

COTTON CROPNETS MORE THAN EVER BROUGHT BEFORE

Secretary Hester's Report Shows Total Value of Crop Was \$1,000,000,000 AVERAGE OF 14 60 CENTS PER POUND

Though Much Smaller Than Bumper Crop of 1908 Brought Greater Figure

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—No American cotton crop ever grown has sold for as much as the one just marketed, the total value, including the seed, having been \$1,000,000,000.

This remarkable statement is contained in the detailed statistics of last season's cotton crop, issued today by Colonel Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange.

With 1,700,000 bales less than contained in the bumper crop of 1908-09, the crop just marketed netted the south \$254,000,000 more. The 13,511,000 bales crop of 1906-07 brought \$222,000,000 less than the past season's crop.

As a whole the crop averaged within a shade of strict middling and the farmer was paid an average of 14.60 cents per pound.

Regarding the consumption of cotton the report says: In the United States, the mills north and south have consumed nearly as much as last year, in addition to which they have imported the greatest quantity of foreign cotton ever brought to this country in any one season, amounting to an equivalent of 11,225,206 bales.

Concerning the increase in the total consumed but its increase is significant. A continued interesting feature is the widening of differences between the quantity of American cotton consumed north and south, the excess of the latter having increased this season 100,000 bales, the total excess now amounting to 370,000 bales.

Concerning the north a heavy curtailment of production was quite general during the latter months of the season. The situation recently has improved and there is an underlying impression that matters will readjust themselves on a more satisfactory basis in the near future.

RESCUED MEN SAVE ONLY CLOTHES THEY WORE WHEN HURRICANE STRUCK BOAT

Crew of Schooner James Davidson Tells Interesting Story of Storm SIX IN NUMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The story of the hurricane which struck the Georgia and South Carolina coast with wrecks a week ago was told again today when the crew of the American schooner James Davidson arrived from Havana. Six in number, they were rescued from their sinking ship on August 28 by the tank steamer Northwestern and take no Havana from where the American consul sent them home aboard the steamer Saratoga.

The James Davidson sailed from Charleston, S. C., on August 25 bound for Norwich, Conn., with a cargo of hard pine. The hurricane struck her on Sunday morning, August 27, and in twenty-four hours swept her decks clean and filled her hold with water.

TESTIMONY COMES TO ABRUPT ENDING IN BEATTIE CASE

Judge Watson With Sigh of Relief Announced That Court Would Adjourn Until Tomorrow—Commonwealth A afraid of Binford Girl.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, Va., Sept. 5.—With unexpected brevity both the commonwealth and the defense in the trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, closed the evidence in the case shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. Judge Watson stretched his arms wearily, yawned audibly and with a sigh of relief announced that court would adjourn until Thursday morning, tomorrow, to be devoted to argument of counsel with the court as to the instructions to be given to the jury before the argument proper is begun on Thursday.

Admittedly fearing that she would scrupulously avoid injuring the case of her former companion at any cost, though statements and interviews galore had fortified the prosecution with what it regarded as all necessary information the commonwealth did not put her on the stand. "We have proved that she was the motive for the crime," said Prosecutor Wendenburg tonight "without hearing her testimony as our witness and the admissions of the prisoner himself have told the jury enough."

Another figure, Paul Beattie, cousin of the accused, whose confession concerning the purchase of a shotgun for Henry four days before the homicide led to the building of the case for the prosecution, likewise was kept in jail but he and the Binford girl are likely to be released tomorrow. Judge Watson explained his attitude toward her continued imprisonment by saying in the court room yesterday that unless the girl was put on the witness stand he wished to "turn her loose."

The closing of the case was sudden. Attorneys Harry M. Smith and Hill Carter for the defense, first announced that they had a few witnesses for the rebuttal, but if the commonwealth would agree to rest its case they would do likewise. The agreement was accepted and Judge Watson

agreed to meet counsel for both sides in Richmond tomorrow in a conference concerning instructions to be given to the jury. The prisoner will be kept in confinement in the jail at Chesterfield and the jury also will remain in that hamlet.

Beattie on the Rack. The taking of evidence today was along no well connected line, the prosecution after completing its short cross-examination of the prisoner taking up scattered points in the evidence. From one feature of the case to another the prosecution skimmed in its effort to corroborate certain points in the case it had built up previously but most conspicuous was the direct attack on the testimony of the prisoner.

The single question of importance that the prosecution put to the accused in its brief cross-examination early today was the one on which the commonwealth has been basing practically its whole case against him. The prosecution wanted to know how it happened that a gun admittedly purchased by a cousin of Henry C. Beattie, Jr., and corroborated by witnesses for the defense as having been purchased on the Saturday before the murder, came to be in the hands of the very highwayman who killed Mrs. Beattie on the Midlothian turnpike four days later.

To Discredit Testimony. The prisoner answered simply that he knew nothing of the purchase of any gun by Paul and did not see the weapon till it was raised by the lone highwayman. The prosecution here rested the cross-examination and thereupon began the introductory of witnesses to discredit testimony of the accused. The attack, it was evident, was conducted by the prosecution on the theory that if one or two important points in the story of the prisoner could be discredited the case would be established.

The commonwealth introduced several witnesses including members of Paul Beattie's family to prove that the two cousins, Henry and Paul, were together on Thursday night as well as on Saturday night preceding the murder which contention was denied by the prisoner on the stand. It was on Thursday night that Paul declared his cousin first asked him to buy a shotgun. Not only were witnesses brought to the stand who testified

to "turn her loose." Sudden Close. The closing of the case was sudden. Attorneys Harry M. Smith and Hill Carter for the defense, first announced that they had a few witnesses for the rebuttal, but if the commonwealth would agree to rest its case they would do likewise. The agreement was accepted and Judge Watson

agreed to meet counsel for both sides in Richmond tomorrow in a conference concerning instructions to be given to the jury. The prisoner will be kept in confinement in the jail at Chesterfield and the jury also will remain in that hamlet.

Beattie on the Rack. The taking of evidence today was along no well connected line, the prosecution after completing its short cross-examination of the prisoner taking up scattered points in the evidence. From one feature of the case to another the prosecution skimmed in its effort to corroborate certain points in the case it had built up previously but most conspicuous was the direct attack on the testimony of the prisoner.

The single question of importance that the prosecution put to the accused in its brief cross-examination early today was the one on which the commonwealth has been basing practically its whole case against him. The prosecution wanted to know how it happened that a gun admittedly purchased by a cousin of Henry C. Beattie, Jr., and corroborated by witnesses for the defense as having been purchased on the Saturday before the murder, came to be in the hands of the very highwayman who killed Mrs. Beattie on the Midlothian turnpike four days later.

To Discredit Testimony. The prisoner answered simply that he knew nothing of the purchase of any gun by Paul and did not see the weapon till it was raised by the lone highwayman. The prosecution here rested the cross-examination and thereupon began the introductory of witnesses to discredit testimony of the accused. The attack, it was evident, was conducted by the prosecution on the theory that if one or two important points in the story of the prisoner could be discredited the case would be established.

The commonwealth introduced several witnesses including members of Paul Beattie's family to prove that the two cousins, Henry and Paul, were together on Thursday night as well as on Saturday night preceding the murder which contention was denied by the prisoner on the stand. It was on Thursday night that Paul declared his cousin first asked him to buy a shotgun. Not only were witnesses brought to the stand who testified

to "turn her loose." Sudden Close. The closing of the case was sudden. Attorneys Harry M. Smith and Hill Carter for the defense, first announced that they had a few witnesses for the rebuttal, but if the commonwealth would agree to rest its case they would do likewise. The agreement was accepted and Judge Watson

"Looks Like a Big Week This Week."



CUMMINS COMES OUT FLATFOOTED AGAINST RENOMINATION OF TAFT

In Rather Warm Statement "Rips Taft up The Back" For "Defenseless" Course as to Various Tariff Revision Vetoes—"Old Leadership Can Find no Better Nominee Than Taft"—Wants a "Progressive."

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Senator A. B. Cummins, in a signed statement given out here today, declares in unqualified terms his opposition to the renomination of President Taft. After a discussion of the main issues in the Taft administration which are presented in a "bill of particulars," the Iowa senator summarizes his opposition in these terms: "My general conclusion is, therefore, that in every struggle which has taken place since Mr. Taft became president upon vital things his allies and supporters have been the senators and members of the house who, however honest they may be, are known from one border of the country to the other as reactionaries or stand-patters and not progressives."

"If the voters of the republican party believe that the old leadership should be perpetuated they can have no better nominee than Mr. Taft. I do not believe it ought to be continued, and, therefore, without any personal disparagement of the President, I am hoping that a progressive republican will be nominated and elected next year."

Payne-Aldrich Bill. First in the bill of particulars is the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, of which he declared to be the best ever passed upon the subject, were Mr. Aldrich and his followers in the senate; Mr. Payne, Mr. Daisell, Mr. Cannon and their followers in the house. It seems to me I am justified in the conclusion that he did not take the progressive view, with respect to this measure.

"It's hard for me to think of the Canadian bill as progressive, believing, as I do, that its passage was the result of an understanding between the president and the reactionaries, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Lodge, of Massachusetts, that they would see it through the senate if all other tariff bill reducing duties should be vetoed."

After denouncing the peace treaties with faint praise Senator Cummins takes up the woolen and the free list bills, of which he says: "I haven't heard of any progressives rejoicing over the vetoes which killed them. They were both prepared with the greatest care and in the full light of abundant information, and both amply justified by the standard of protection. I predict that these bills save the president the only chance he will ever have to sign acts of congress reducing the iniquitous duties of the Payne-Aldrich law but preserving the system of protection. In waiting for his tariff report

he lost an opportunity which democrats will not give him again." Passing to a consideration of the interstate commerce law, the Iowa senator declares that if the bill had passed as insisted upon by the president, "the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have been swept away and we would have taken a long step backward in the regulation of our railroads."

"Many parts of the committee bill were so bad that they found no defenders and such efforts as were made to defend the administration bill was led by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Ellkins. It was recommended upon the floor of the senate by progressives against the violent opposition of the reactionaries, who were acting for the president. I believe that people generally will agree with me that with respect to this matter Mr. Taft did not take the progressive view of the subject."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and talking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

upon the subject, were Mr. Aldrich and his followers in the senate; Mr. Payne, Mr. Daisell, Mr. Cannon and their followers in the house. It seems to me I am justified in the conclusion that he did not take the progressive view, with respect to this measure.

"It's hard for me to think of the Canadian bill as progressive, believing, as I do, that its passage was the result of an understanding between the president and the reactionaries, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Lodge, of Massachusetts, that they would see it through the senate if all other tariff bill reducing duties should be vetoed."

After denouncing the peace treaties with faint praise Senator Cummins takes up the woolen and the free list bills, of which he says: "I haven't heard of any progressives rejoicing over the vetoes which killed them. They were both prepared with the greatest care and in the full light of abundant information, and both amply justified by the standard of protection. I predict that these bills save the president the only chance he will ever have to sign acts of congress reducing the iniquitous duties of the Payne-Aldrich law but preserving the system of protection. In waiting for his tariff report

he lost an opportunity which democrats will not give him again." Passing to a consideration of the interstate commerce law, the Iowa senator declares that if the bill had passed as insisted upon by the president, "the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have been swept away and we would have taken a long step backward in the regulation of our railroads."

"Many parts of the committee bill were so bad that they found no defenders and such efforts as were made to defend the administration bill was led by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Ellkins. It was recommended upon the floor of the senate by progressives against the violent opposition of the reactionaries, who were acting for the president. I believe that people generally will agree with me that with respect to this matter Mr. Taft did not take the progressive view of the subject."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and talking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and talking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

upon the subject, were Mr. Aldrich and his followers in the senate; Mr. Payne, Mr. Daisell, Mr. Cannon and their followers in the house. It seems to me I am justified in the conclusion that he did not take the progressive view, with respect to this measure.

"It's hard for me to think of the Canadian bill as progressive, believing, as I do, that its passage was the result of an understanding between the president and the reactionaries, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Lodge, of Massachusetts, that they would see it through the senate if all other tariff bill reducing duties should be vetoed."

After denouncing the peace treaties with faint praise Senator Cummins takes up the woolen and the free list bills, of which he says: "I haven't heard of any progressives rejoicing over the vetoes which killed them. They were both prepared with the greatest care and in the full light of abundant information, and both amply justified by the standard of protection. I predict that these bills save the president the only chance he will ever have to sign acts of congress reducing the iniquitous duties of the Payne-Aldrich law but preserving the system of protection. In waiting for his tariff report

he lost an opportunity which democrats will not give him again." Passing to a consideration of the interstate commerce law, the Iowa senator declares that if the bill had passed as insisted upon by the president, "the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have been swept away and we would have taken a long step backward in the regulation of our railroads."

"Many parts of the committee bill were so bad that they found no defenders and such efforts as were made to defend the administration bill was led by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Ellkins. It was recommended upon the floor of the senate by progressives against the violent opposition of the reactionaries, who were acting for the president. I believe that people generally will agree with me that with respect to this matter Mr. Taft did not take the progressive view of the subject."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and talking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and talking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

CANDIDATES MAKE FULL STATEMENTS OF THEIR EXPENSE

Secretary Bennett Instructs His Office to Give Itemized Statements MARTIN AND SWANSON SPEND ABOUT SAME

Martin Says Amount is too Small to Have Been Paid to Procure Nomination

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The first campaign publicity statements, those of Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, filed in accordance with the campaign publicity law passed at the recent session of congress, were made public today. Although the reports have been in the office of the secretary of the senate here for the past week, they were kept secret until today because the act contains no requirement for publicity of individual statements filed by candidates for the senate and house.

According to the law reports of campaign committee expenses "shall be a part of the public record," but it was left apparently to the discretion of the secretary of the senate or clerk of the house respectively as to whether individual reports were to be open to public inspection. Secretary of the Senate Bennett, who is in New York, today instructed his office here to give publicity to the Martin and Swanson reports. Both candidates showed that on the day their reports were filed, which was exactly ten days before the holding next Thursday of the democratic senatorial primary election in Virginia, they were far below the \$10,000 which is the limit placed by the law as the amount which a senatorial candidate may spend to secure his election. Each of them had spent up to that time only about \$5,000. Of this amount \$3,000 was required of each candidate to help defray the expenses of the election, and the balance of \$2,000 was spent by Senator Swanson, for a like purpose, spent \$322. In addition each had expected to incur a further expense of "several hundred dollars" for space and editorials. They declare that other small amounts doubtless will be spent by friends for publicity in other newspapers, and that they will meet any reasonable expense of this sort.

"I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

mate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

imate. "I do not now know the facts near the amounts in such cases," says Senator Martin. The only other item of expense they mention is for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin says his expense on this score will be "small," while Senator Swanson reports he has engaged rooms at \$35 a week. Of expected expenses, upon which no report is required by the law, such as travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone service, Senator Martin reports that his "have been considerable," although he gives no figures, even approxi-

ORGANIZATION OF HUGE COMPANY TO MAKE BIDS ON OCEAN MAIL SERVICE

Atlantic & Pacific Transport Co. Organized With \$15,000,000 Capital EXTENSIVE PLANS

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Announcement was made today of the incorporation of the Atlantic & Pacific Transport company of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000. The headquarters of the proposed company are to be at Baltimore with branch offices at the principal seaboard cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the gulf.

The incorporators are B. N. Baker, Jas. S. Whiteley, C. G. Heim, T. B. Harrison, of Baltimore, former president, vice president, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Atlantic Transport company, and Adrian H. Bools, of Washington, formerly of the Wilson Steamship line of Hull, England.

The terms of the announcement given out by the company state: "The company has been formed to bid on the ocean mail service now being advertised for by the postmaster general which calls for weekly service between New York and Colon, New Orleans and Colon, San Francisco and Panama and fortnightly between Seattle and Panama, and it is proposed to establish and maintain these routes through the Panama canal from coast to coast."

The company, according to its announcement, is planning the construction for the projected service of fifteen speedy steamers that will embrace the latest developments in ocean comfort and luxury and comply with all requirements of the "ocean mail act." According to the terms of the incorporation "no person shall be eligible as a director who shall be a director in or an officer or agent of any corporation or association engaged in any competitive transportation business." The announcement says further that the extension of its operations will include a service from Portland (Me.), Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Key West, Mobile and Galveston through the canal to the Pacific coast ports and vice versa.

MUNICIPAL PRIMARIES IN OHIO FEATURED BY UNUSUALLY LIGHT VOTE

Liquor Question Issue at Many Places, Both Sides Getting Nominees VERY BTD WEATHER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5.—Weather conditions in Ohio today were miserable for the municipal primaries and what promised to be a thrilling battle of ballots in most of the cities of the state, dwindled to almost nothing. The vote was perhaps the lightest ever cast in the state.

The liquor question was the principal issue in the larger cities. The "dry" won out in some of the cities which had been under control of a "wet" mayor and the "wets" were victorious in several of the "dry" cities.

In Columbus Mayor George Marshall, a conservative, won over two other republican candidates who were liberals. The democrats nominated George J. Karb, a liberal.

In Cleveland, Newton Baker, protégé of the late Tom L. Johnson, was nominated by the democrats and Frank C. Hogan has named to head the republican ticket.

MANY REPRESENTATIVES AT STATE TAXATION MEET

Important Feature is Canada Dropping Out, Causing Change of Name

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5.—With twenty-five states and Canada represented the international conference on state taxation met here today and was called to order by President Allen R. Foote of the association. Governor Mann and Mayor Richardson made welcoming addresses. Governor Noel, of Mississippi, responded for the south. Lieutenant Governor Slack, of Vermont, for the north, and Governor Cruce, of Oklahoma, for the west. The conference organized with Governor Mann as chairman.

Governor Dix of New York, was unable to be present and his address on "State Comity and Taxation," was read by Lawson Purdy, president of the New York tax department.

An important feature for the present conference will be the elimination of Canada and a change of name from the "International" to the "National" tax association. Canada is withdrawing voluntarily. It has been found that the systems and methods of Canada and the United States are so different that the two countries cannot work together.

Governors who are expected to arrive for the conference tonight are the chief executives of Pennsylvania, South Carolina and West Virginia. Governor and Mrs. Mann entertained the visitors tonight at a reception at the executive mansion.

HOT FIGHT IN MAINE ON PROHIBITION QUESTION

Congressman Hobson and Ex-Governor Glenn Aiding Prohibition With Addresses

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—The forces for and against constitutional prohibition in Maine entered on the closing week of the campaign yesterday. Activity on both sides will be at highwater mark for the remainder of the struggle.

The prohibitionists will continue their meetings with their corps of speakers from outside the state, augmented by former Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama.

The repeal movement workers will adhere to their original plan of the legislature rather than public meetings.

The amendment to the constitution which the electorate will vote on a week from Monday, prohibits the legislature from passing any law allowing the sale of liquor in the state for other than medicinal purposes. There is an old statutory law which prohibits the sale of liquor for any purpose other than those already allowed and in the event the present constitutional amendment should be repealed by the people, it would be necessary for the legislature to repeal the prohibition statute and enact a new liquor law.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF MINISTER MYSTERIOUS

Missouri Conference Sec'y Sends Message Saying, "God Knows My Sin"

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 5.—Members of the Missouri Methodist conference departed for their homes today stunned and saddened by the sudden disappearance of the Rev. H. H. Johnson, of Clarence, Mo., secretary of the board of church extension, and one of the leading Methodist ministers in Missouri.

Dr. Johnson left here Saturday and later a message was received from him in Mexico, Mo. The minister resigned from the board, from the conference and from the ministry. He ended his message with the sentence: "God knows my sin."

The Rev. Johnsons letter, which came to G. A. Lenthoff, of Macon, Mo., presiding elder of the Southern Missouri Methodist conference, under a special delivery stamp, declares: "I have dishonored the ministry by correspondence. I have not been guilty of immorality, but I have been guilty of injurious conduct through correspondence."

Discussing the mysterious missing, the presiding elder disclaimed any knowledge of what the self-effaced minister's "sin" consisted of. Dr. Johnson built a fine church in Clarence, where he has a family.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON WOMAN IS SOUGHT

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 5.—Police of this and surrounding cities and towns are searching diligently for an unidentified man who assaulted Mrs. John F. Durant, of 199 Myrtle street, late last evening. Mrs. Durant was returning home from a marketing tour and had just alighted from an electric car when she was grabbed from behind, knocked down and gagged and her hands tied behind her back. She was then dragged into the bushes, fifty yards from her home. She was left in a dazed condition, but she managed to drag herself out on the sidewalk, where she was found an hour later by neighbors.



WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Forecast: North Carolina—Local showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.