to the conclusion that the large crop of the year 1911 was due to several factors. The acreage was large and the conditions throughout the growing season were unusually favorable. Moreover, the boll weevil was less numerous throughout its range and did not cause as much damage as usual. This is the result of two successive seasons of drought and two winters of unusual severity. This combination of climatic checks reduced the weevil to as low a point as it can be expected to reach at any time.

Address by President N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

Mr. George W. Neville's Paper on "Cotton Exchanges, Producers, Cotton Merchants and Spinners."

The President and members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in accepting the invitation of your president to address you today, I asked him what he wanted me to talk about. "Anything," he said, "and as this was a specific subject you can readily understand that I knew then what was in his mind, but how to get it out of his mind and into language, was another thing."

However, in a gathering of this nature, there are only two subjects to talk on: raw cotton and finished cotton goods. Nature has given us a large supply of raw cotton this season, and the moulders of feminine fashion have decreed that the ladies shall wear more yards of cloth in their garments, and as one of my friends with a mathematical mind figured the scanty attire of the fair sex cut out at least twelve yards of finished goods per adult female inhabitant of the civilized world, this scant attire cut a very large figure and was a contributing factor to the small demand for finished goods the past two years.

Worthily of mention here is the enormous yield of cotton this season in the oldest cotton growing States, North Carolina, 1,162,000 bales; South Carolina, 1,222,000 bales; Georgia, 2,267,000 bales, and it may be of interest to some of you not conversant with the production of cotton in its details, that from 1791 to 1811 South Carolina and Georgia produced practically the cotton crop of this country. The yield of lint per acre in the finished goods producing States of cotton is all at its maximum in North Carolina and South Carolina, notwithstanding they are the oldest cotton producing States.

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THE TRUE TEST.

Tried in Raleigh. It has stood the Test.

The hardest test is the test of time, and Doan's Kidney Pills have stood it well in Raleigh. It is a hard test, but a stronger proof than the following:

Mrs. J. A. Bashford, 603 Polk St., Raleigh, N. C., says: "You may continue to publish the testimonial I gave in January, 1908, in which I told about Doan's Kidney Pills. Since that time I have had no kidney complaint and backache, and during the past year I have had no need of a kidney medicine whatever. The sensations from my kidneys caused me great annoyance, and I suffered from dull backaches and pains through my joints. I could not sleep soundly, and in the morning I was stiff and my back was very lame and sore. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and as I knew several parties who had used them with benefit, I finally bought a box from the Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co., (now the Galloway Drug Co.). This remedy was far more effective than any I had used before, and it was not long before I felt like a different person."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBurg Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Future time. In general the damage was less by fully ten per cent than it would be under normal conditions. Therefore, the weevil infested territory was relieved temporarily of a large portion of the damage and furnished an unexpected and abnormal contribution to the cotton crop of the country. In other words the large crop produced in 1911 is an indication of the power of the boll weevil. It shows what can be produced when its devastating effect upon production is relieved.

Prospects of Spread of Weevil. It has already been estimated that the boll weevil will undoubtedly continue to spread in the United States. It is evident, however, that there are some checks that will retard its progress. The most important of these is the dryness in a dry climate the developing broods of the weevil are destroyed by heat soon after the squares fall to the ground. For this reason the boll weevil has been unable to maintain itself in the dry parts of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Another check against the weevil is low winter temperatures. There is no fixed temperature known to destroy all the weevils in their hibernating quarters. Much depends upon the protection the weevils happen to be under and upon their individual vitality. Nevertheless, the importance of low winter temperatures is considerable, although it is lessened by the process of adaptation to the conditions of this country. The weevil is still going.

The considerations I have just been mentioned lead to two definite conclusions about the advance of the boll weevil in the United States. One of these is that the insect will never be a problem of great importance in the western part of the United States. The precipitation is about twenty inches or less. The other conclusion is that the advance along the northern part of the belt will be slow and uninterrupted by numerous setbacks, due to low winter temperatures. The most rapid advance will be in the lower part of the cotton belt along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. It is estimated that the weevil will reach the Atlantic coast in about five years, but it may be fifteen or more years before it reaches the coast in the northern limits of the present cotton belt.

Not Overestimated. The situation is not alarming. From the foregoing statements it is evident that the boll weevil problem is one of considerable magnitude and one which will not lessen in importance as years pass. Serious as the problem is, the writer can agree with Mr. H. A. Stone, a prominent economist and cotton planter of Mississippi, in the statement that no other insect since the dawn of history, not excepting the Egyptian locust, has had to bear the burden piled upon it by the boll weevil. With the incoming of the weevil there is a tendency to over-estimate the damage which has been contributed to a lessened production. Consequently the boll weevil frequently is accredited with powers and damage which it does not possess. The actual loss it has inflicted has been exaggerated by panic, that in many cases has been entirely unjustified.

The spread in the United States will undoubtedly continue and many changes in the system of agriculture will be brought about. In spite of these facts the situation is not alarming. The writer sees no reason to suppose that the United States will not continue to maintain its supremacy in the production of the staple. The centers of production will be changed, there will undoubtedly be financial readjustment, but it is undoubtedly there is sufficient land in the west to produce enough cotton to offset the loss in humid regions where a great reduction in acreage is inevitable.

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