

WAS THE MOST VALUABLE COTTON CROP

Output of 1909 Was the Smallest Since 1893, But Most Valuable Ever Produced.

(Continued From Monday)

Holding the Boll Weevil in Check. Cotton growers annually, it is stated, are becoming more efficient and successful in subduing or holding in check the destructive effects of the boll weevil...

The most effective check for the weevil is dry weather. The damage from it is practically in proportion to the amount of precipitation. The greatest advance in boll-weevil ravages in 1909 was that of 120 miles in southern Mississippi...

Segregation of the statistics of cotton remaining to be ginned in 1909 shows 25,358 bales of lint and 27,090 bales of linters...

The quantity of linters produced from ginning seed of the growth of 1909 amounted to \$13,475 bales, as compared with 114,544 bales from the seed crop of 1909.

Cotton-Growing Area Extension. Concerning the extension of the cotton-growing area, the bulletin states that there has been a remarkable development during the last few years along the southwestern border of the cotton belt...

The value of the Egyptian cotton annually imported into the United States amounts to more than \$14,000,000 and the demand is increasing. Among the reasons given by the manufacturers for their preference for it is the fact that it is free from trash and short fibers...

A GRAND SUCCESS

Demonstration Room Was Crowded With Interested Guests and Dealers—Menu Was an Excellent One.

The opening of the Wesson Snow Drift Oil demonstration last evening was a complete success, and considering the inclemency of the weather the number present far exceeded expectations. Tea was served to about 100 guests and more than \$10 was received for the Woman's Betterment Association.

The generosity of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. in furnishing all the supplies free of cost to this worthy cause should be commended by all and appreciation shown by patronizing the Woman's Betterment Association and thereby increase the play grounds for our children.

Luncheon and tea will be served each day during this week and the cost to you being only 25c is far less than if purchased elsewhere.

Music will be furnished Wednesday evening by the Washington Concert Band.

upland staple encourage the hope that at no very remote period the United States will be producing upland staples which will meet many of the requirements of sea-island cotton. The upland cotton is produced at less cost than sea-island, and were the localities in which it is grown supplied with facilities better suited for ginning the fiber, the competition between this and the lower grades of sea-island would be even greater.

It is stated that the breeding of cottons fitted to escape boll-weevil injury, to produce longer staples and heavier yields, and to resist wilt, root rot, and other diseases, has been conducted with gratifying results by the Department of Agriculture.

A TAFT PRECEDENT

Harrison Incident Had No Parallel in Previous Regimes.

DECLINED TO SEE ALASKAN

President a Few Months Ago. It is Said, Sent Delegate Wickersham Word Executive Did Not Care to See Him Following Opposition to Administration Bill for New Territorial Government.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—There was much comment yesterday concerning President Taft's refusal to receive Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, on Thursday, because Mr. Harrison had criticized the actions of the President and Attorney General Wickersham in connection with the seating of the Wickersham-Whelan on the Glavin-Finchot platform on the 11th.

So far as the memory of men familiar with official life here is concerned, there was no precedent for the President's refusal to see Mr. Harrison, except perhaps one, which Mr. Taft made a few months ago. In October, Mr. Taft sent word to Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, that he did not care to see him.

Mr. Wickersham had opposed the administration bill changing the government of that territory, and had used some strong language before the House committee on territories. He desired to see the President, to talk over his own bill providing for a change in the form of Alaska's government. He telephoned to the White House and asked for an audience. Mr. Taft sent word through his secretary that he would not see the Alaskan delegate. This incident did not come to light, however, until yesterday.

Has Had Grievances. Mr. Taft has had grievances before against Congressmen, and has not hesitated to tell friends about them, but he never has put the ban on them. In the last few weeks there have been some progressive members of the Senate who did not care to call at the White House, but so far as could be learned yesterday, there was none who would not have been received if he had cared to call.

It has been said, too, that Mr. Taft should not have cancelled the appointments with Mr. Harrison, because it had been made long ago. The President, however, knew nothing about that appointment, just as he knows nothing about many similar appointments made each day. His secretary attends to most appointments, and the President knows nothing about who is coming until the door-keeper notifies him.

COTTON OIL

Ten years ago the use of cotton oil for edible purposes was in its infancy. Today the Southern Cotton Oil Company sells annually, 100,000 barrels to bakers and others for this purpose.

Wesson process deserves the credit of bringing about this large increase in the use of cotton oil, which has conferred the benefit of cheap fats upon those who do not use it, as well as those who do, by increasing the supply of edible fat.

The South is by far the largest consumer of oil, as well as Snowdrift Hogless Lard made from cotton oil, and is rapidly becoming independent in respect to fat supplies of the corn and hog producing States.

The supply of cotton oil is now ample sufficient for the total wants of the South, and it is merely a question of education when all the requirements of the South will be filled by the home production of the cotton plant.

Leading up to this much-to-be-desired condition is the last production of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, "Wesson Snowdrift Oil." This new quality, the origin of which has been described, has been in use under the older brand of Wesson Cooking Oil for about three months.

The public has not failed to appreciate this, as is shown by the fact that the sales of case oil in this for the last two months has doubled those of any equal time in the past. Atlanta alone, in two months, has taken 4,000 cases, equal to 120,000 2-pound cans of oil.

The demonstration now going on at 223 Main street will show how well this material can be used in place of cooking butter.

The demonstration also shows that the salad dressings made are just as good as those made from the best olive oil. How to Use "Wesson Snowdrift Oil." So handle that no odor is given off, but that of the food being cooked. Directions: Use clean vessels. Don't spill oil on stove. Don't heat hot enough to smoke, but test the temperature by a bit of bread—size of a 10-cent piece. If this browns in half a minute the oil is hot enough for frying omelettes or potatoes. If it takes three minutes to brown the oil is hot enough to parch almonds.

MANY KILLED WHEN SPRINKLER FELL

Three Hundred People Were in Building—Many Rescued From Fire.

Montreal, Quebec, June 13.—Between 20 and 30 people lost their lives today when the supports of the sprinkler system tank of the roof of the Herald building gave way and the great mass of metal and water, weighing 35 tons, went crashing to the basement.

Fire broke out immediately, adding its horrors to the disaster. The firemen displayed splendid heroism in rescuing scores of people from perilous positions in the tottering walls. Some of the walls had to come down before the work of recovering the bodies could be safely attempted and it was not until after 6 o'clock this evening that the first body, charred and mangled beyond recognition, was brought out. All of those who escaped agreed that the first warning of the impending disaster passed almost unnoticed.

There was a slight creaking; then a little more, somewhat more pronounced, but it was not until the ceiling plaster began to fall that a rush for the stairway began. Before any one reached it, there occurred a final deafening crash and then chaos. Some survivors tell of falling one and two floors before the awful crash died away and then they found themselves able to crawl through the dense dust to a place of safety.

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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 heading, 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 121-2c., for 3c. Another lot, wider, soiled, worth 121-2c. to 20c., for 71-2c. 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 21-2c. James E. Clark Co. THE HIGH-ART CLOTHIERS

Official Cotton Standards. On the subject of official cotton standards, the bulletin states that, while there are practical difficulties in the way of establishing uniform standards for the leading grades of cotton, they are not believed to be insurmountable, and that the establishment of such standards, even if applied only to cotton tendered on future contracts, should go far to relieve the present situation. Reference is made to the work being done in this connection by the Department of Agriculture. A review is given of the law providing for the establishment of such standards, and also of the action, in conjunction with the cotton growers, etc., in carrying it out. One hundred and seventy-five sets, each consisting of 5 boxes—that is, 4 box for each grade, and in each box 12 samples showing the range of diversity in the particular grade—have been prepared, but only 150 of these will be sold, the selling price being the cost of preparation. The remaining 25 sets will be placed in vacuum storage for use in keeping the grades up to the original standards. Vacuum storage represents a new departure in preserving cotton standards, the experiments of the Department indicating that the cotton in vacuo stored in vials will not undergo deterioration on account of light, moisture, or atmospheric and other influences. Proper provision is also made to preserve the integrity of the copies of the standards issued. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has adopted them. The bulletin states there are good reasons to believe that other cotton exchanges also will adopt the standards. The bulletin goes on to say that, while it may not be practicable to secure from these endeavors all the immediate assistance needed, they will lead to a more extensive dissemination of the knowledge now possessed by a few experts; and that, through special courses of study in the agricultural colleges, with practical demonstrations in ginning and in examining these official grades, the cotton producers will at least have the opportunity of acquiring information which will assist them in determining the true value of their cotton; and at the same time the efforts made should insure more careful ginning and handling. The Quantity of Seed Produced in 1909. With reference to the estimated seed production, the bulletin states that, greater care than heretofore is now being exercised in selecting seed for planting, and, together with improved methods of ginning, tends to the production of more lint than formerly. In view of these conditions, averages of 35 per cent lint for upland and 25 per cent lint for sea-island cotton have been used in estimating the quantity of seed produced in 1909. Upon this basis it is estimated that there were 4,461,838 tons of cotton seed produced in 1909, as compared with 5,903,838 tons in 1908. Of the 1909 total, the number of tons treated by the oil mill was 3,269,078, having a value per ton of \$27.72 and affording products valued at \$105,712,597, distributed as to kind and quantity as follows: Oil, 120,996,549 gallons, valued at \$55,226,718, or 42 cents per gallon; cake and meal, 1,325,975 tons, valued at \$35,914,254, or \$27.09 per ton; hulls, 1,189,204 tons, valued at \$9,895,978, or \$8.25 per ton; and linters, 296,440 bales, valued at \$4,765,547, or 3.2 cents per pound. The result of the endeavors to consolidate and enlarge the cotton-ginning establishments is illustrated by the fact that the cotton crop of 1909 was ginned in 29,028 establishments, the average quantity ginned being 366 running bales per ginnery; while the crop of 1909 was handled by 26,669 ginneries, the average being 281 bales per ginnery. The average number of bales ginned per active establishment in 1908 was 478. A responsible factor, not to be overlooked in comparing the averages for 1909 and 1908 is the fact that the production in 1909 was largest in the eastern states, where there are fewer modern ginneries. As a result of the use of larger and more modern ginneries in the West, the average number of bales ginned per establishment is naturally larger for that section than in the East. The tendency toward consolidation in the ginning industry is commented upon. (To be concluded) Mr. O. R. Wroth, of Raleigh, is in the city today on business.

PRESIDENT GRANTED PARDON. Washington, June 11.—President Taft today commuted the sentence to one year of Arthur Ipeck, of North Carolina, who was convicted at New Bern, N. C., of conducting an illicit distillery and was sentenced October 23, 1909, to 18 months in prison. The President was moved to sympathy by the fact that the man had old persons depending upon him and by misfortune in the family. DIED AT DURHAMS CREEK. On Monday, June 6, one of the old landmarks of this community passed in the person of Alfred L. Thomason into the great beyond. He was born January 20, 1831, being 59 years old when he died. He was a member of the Methodist Church and believed in living up to its teachings. He was a brother of the late Macon B. Thomason, of this city, was never married and lived at his home where he was liked by every one in the community. He was almost an invalid. For the past two years he has been living with his brother, Major Thomason, since he became unable to attend to his usual duties on the farm. He was buried June 7, in the family burying grounds. Rev. Mr. Crosby, rector of the Episcopal Church, of Aurora, officiated. Besides a host of friends he leaves a brother and one sister to mourn their loss. WAS JUSTIFIED. Action Against Policeman Dismissed—Dog Had Bitten Several Other People. The case against Policeman Wright for shooting a dog belonging to Singleton Wallace came up for trial before W. M. Cooper, J. P., and upon hearing the testimony the action was promptly dismissed. The evidence was that the dog had bitten a number of persons on different occasions and that he had been bitten by a dog suffering with rabies. The marksmanship of the policeman was not good as he only inflicted a flesh wound. Mr. S. Powe Telfair, a clever knight of the grip of Raleigh, is in the city, the guest of relatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Gem Theater. Gaiety Theater. J. K. Hoyt—Ribbons. N. C. State Normal Industrial School. Pippin & Woodard—Butter. Russ Bros.—Talking Machines. N. S. Railway—Excursion. Southern Cotton Oil Co.—Demonstration. Mother Gray Powders. Doan's Kidney Pills. Cardui. Bloodine. Hear the New Victor Records for June THERE IS A MUSICAL TREAT IN STORE FOR YOU, A SPLENDID LIST OF SUPERB RECORDS, MADE BY THE IMPROVED VICTOR PROCESS OF RECORDING. VICTOR MACHINES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. RUSS BROS.