

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic.

A Valdosta, Ga., dispatch says that the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, through its general counsel, J. E. Hall, of Macon, Ga., has obtained a temporary order from Judge W. E. Thomas of the superior court, restraining Sheriff J. E. Passmore of Lowndes county and his deputies from entering its trains and searching the baggage of passengers for whiskey without warrants.

All official connection between the navy and the navy league was severed by order of Secretary Daniels as a result of the recent action of the league headquarters in charging that investigation of the recent fatal explosion at Mare Island navy yard was being blocked by influence of labor interests, when it had been clearly shown to the secretary that the labor interests had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Two army divisions instead of one, comprising a total of at least thirty-eight thousand men, will probably make up the first contingent of the National Guard to go to France. Issuance of \$7,538,945,000 worth of 4 per cent federal bonds, subject only to income surtaxes, war profits and excess profits taxes and designed to provide \$4,000,000,000 for further allied loans and to retire \$3,000,000,000 non-taxable 3 1/2 per cent issue now authorized to cover loans to the allies, is contemplated by Secretary McAdoo. This is the news flashed from Washington throughout the country.

Three German civilian prisoners—William Wagner, Robert Aeur and Gustav Hartwig—escaped from Fort Oglethorpe detention camp, near Chattanooga, Tenn. How and when they left the camp is a mystery, they all having answered roll call as usual in the morning.

The United States senate at a brief executive session confirmed the nomination of Judge Beverly D. Evans of Sandersville, Ga., as judge of the district court for the southern district of Georgia.

The food administration has prepared to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop if necessary to stabilize prices throughout the year. It formed a \$50,000 corporation, with all of the stock held by the federal government, to buy and sell wheat at the principal terminals.

Enthusiasm is running high among the members of the three Macon (Ga.) companies of the Second Georgia regiment who have been assigned to the 15th machine gun battalion, which is one of the units ordered to prepare to go to France immediately.

Washington.

Secretary Daniels told Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, who charged that the labor interests were hampering investigation of the fatal black powder magazine explosion at Mare Island, that the statement was slanderous and false, and that the best way Mr. Thompson and the other officials of his organization could serve his country would be to "get down and out" at once. This is the organization from which Colonel Roosevelt resigned not long since, claiming that it was hampering the government.

The Navy League, which is in a controversy with the secretary of the navy, is a civilian organization formed some twelve years ago to work for a bigger and better navy, and among its members are many retired naval officers. Mr. Thompson, president for a number of years, is a financier of prominence who graduated at Annapolis and attained the rank of master in the navy before resigning in 1871. The organization has been continually attacking Secretary Daniels since he assumed the duties of the naval portfolio.

Private corporations and individuals that have planned to reap a harvest of dollars through the establishment of restaurants, lunch rooms, tobacco stands, soda fountains and confectioneries within the borders of army cantonments and camps are doomed to disappointment. The war department has determined that there shall be no profiteering.

Five American passengers lost their lives when the American vessel City of Athens was sunk by a mine off Cape Town, Africa. Four of the crew and ten additional passengers were lost. The vessel carried missionaries from Brooklyn and New York to Cape Town.

The peace proposals of Pope Benedict have been delivered to the state department, and will be made public in a few days. The United States, it is announced, will back Britain, France and Italy in their refusal to issue passports to labor delegates to the Stockholm conference.

Congressional leaders were informed by Secretary McAdoo that it would be necessary for them to authorize at this and the winter session of congress an additional nine billion dollars for war expenditures to June 30, 1918, including additional loans to the allies.

Government control of the coal industry appeared imminent when President Wilson turned his personal attention to the subject and heard the mine operators' and miners' presentation of the situation. The interests now will be presented by the federal trade commission, which has just completed its investigation of coal production costs.

Provisions of the food control bill giving the president power to fix coal prices from the mine to the consumer and investing in him authority to requisition all coal produced and sell it to the public are expected to be put into operation almost immediately.

The coal situation, according to officials who have studied the subject, is in a more chaotic state now than it has been at any time. Prices are going up despite the agreement between the government and the operators, and many sections of the country face a winter with a coal famine.

It is considered likely that the president will commandeer all the coal in the country, which is a bitter pill for some of the local concerns and the big operators.

It is reported that German Emperor William recently narrowly escaped being killed by a bomb thrown from an allied airplane.

The representatives of the labor organizations are jubilant over the stand Secretary of the Navy Daniels took with the president to pay no attention to any reports of the disloyalty of labor to the country. They say organized labor is willing to follow the flag anywhere.

Advance news of the pope's peace proposals show that he suggests the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, and a peaceful solution of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland. It further proposes that there be no annexations and no indemnities except in special cases, such as Belgium and Serbia; the return to Germany of her colonies in exchange for the conquered territory she now occupies; freedom of the seas, disarmament and the formation of a supreme court of arbitration for the settlement of future international disputes.

It is stated in Washington that Germany and her allies will probably accept Pope Benedict's peace proposal, but that there is little probability that they will be accepted by triple entente.

It is believed that Senator King (Dem.) of Utah has taken a big forward step toward suppression of disloyalty in the bill he introduced to prohibit foreign language newspapers from publishing any comment respecting the government of the United States and its policies without publishing in a parallel column an accurate and complete translation of such publication.

The entire 687,000 men composing the first increment of the army draft forces will be under training early in October.

European.

Tired of being killed, the Germans have ceased their rushes in the Ypres sector, and many prisoners are being taken by the allied forces.

A falling off in British tonnage sunk last week by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly admiralty statements made public. Fourteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over were sent to the bottom against twenty-one the previous week.

Lens is again the center of the fighting on the western front. The Canadians have taken Hill 70, dominating the city from the north, and are within the city itself, engaging the Germans in desperate fighting at close quarters, after advancing on a two-mile front to an extreme depth of one mile.

Fighting in southwest Moldavia apparently is lessening in intensity. In the mountains the Russians and Roumanians have given up a height west of Oena to the Austro-Germans.

In Flanders the intense artillery fighting goes on with undiminished vigor. On the Dixmude road, northwest of Bixchoote, the French have pushed forward and succeeded in realizing considerable progress.

Artillery duels and small isolated attacks have occurred on the French front from St. Quentin to the Swiss border.

The United States soldiers in France object to being called "Sammy's" and the French, at all times masters of etiquette, will call them anything they elect to be called. The French would not for any consideration put an indignity upon an American, and say so.

Unfavorable weather again is hampering large scale operations in Flanders.

A day of great political excitement in London concluded with the announcement that George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, had been appointed to replace Arthur Henderson as Labor member of the war cabinet. The appointment has the approval of all the other Labor members of the government.

Ex-Czar Nicholas and the czarina have been sent to the wilds of Siberia, where they sent so many of the Russians during their reign. The czar is much downcast, but the czarina is in the best of spirits.

A rather grim little point of trench etiquette has been settled by the French with their usual politeness and magnanimity. American officers visiting the French front under the "settlement" may "pot" all the Germans they care to, and not a single Frenchman will object, but will pat him on the back and shout "Vive l'Americaino!"

BIG WAR PROGRAM IS WELL ADVANCED

LEADERS EXPECT VACATION BY SEPT. 15 OR OCTOBER FIRST AT LEAST.

SOME NEW FINANCE BILLS

After Passage of Revenue Measure Congress Leaders Will Devote a Short Time to a Peace Debate on Resolution of LaFollette and Others.

Washington.—The legislative program of Congress has assumed such definite form that leaders expressed hope for a vacation about September 15 or not later than October 1.

Included in the program for disposal within the next three or four weeks are:

The \$2,000,000,000 war tax bill. A new war budget authorizing about \$7,500,000,000 in bonds, probably at four per cent for further loans to the allies and to retire the \$3,000,000,000 of 3 1/2 per cent bonds already authorized and providing for \$2,000,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness and a like amount of small denominations war savings certificates.

Great New Appropriations. A deficiency appropriation measure aggregating between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 now being prepared by the House appropriations committee.

The administration trading with the enemy bill, which passed the House July 11.

The administration insurance of soldiers and sailors bill. The Webb export trade bill, peace resolutions in the Senate, extension of the espionage act and several minor measures.

Most of these measures leaders believe can be disposed of while the war tax bill is in conference. Should obstructive opposition develop against the less important bills some may be postponed until Congress reassembles.

Passage by the Senate this week of the war tax bill is expected by leaders of both parties. The Senate has entered upon decisive and vigorous disputes over the income, war profits, publishers' and consumption tax provisions.

Immediately after passage of the revenue measure, Senate leaders plan to devote a short time to a peace debate on resolutions of Senator LaFollette and others.

Administration and some republican leaders expect to overwhelmingly table pacifist proposals.

NOW PERFECTING PLANS FOR GREATEST TROOP MOVEMENTS

Draft Armies of 687,000 Men to be Mobilized in Three Increments, the first September 5th.

Washington.—Plans for the most important troop movement ever attempted in this country involving the transportation of 687,000 men are being perfected by the American Railway Association at the request of the federal government, according to an announcement made here by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board.

"The movement of troops from the various states to the army cantonments will start September 5," said Mr. Harrison and between that date and September 9 the railroads will complete the entrainment of 200,000 men, approximately thirty per cent of the total number to be moved.

"It is expected that a second movement of 200,000 men will begin September 18, continuing for four days and a third movement of the same size on October 3.

"Some conception of the task which confronts the association may be gleaned from the fact that 6,229 cars made up in 366 trains, with as many locomotives and train crews, are required to one field army of 80,000.

"The railroads have also been asked to supply transportation for 350,000 soldiers of the national guard to their training camps. This has already been started and will continue in increasing volume until all have been moved."

FORMER CZAR NOW EXILE IN SIBERIA

Petrograd.—It was officially announced that the residence of Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed Russian emperor is at Tobolsk, a western Siberia town which recently achieved a dubious publicity in revolutionary Russia as the birth place of Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk, who wielded a remarkable influence over the ex-emperor's family up to the time of the priest's assassination.

GENERAL DUVAL TO WOOD'S CHARLESTON POST

Washington.—General officers to command the departments of the regular army relieving the major generals detailed to service with troops, were announced as follows:

"Maj. Gen. Arthur Burray, western department; Maj. Gen. W. P. Duvall, southeastern department; Brig Gen. John Ruckman, southern department; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnson, north eastern department; Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, central department.

NORTHERN TROOPS MAY GO TO FRANCE

MANY NEW ENGLANDERS WILL PROBABLY NOT COME SOUTH TO TRAIN.

TWO DIVISIONS WILL GO SOON

Will Make Up First Contingent of National Guardsmen to Go Abroad From New England Who Will Train Six Weeks at Home.

Washington.—Two army divisions instead of one, comprising a total of at least 38,000 men, probably will make up the first contingent of the national guard to go to France.

Although no official confirmation was obtainable, there was evidence that the composite forty-second division whose organization recently was announced, will be accompanied abroad by the twenty-sixth, made up of New England guardsmen.

The commander of the twenty-sixth is Major General Clarence Edwards, now acting as commander of the department of the northeast. The forty-second is commanded by Major General W. A. Mann.

A report was current that sufficient shipping will be available for forwarding two divisions within the time fixed for the departure of the forty-second and that the twenty-sixth had been selected to go because it comes from a compact area and is composed largely of regiments of high rating, and representing states whose troops were left out of the composite division.

The forty-second division is being mobilized at Mineola under the new European standard, which requires that the strength of the individual infantry regiments be increased more than fifty per cent. The process necessitates the addition of some units not included in the original order, for where one company of infantry, for instance, was to have come from any state, two companies have been consolidated to give the 250 men necessary. Thus hundreds of men have been transferred to fill up the regiments selected to go. All the other national guard divisions will go through a similar process on arrival at divisional camps.

No hint has been given as to the probable time it will require to prepare the forty-second for embarkation. The question of equipment also enters into the fixing of a sailing date. The same considerations apply also to the twenty-sixth.

The war department announced the final allotment of state troops among the national army cantonments and made public the list of colonels assigned to regimental commands in the various divisions both of national army and national guard.

WILSON TO GIVE APPEAL OF POPE GRAVE ANALYSIS

May be Several Days Before Concrete Step is Taken.

Washington.—That the government is determined to give Pope Benedict's peace proposal the most deliberate and painstaking consideration before framing a reply was evinced again by developments both at the white house and the state department. The cabinet, holding its first session since the note arrived, avoided any general discussion of the subject because President Wilson is understood to feel that there must be a searching analysis of the questions raised before such discussion would be profitable.

Secretary Lansing and his advisers, on whom most of the responsibilities for making this analysis will rest, continued their study of the pontiff's suggestions with every indication that it probably would be several days before any concrete step could be expected.

Meantime the undercurrent of official thought manifestly continued to trend toward a conviction that the grand alliance will find some of the proposals in the vatican note very difficult to accept.

PLAN SEVEN BILLION DOLLAR LOAN FOR ALLIES

Washington.—Issuance of \$7,538,945,000 worth of four per cent federal bonds, subject only to income surtaxes, war profits and excess profit taxes and designed to provide \$4,000,000,000 for further allied loans and to retire the \$3,000,000,000 non-taxable three and a half per cent issue now authorized to cover loans to the allies is contemplated in suggestions submitted by Secretary McAdoo to the house ways and means committee.

PICKETING AROUND WHITE HOUSE MUST STOP

Washington.—Formal notice was served by the police upon leaders of the woman's party that so-called picketing of the white house would be tolerated no longer, and that in future banner bearers would be arrested as fast as they appeared. Several hours were allowed for the warning to take effect, then six women posted at the executive mansion gates were carried off in a patrol wagon much to the delight of a watching crowd.

WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY REORGANIZED

EVERY UNIT IS MADE TO CONFORM WITH EUROPEAN ARMY STANDARDS.

AT GEN. PERSHING'S REQUEST

Infantry Company Hereafter Will Have 250 Men Two Captains, Four Lieutenants to Provide Against Disorganization.

Washington.—Complete reorganization of all branches of the American army to conform with European standards as recommended by Major General Pershing, is provided for in army orders revealing that the recently announced divisional reorganization plan is to be carried down into the regiments and companies. The administrative unit of the infantry arm hereafter will be a company of 250 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in place of something over 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons each in command of a lieutenant. There will be two captains as first and second in command, one first lieutenant and three second lieutenants. Reports of the review of the American troops in France show that this plan already has been carried out in General Pershing's forces.

The object of assigning two captains to each company, it is understood, is to provide against disorganization of the unit through the loss of its commander. The second captain, under the European system, does not go into battle with the company if his senior is present. He is held as a reserve to reorganize the company if necessary. Under the new plan each regiment will have three battalions of four companies, making a total of 3,000 men. Supplemented by the regimental headquarters, supply and machine gun organizations, the strength of the new regiments will be brought up to approximately 3,600 men as against little more than 2,000 in existing war strength regiments.

Other Arms Not Changed. The unit organization of the field artillery and other arms of the service has not been changed. As a result of reducing the number of regiments in a division, the division, instead of 28,000 men, will total hereafter about 19,000 men, 15,000 of them infantry.

The advantage of the system, in addition to the better adaptation of the divisional unit to trench warfare, lies chiefly in the reduction in overhead expense. One colonel and his regiment staff, including his three battalion commanders will now handle 3,600 men instead of a little more than 2,000.

NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS GO TO FRANCE.

Will Be Given Intensive Training By Gen. Pershing.

Washington.—From the 27,000 officers taken from the training camps just closed a considerable number are being selected to begin immediately intensive training in France under direction of Major General Pershing.

The plan provides for establishing an officers' school in the American army where they can be given intensive instruction similar to that being given the regular army contingent already there.

In addition some of the young officers may be sent to French and British officers' school as both governments have expressed their willingness to undertake post-graduate work of that nature.

Some of the young officers also will be attached to the regular regiments now in France. When they have received sufficient training they may replace officers now in charge of the American units and whose experience would be of value in training the new armies at home. It is possible also that many of the new officers will be sent home as instructors as soon as they have completed training courses in France.

GENERAL WOOD IS TRANSFERRED TO KANSAS.

Washington.—Assignment of general officers to the army cantonments announced reveals that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the southeastern department, is to be transferred to command the Eighty-ninth (national guard) division, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan. Official announcement of this intention on the part of the war department was made by the department Friday, August 10.

THIRTY-TWO MAJ. GENERALS ASSIGNED TO WAR DUTY.

Washington.—Thirty-two major generals are assigned in a war department order just made public to command the national guard and national army divisions of the war armies. On the list are all of the present regular departmental commanders, including Major General Leonard Wood, ranking officer of the service, who now are called upon for duty in the field and probably at the front in France.

GREAT WAR CROP OF APPLES FOR PEOPLE OF THE NATION SOON

It Will Equal Two Bushels for Every Person in the Country.

MEET PRESENT EMERGENCY

State Food Conservation Commission Issues Statement to Bankers, and Business Men.

Raleigh.—That the agricultural development and the prosperity of North Carolina are being held back by the lack of an adequate and fair system of markets for corn, wheat, oats, hay, beans and other staple food and feed stuff is a striking declaration in a statement issued by the State Food Conservation Commission to the supply merchants, bankers and other business men of the State.

The Food Commission for several weeks has recognized the great economic importance of adequate markets, not only as a means of meeting the present emergency but as a necessity under normal conditions. "We cannot expect our farmers to diversify their agriculture and raise a surplus of corn, wheat, oats, hay and other crops unless they can sell these products at fair and equitable prices," says the statement. "In spite of this very evident fact, however, it is a notorious fact that in the majority of cities and towns in this State the merchants have been prone to take advantage of the absence of such markets and purchase the small amount of products offered on a long margin instead of offering fair prices and finding a market themselves for the vastly increased amount of products that would result from such a course. This is a shortsighted policy, and the prosperity not only of our rural sections but of our cities and towns as well is being throttled by its operation.

"The big essentials are: "First, a disposition to give the farmer a square deal, to give him preference over the farmers of the Central West, and.

"Second, warehouse space and equipment for shelling corn, grading and cleaning corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas and other products and for baling hay.

"Merchants have excused themselves for their failure to develop a market in the past by the statement that the farmer did not have his corn, for instance, properly graded, or even shelled, perhaps. The farmer who has a surplus of only 25 to 200 or 300 bushels of corn cannot afford to purchase shellers and graders for so small an amount, yet the possibilities of production lie with the farmers of this class. The merchant must provide the shellers and graders.

"The fact that the farmers will appreciate and utilize a fair and adequate market has been demonstrated, even in the South, too often to be questioned. Gainesville, Fla., is a fair example. Here a market was established by a North Carolinian, by the way, and was able to purchase from the farmers of the community three carloads of corn and two carloads of hogs, among other things, the first year. The second year the farmers of the community produced and sold 20 carloads of corn and 19 carloads of hogs. That was last year. This year an increase of more than 100 per cent above these figures is looked for. What was done at Gainesville, Florida, can be duplicated at almost any county seat in North Carolina while large markets should be a normal development in Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and possibly a few other of the larger business centers of the state."

Director B. W. Kilgore of the Agricultural Extension Service has addressed a letter to 3,000 bankers and merchants of the State, calling attention to, and embracing, the statement of the Food Commission. Confidence is expressed that these men will rise to the situation and see to it that better markets are provided than have heretofore been available.

Holliness Camp Meeting. Dunn.—The eighteenth annual Holliness camp meeting begins at Falcon August 23 and will continue through September 2. Drs. R. E. Erdman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and A. G. Doner, of Ontario, Canada, will be the leading preachers during the meeting. Preparations for the entertainment of several thousand visitors are now under way. Julius Culbreth, a Dunn banker, head of the entertainment committee and leader of the Holliness movement in this section, will leave this week to complete details.

A Mammoth Wheat Yield. Durham.—The champion wheat grower of Durham county has reaped a harvest, and the yield reads like the productive efforts of a Western grain grower. Joe Tilley, a farmer, one mile west of Bahams, sowed one bushel of seed and garnered therefrom 58 1/2 bushels of the bearded crop. A friend and well-wisher of the Bahama farmer is prone to nudge Mr. Tilley when he intimates that it took two years to get in readiness for the crop.

When Money Talks. "Your candidate seems to have some ability, but he murders the king's English." "Don't let that worry you," answered the practical politician. "He has a bank roll that speaks half a dozen languages fluently."

Obvious Thing. "Are the illustrations in papers and magazines reduced in cost?" "No; why should they be?" "Aren't they furnished to you prices?"

GREATEST NEED IS MARKETING SYSTEM

HOLDBACK TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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