THE WEATHER
Showers tonight and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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State Library

WAS THE MOST VALUABLE COTTON CROP

Output of 1909 Was the Smallest Since 1903, But Most Valuable Ever Produced.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Although the cotton crop of the United States in 1909 was the smallest produced since 1903, its value was 19.2 per cent more than that of 1908, and, measured by its farm-producing quality and by the financial results to the growers, it was the most valuable ever produced.

This statement is taken from the proof sheets of the United States Census Bureau's bulletin 197 on the production of cotton in 1909, prepared by William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, assisted by Special Agent Daniel C. Roper. The bulletin will issue from the press of the Government Printing Office in a short time.

The estimated value of the 1909 crop is given by the bulletin as $312,089,826, as compared with $261,220,856 for 1908; $790,868,912 for 1907; $731,647,237 for 1906; and $632,298,332 for 1905.—The amount of difference between the 1909 and 1908 values is therefore $120,868,871, an increase of 19.2 per cent, as stated.

The figures as finally compiled for the crop of 1909, including linters and counting round as half bales, show 10,386,209 running bales, which, expressed in 500-pound bales, amounted to 10,318,352 bales, which is 3,271,924 bales, or 24.1 per cent less than the total for 1908.

Comparative Value of the Cotton Crop.

It is interesting to observe, the bulletin states that the value of the cotton crop of last year was about one-half that of the corn crop in the country in 1909, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture; was nearly $100,000,000 more than that of the wheat crop; and was twice the value of the oat crop. The bulletin refers to a leading engineering and mining journal's statement that the world's production of gold in 1909, amounting in value to about $480,000,000, was the greatest ever recorded; and it points out that the sum stated is but slightly more than one-half the value of the American cotton crop last year. It calls attention also to Bradstreet's report that the total building expenditures for 1909 in 105 cities of the United States amounted to $857,530,669, or only about $45,500,000 more than the cotton crop of this country.

The average annual production of cotton in the United States for the last five years was 11,935,641 bales or 1,620,259 bales more than the crop of 1909. The value of the cotton crops of the five-year period ending with 1909 was $2,548,272,869, while the value for the five-year period ending with 1899 was $1,529,502,325.

The cotton growers were in a wretched state financially, the report asserts, when the crop of 1898 was sold at an average price of 4.9 cents per pound. Their independence really began with the price of 12.2 cents per pound in 1903.

During the last five years the price of lint cotton averaged about 11 cents per pound, or about $55 per bale, and the value of the cotton seed increased from $12.76 per ton in 1906 to $27.75 per ton in 1909.

The value of a 500-pound bale of cotton, including the value of the seed, was $54.31 in 1909, compared with $50.37 in 1904, and with $30.22 in 1898.

An Independent Living for a Cotton Grower.

To the producer of a crop of 20 bales this means that, whereas he realized $604 in 1898, he received $1,686 in 1908, which increase, notwithstanding a greater cost of production at the present time, measures the difference between a mere existence and independent living.

The bulletin notes that, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the area planted to cotton in 1909 was 32,392,000 acres, of which 1,245,000 acres, or 4.3 per cent, were abandoned, leaving 30,938,000 acres as the area from which the crop was harvested. There was a reduction of 4.6 per cent in the area harvested and of 24.1 per cent in the production in 1909. The average production per acre in 1909 was 154.6 pounds, compared with 195.3 pounds in 1908.

Attention is called to the fact that the acreage harvested between 1879 and 1909 increased 113.7 per cent and the production 278 per cent. However, the crop of 1909, amounting to about 10,432,181 running bales, represents more nearly the normal production, and it shows an increase of 180.8 per cent over the crop of 1879. In 1839 Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, and Illinois all produced cotton, Illinois alone contributing more than 5,000 bales. Stimulated by the high prices following the civil war, cotton was cultivated to a limited extent in West Virginia, Nevada, California, Illinois and Utah, from all of which states it subsequently disappeared. New Mexico, which produced more than 7,000 pounds of cotton in 1859, afterwards abandoned its culture, but has again established the industry, having produced about 112,000 pounds in 1909. California also has resumed the culture, with a yield of nearly 200,000 pounds in 1909.

Of the total production in 1909, the territory west of the Mississippi river contributed 4,222,048 bales, or 40.9 per cent, while in 1908 it contributed 6,232,172 bales, or 42.9 per cent. The states east of the Mississippi returned 6,092,334 bales, or 59.1 per cent, in 1909, and 7,355,178 bales, or 54.1 per cent, in 1908. The statistics show that the production in the eastern states is much more regular than in the western.

The States Falling Behind in 1909.

The states sustaining the greatest loss in production in 1909, compared with the results in 1908, in the order of their relative loss, are: Louisiana, 45.6 per cent; Mississippi, 34.3 per cent; Texas, 33.4 per cent; Arkansas, 30.6 per cent; Tennessee, 27.8 per cent; Alabama, 23.6 per cent, and Oklahoma, 19.9 per cent. The result in Louisiana is said to be little short of disastrous as, during the last few years, this state sustained great loss, reporting, in 1908, 70.1 per cent of the quantity returned in 1907, while its production in 1909 was only about one-fourth that of 1906.

The unstable condition of cotton production in Texas is to be seen in the fact that the crop in 1909 was the third from the smallest since 1904, while that of 1908 was next to the largest. The state showed a falling off of 44.9 per cent in 1907 compared with 1906, and increased its crop in 1908 by 65.8 per cent over the crop of 1907.

Texas produced 25.3 per cent of the total for the country in 1909, 28.8 per cent in 1908, and 31.5 per cent in 1906.

The production for the state in 1909 was 544,872 bales, or 17.3 per cent less than the average for the five years, 1905-1909.

The bulletin states that Georgia and the two Carolinas have exhibited especially favorable conditions in the last three years; their combined production in 1909 being only 6.3 per cent less than that of 1908, whereas the crop of the entire country was 24.1 per cent less. They contributed in 1909 about 35 per cent of the entire production.

Georgia was second in rank in the quantity of crop produced, being exceeded only by Texas. South Carolina was third, Mississippi fourth, and Alabama fifth.

Concerning the conditions affecting the crop in 1909, the bulletin states that the reports from 12 states mentioned excessive spring rains; from 11 states, attributed drought and high temperatures in July and August; from 10 states, decrease in acreage; from 5 states boll weevil ravages; and from 3 states, insufficient labor.

It is stated that deep and thorough preparation of the soil, careful seed selection, more and more fertilizer, surplus, natural manures, favorable weather conditions, and ample labor for cultivation and harvesting, are commendable for improved crop conditions. Attention is the

Embroidery Sale

BEGINNING TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH

18 and 22 Inch Embroidered Flouncings. Heavy, elaborate designs. Worth 75c., for
48c.

Bands to match Flouncing, worth 50c., for
39c.

18 Inch Embroidery, with beading, worth 45c., for
29c.

18 Inch Embroidery, very fine 50c. value, for
39c.

75c. And 85c. 18 inch Embroidery for
59c.

Embroidered Shirtwaist Fronts, $1.25 and $1.50 values,
98c.

Special lot of Edges and Insertions, shopsoiled, former prices 8 to 12 1-2c., for
3c.

Another lot, wider, soiled, worth 12 1-2c. to 20c., for
7 1-2c.

High Collar or Dutch Neck, Embroidered Front, Ready-to-Wear Waists, worth $1.25 and $1.50, for
98c.

Special lot of odd Val. Laces, worth 5 to 10c., for
2 1-2c.

James E. Clark Co.
THE HIGH GRADE CLOTHIERS

Hundreds of Farmers to Meet Here

Mr. G. C. Hedgepeth, of Nash county, who has charge of the Farmers' Union work in Beaufort county, has written the secretaries of more than twenty locals asking that each local send a delegation to Washington Saturday, June 18.

It seems now that most of the locals are not only going to send delegates but that all of the members are coming. So great is the enthusiasm in this work that not only the members of the union are expected to attend the meeting, but a great many others.

The Farmers' Union is an organization composed of not only the successful but the unsuccessful, the weak and the strong farmer, the landlord and tenant, covering a territory that embraces 29 States, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific in the west, and from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Dominion of Canada on the north, and has a membership of nearly 4,000,000 strong. This great organization was founded by Mr. Newt Gresham, in Rains county, Texas, September 1, 1902.

The Farmers' Union stands for those things that appeal to the farmers in the South, West, Southwest and North. The following is what the Farmers' Union stands for: To establish justice, secure equity, apply the Golden Rule, discourage the credit and mortgage system, assist its members in buying commercial fertilizers, educate the agricultural class in scientific farming, teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing, systematize methods of production, eliminate gambling in farm products, bring farmers up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises, secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for their products and strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among themselves. The above may be said to be the platform upon which the Farmers' Union stands.

The Farmers' Union not only stands for something, but claims to be doing something. If it had not been for the Farmers' Union its members say, the farmers of this section would not have secured 15 cents for their cotton last fall. This was done in two ways, they claim. First, The union adopted a better method for making cotton reports than the government used. Second. A great many farmers from South Carolina to Texas were holding their cotton while some restless farmers in Eastern North Carolina and a few other sections in the South were shoving their cotton on the market. A great many Farmers' Union men soon stored away their cotton in some cotton warehouse.

There are some farmers who believe that the warehouse system would prove a failure toward securing better prices for their cotton, but here are some extracts taken from a booklet issued by the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, Memphis, Tenn., which may be of interest:

"A legal corporation of good financial standing, business ability and integrity of purpose is necessary to assist the union member to sell his cotton to the best advantage. The Farmers' Union Cotton Company is such an institution. Its success depends entirely upon the support given it by the union membership, both in using it as a medium through which to sell their cotton by members and unions taking all its stock as an investment thus giving it the business and financial strength which it must have to secure proper recognition from the spinners of the world.

It has been in practical operation about eight months and has grown from a comparatively unknown and unimportant factor into one of the largest and most important cotton handling institutions of Memphis.

Where last fall it was without a single cotton connection it now has many seeking trade relations with it. Last fall it was without friends

(Continued on Second Page)

VIRGINIA BEACH

Famous Resort Opened Yesterday for the Season.

SOME NEW AMUSEMENTS

Better Train Service—Some of the Amusements are the Figure 8, Shooting Galleries, Moving Pictures, Japanese Ball Games, Dancing Under Instruction W. H. Freeman.

Norfolk, June 12.—The famous resort—the only ocean resort in this section—Virginia Beach, had its official summer opening yesterday, and with additional attractions, new amusements, the handsome ball room open on the pavilion, the invigorating surf bathing, the splendid promenade along the beach front, the beautiful view of the mighty deep, and an improved train service by the Norfolk Southern railroad, the famous resort expects to have the biggest, best and most successful season in its long and honorable career.

Trains will leave the city hall at the terminus at frequent intervals, there will be plenty of cars and passengers will be taken through to the shore without delay. Virginia Beach and its natural ally, Cape Henry, offer a day's outing that is not equalled along the coast. As good as a tonic is a walk along the beach from the pavilion to the cape, and thousands upon thousands will go there during the season.

Virginia Beach has booked more Sunday School and other excursions this season than at any time in its history, and among these are many from in and out of the city.

This evening the pavilion ball room is formally opened and there will be many couples to trip the light fantastic to the strains of Maxim's splendid orchestra. There will be dancing each evening at 8:30, and the railway company will have express cars to bring the dancers back to the city. The ball room at the Virginia Beach pavilion is one of the largest in the state, and will be under the direct charge of Prof. W. H. Freeman, a dancing instructor of long experience. The ball room will be attractively decorated in Japanese style. The entire floor has been redressed and opens within twenty feet of the Atlantic ocean.

The Atlantic Amusement Corporation, owning the various concessions, has had all of the devices for amusement renovated and brought down to date and new ones have been installed, while the Virginia Beach Hotel is going to make a specialty of sea food dinners. There are new bowling alleys on the pavilion and the tennis courts have been completely modernized. Among the amusements are the big figure 8, the largest in the South; merry-go-rounds, moving picture theater, daily baseball scores, there are photograph galleries, shooting galleries, Japanese rolling ballgames, buffets, dining saloon under the management of J. W. S. Matheny, the well-known caterer of Richmond, and the biggest searchlight along the coast will be operated at night, throwing its vari-colored rays far out to sea, making a sight never before witnessed in this section. The boardwalk and grounds will be a perfect flood of electricity.

Surf bathing at Virginia Beach is famous the country over. This season the bathhouses have been entirely remodeled, there are accommodations for a thousand people; new suits have been secured; there are shower baths for the bathers and a competent bathing master on the beach. The assurance is given that sea bathing at the beach is perfectly safe and its invigorating qualities are well known. Virginia Beach is the place for the outing, where the ozone, or ocean's own breath, is enjoyable. A day at the beach is as good as a tonic. Virginia Beach offers the only genuine surf bathing in Virginia on the Atlantic coast.

Over at Cape Henry where the Norfolk Southern runs its splendid lines, there are the great sand mountains, the "desert", the great 300-foot wireless telephone and telegraph towers; the weather bureau, the life-saving stations and the famous "shore dinners."

On the line of the Norfolk Southern there is wonderful fishing at Lynnhaven Inlet and at the city lakes and the trolleys take one direct. At Linkhorn bay and the Virginia Beach lakes there is excellent fishing and there are motor boats in attendance.

If tomorrow is a fair day there will be thousands of people going down for a breath and sight of old ocean and to take in the varid attractions at both Virginia Beach and Cape Henry.

RESERVED SEATS ON SALE.

Reserved seats for the second presentation of "Sylvia" went on sale this morning. Already quite a large number have been taken and the prospects are bright for a crowded house again.

"Sylvia" is being played by some of Washington's best local talent and after the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. "The Cubanola Glide," which made such a hit in Wilson, will also be used as a specialty here, and those who have seen it state that this alone is well worth the price of admission.

INTEREST AROUSED

Great Treat in Store for Ladies of Washington.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

Wesson Snowdrift Oil to be Demonstrated by Experts Under Auspices of Woman's Betterment Association—Beginning Today and Will be Conducted Throughout the Week at 228 Main Street—It is Free and All Ladies are Cordially Invited to Attend.

In view of the interest aroused over the demonstrations in the uses of Wesson Snowdrift Oil, a vegetable oil for cooking salads, beginning today, a brief history of Wesson Snowdrift Oil will prove interesting. About ten years ago the process of refining oil was discovered by David Wesson, chemist, and the Wesson Company organized. The stock of this company was acquired by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and Dr. Wesson went to Savannah to refine oil by this process.

Although the principle has never been improved upon, the application has been continually developed so as to produce better and better oil. The Southern Cotton Oil Company has always obtained the best talent, and employment in the Wesson process department has been the reward of superior skill and intelligence.

About eighteen months ago a shipment of oil was made which, in the judgment of the officers of the company, was perfect. To reproduce this special oil in sufficient quantities to give it a brand, and build up a trade for a perfect edible oil, immediately became the object of the company.

Success Obtained.

To accomplish this result the management offered to Mr. Hammond Eve, of the Savannah district, who had refined the first shipment, a handsome reward when he had demonstrated his ability to reproduce this oil. After three months hard work the object was obtained. The result depended not only upon perfect refining methods, but also upon the selection of raw material of the very best quality. Such oil is not produced every year, but the Southern Cotton Oil Company determined to keep up the standard, and will carry over enough choice oil from year to year to insure a sufficient supply of uniform quality. For several months past oil of this perfected quality only has been used in cases. The public seems to immediately recognize the superiority of the oil as the trade has been doubled.

Therefore, the Southern Cotton Oil Company has decided to use a new and distinctive label for this special oil which shall hereafter be known as Wesson Snowdrift Oil for cooking and salads, and be put up in tins only. They will, also, demonstrate the excellence of Snowdrift Oil to replace butter as well as for cooking purposes and take the place of the best of olive oil for salads.

For Salad Purposes.

This country for years has been possessed with the idea that the only oil which genteel people could use for salads was olive oil.

The case is very different in Europe, where people of means prefer the best oil, whether it is made from olives, peanuts, seasme of cotton seed.

The grades of salad oil vary. There is good and bad olive oil, and food and bad oils of each kind.

Some producers of olive oil in Italy, like producers of wine in various countries, succeed in making an oil very superior to the average olive oil. The manufacturers get reward in very fancy prices for certain brands of oil. Still others get high prices for imitations or use of brands nearly like the best, but the great bulk of oil used in Europe is sought and sold on quality, and varies in price from 60 cents per gallon to $1.50 a gallon, in barrels.

Good cotton oil in Italy sells higher than the commoner grades of olive oil, and would be used to a great extent except for the almost prohibitory duty on cotton oil.

Duty on Olive Oil.

Italy imposes a high tariff duty on American cotton oil and the United States imposes a duty on Italian olive oil. Olive oil, therefore, as well as all other foods, is excessively high. The time is therefore opportune for the introduction of Wesson Snowdrift Cotton Oil, which is now being demonstrated at 228 Main street, under auspices of the Woman's Betterment Association.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company fully expects to prove to the people of Washington that this oil is equal to the very best olive oil for making mayonnaise and French dressings.

The community need not think that because this oil is less expensive, it is not better than oils costing three or four times as much. Give the oil an honest trial. Get a can, and abide by the result.

PICNIC POSTPONED.

The Episcopal Sunday School picnic was to have been tomorrow, but has been postponed until Friday on account of the threatening weather.

Washington, North Carolina

THE soil surrounding Washington, North Carolina, suitable to the growth of money-making crops upon a limited amount of capital is today unsurpassed.

We have several distinct soils which together will profitably grow any crop grown in the United States except tropical.

We have that high, light, sandy, extremely early market garden or truck soil, which also grows such perfect peaches, grapes, berries, figs, Japan persimmons and melons and matures them early, an essential to high prices. The flavor of all fruits and vegetables grown upon this land is pronounced superior. Such sandy soil, upon which water never stands, is ideal for poultry.

Second: A soil similar to the first, yet at from 20 to 30 inches below the surface a little clay is found.

Another soil, a little heavier, is more of an all-round truck soil, and will naturally grow larger crops, though to mature takes a few days longer than the first mentioned. Each of the above soils will grow that thin, bright, high-priced tobacco so much in demand, the lighter the soil the higher the quality of the tobacco, and while pecans, the king of nuts, do well upon any of our soils, this type is the very best for them.

Another soil, a little darker and stiffer, and while a little later in maturing its crops, is more sought by the farmer who prefers cotton, corn, stock-raising, late vegetables, apples and pears.

Fifth: A silty loam susceptible to great improvements, such as plowing in vegetation to open it up, and ditching to carry off the water. Do these and this soil will prove as good as we have. It produces abundant yields of any of our crops. It is particularly adapted to hay.

Then comes that loose, deep, black, extremely fertile land upon which from 50 to 120 bushels corn, from 120 to 300 bushels of Irish Potatoes and 40 to 75 bushels of stock or Soja Beans can be raised per acre, depending much upon the care of the land and the cultivation of the crop. No land in the United States is better suited to celery and onions, and no one knows better than the Northern and Middle-west farmers that such soil will bring several tons of choice hay to the acre. However, from any of our soils from 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre can be cut during the year, (weighed after cured).

In some instances every one of these soils are found upon one farm, many farms have several, and as for making money, provided a specialty is made of the crops which do best upon the different soils, as much money can be made from one of these soils as the other. Write for a summary of what can be done on any one of these soils, or let us know what special crop you want to grow and we'll advise you what soil is best suited. We can also tell you how you can work either soil to very profitably produce any crop.

With our varied lands suitable to such a wonderful degree of productiveness, maturing its crops to such a degree of perfection, no State in the union can surpass Eastern North Carolina. Then by our nearness to large cities, the fresh condition in which we can place our products upon the market, takes our fruit, berries and vegetables out of competition with the West.

It is a fact, that while the year 1909 was a normal crop year in both Eastern North Carolina and California, yet the value of the farm crops per square mile in Eastern North Carolina was far greater than in any portion of California, accept an area surrounding San Francisco, smaller than Eastern North Carolina which did about equal Eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Home-seeker, which will you take, lands that will produce just as great value, which can be bought at from ten to fifty dollars an acre, or pay from three hundred to five hundred dollars per acre for lands not a whit better, excepting through an abundance of high-class advertising BETTER KNOWN. Of course you will come to Washington, North Carolina, and come before we are able to let people know the true value of our lands as compared with the high-priced lands of other sections.

Write the Washington, North Carolina, Chamber of Commerce for information upon any special crop, industry, or subject in which you may want to be interested. Our health, climate, rainfall are all just right. Write us, or better still, come and see, which will prove our ideal section.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Annual Review Shows Great Progress of the South.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The annual review of foreign commerce of the United States just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, reveals some footsteps in Southern progress that are of great importance.

Comparing the exports of 1899 and 1909 it is found that those from the Gulf ports have increased 110 per cent. in the ten years. The exports from Atlantic ports increased only 12 per cent. during the same period. Of the 17 Atlantic ports showing either large or small increases during the ten years, seven are Southern ports. The greatest increase in exports made by any one of the seven was $26,870,584 at Savannah, Ga., showing a growth of more than 111 per cent. over 1899. The greatest proportionate increase was made by St. John's, Florida (the district of Jacksonville), which port showed an increase of over 700 per cent. The other noteworthy increases were Wilmington, N. C., 170 per cent.; Fernandina, Fla., 102 per cent., and Brunswick, Ga., 42 per cent. Another matter worthy of very cheerful consideration is that whereas in 1899 the exports from the Gulf ports equalled only 22 per cent. of the exports from Atlantic ports, in 1909 they equalled 41 per cent.

The import figures for the 10 years prove a closer touch of Southern seaports with the commerc of the world, for while Atlantic ports increased in the 10 years 76 per cent., Gulf ports increased 240 per cent. As evidence that the increase of 76 per cent. that was made by Atlantic ports was very largely dependent upon the increases made by South Atlantic ports, the following cities and their increases are mentioned: Baltimore, Md., $9,151,155 to $24,022,324; Charleston, S. C., $997,879 to $3,630,796; Savannah, Ga., $876,154 to $2,152,441; Norfolk, Va., $208,005 to $1,450,598; Wilmington, N. C., $142,923, to $1,228,991; Richmond, Va., $53,360 to $696,984; Georgetown, D. C., $192,414 to $568,797; St. Johns, Fla., $27,752 to $469,397; Petersburg, Va., $327 to $264,230; Pamlico, N. C., $2,337 to $91,922; Fernandina, Fla., $25,740 to $90,087. All of them showing much more than 76 per cent gain.

The total commerce of the South Atlantic ports now overtop total imports and exports at Boston or at Philadelphia. The Gulf ports exceed by $100,000,000 the total imports and exports of all North Atlantic ports except New York; the Gulf imports and exports of all North Atlantic ports except New York; the Gulf imports and exports now equal 32 1-3 per cent of the total imports and exports of New York.

In the year 1909 the domestic exports of the United States show that cotton, unmanufactured, alone represented 25.48 per cent of the total, which is more than two and a half times the value of the next most important export, viz. meat and dairy products.

MAYOR'S COURT

Five cases were before Mayor Sterling this morning. The following help enrich the treasury:

State vs. Jim Ellmore, drunk and disorderly. Fine and cost, $3.75.

State vs. Charles Dowdy and Bill Robinson, affray. Dowdy, $5; Robinson, $5.95.

State vs. Jim Harper, drunk. Fine and cost, $3.75.

State vs. Fredell Massey and Godley Boyd, affray. Massey, $3.75; Boyd, $2.75.

DATES FIXED FOR ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAY ASSO.

Dates have been fixed and the Providence convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterway Association will be held August 31, September 1, 2 and 3. The officers of the association did not press for the four days, but the darnest whole-souled people of Rhode Island's capital made up their minds that they needed the fourth day to round out their plan of entertainment and it looks as if though Providence's hospitality will be fully up to the standard of that fixed by Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

TEA THIS EVENING.

Owing to a delay the ladies of the Betterment Association could not serve luncheon today as announced, but will serve tea this evening from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock in the old Chamber of Commerce rooms. The delicious menu provided for luncheon will be served.

MENU

Fried Spring Chicken.
Asparagus on Toast.
Tomatoes. Mayonnaise.
Hot Rolls.
Coffee. Ice Tea.
Desert.
Snowdrift Cake. Ice Cream.

The Washington Concert Band will furnish music for the evening. Come out and help a worthy cause.

Twenty-five cents is the price for luncheon or tea.

LARGE TURNIPS.

Two of the largest turnips that we have ever seen were brought into this office this morning. They are of the White Dutch variety and weigh 6 1-2 pounds each. They were raised upon the farm of Mr. S. Fleming, at the edge of town. He says that he has some on his farm even larger than the two that he brought into this office. They will make between 400 and 500 barrels to the acre.

PARADE POSTPONED.

The baby parade has been postponed until Friday, June 24, on account of the weather.

LOST—WATCH FOB WITH MONOGROM S. B. E. and class pin, Sunday night. Finder will be rewarded at Hardy's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Gem Theater.
Colony Theater.