

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, Sept. 10.—Bradstreet's today said: "The movements of the week have been largely favorable, including, as they have, better weather and crop reports, a large distribution of fall goods by jobbers and retailers at most markets, more cheerful reports from some branches of the iron and steel trade, some resumption of textile mills, until recently shut down, a reduction in the number of idle cars and a shading in prices of leading farm products, due to better crop reports, and a large movement leading to the hope of a resumption of export trade. All these have combined to make a more optimistic feeling in general trade lines, but in financial circles there is little apparent gain in activity or strength, owing largely to continuance of political activity, the rapid reduction of money supplies at the country's banking center, and the fear of a pinch in supplies later, with possible effect upon rates.

The enlargement in jobbing and retail trade is not entirely uniform. At some southwestern cities house trade is smaller, as buyers have returned home, but travel from the men's orders are better. The cotton crop movement has begun at the south, and trade and collections feel some impetus therefrom.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 8th were 173 against 179 last week and 191 in the like week of 1909.

American Tobacco Men Can Enter Into Korea.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The fears of the American tobacco exporters that they would be excluded from trade in Korea through the recent annexation of that country by Japan have been quieted by Ambassador O'Brien. That officer reports that in view of the Japanese pledge that the Korean tariff will remain unchanged for ten years, during which period no preference will be given to Japanese goods, the Japanese government has no intention of establishing in Korea a government tobacco monopoly similar to that existing in Japan.

American tea merchants have more ground for apprehension, according to the American consul at Tamsui, Formosa. He says that the Japanese government has subsidized a tea company for about 30,000,000 yen per annum, which would make a formidable competition for the American merchants who have large tea interests in the island.

Many Lost In Lake Michigan.

Ludington, Mich., Sept. 10.—Thirty lives were lost yesterday when Pere Marquette Car Ferry No. 18, bound from Ludington to Milwaukee, went to the bottom of Lake Michigan half way across the lake. The dead include Capt. Peter Kitty, of Ludington; S. F. Sezebanek, of Chicago, purser and wireless operator, whose signals of distress brought assistance to the sinking steamer, and two members of the crew of Car Ferry No. 17, who lost their lives in an effort to rescue the crew of No. 18. El Colbean, of Saginaw, Mich., a member of the crew of No. 18, would make a thirty-first victim, but it is believed that he was not on board when No. 18 set out from here last night on her fatal trip.

Jacobson, Schrubber, Steamer No. 17, Ludington. The steamship company issued a list of 35 names of survivors of the wreck, all members of the crew, and most of them were brought here last night on Pere Marquette Car No. 17.

Eight bodies were recovered, six of them being brought here on Car No. 17, and two being taken to Milwaukee on Car Ferry No. 20. The bodies brought here were those of Captain Kitty, Purser Sezebanek, Stewart Mack, W. H. Cummins, N. L. Bertrand and Mrs. Marion Turner. One of the bodies taken to Milwaukee was that of Mate Joseph Zrezninski. The other was reported to be that of James Koob. In the list of rescued some doubt has arisen in regard to the second body taken to Milwaukee. Koob does not appear in the steamship company's list of dead.

FOR SALE: 127 3-8 acres land in Johnston county, three miles west of Harris Store. 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good pasture. Address: G. R. Whitley, Archer, N. C., R. No. 1.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH AT THE OHIO VALLEY EXPOSITION.

Thirty-one of the leading railroad lines, operating in the territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, are represented in the large Southern Resource exhibit at the Ohio Valley Exposition, which opened at Cincinnati on Monday of this week.

Never before in the exposition history has so unique an exhibit been attempted as is brought out at the Cincinnati show and by the railroads of the South. This is embodied in the fact of a monster joint exhibit by all the participating roads. Instead of individual exhibits by each road, and the result is the assembling of a wonderful show of the products of the Southern States.

Every railroad is proud of the products of its lines in these Southern States, and they have all gone to great expense, and have spent freely of both time and money to show to the people of the Middle West that the South has wonderful possibilities that the rest of the world knows nothing about and has never imagined.

The exhibit of itself is even a surprise to the railroads participating, as not until this monster production possibility was assembled did the railroads fully realize their own worth in resources. The people of the entire South may feel well proud of the display of their products as they are now on exhibition at the Cincinnati Show. The railroads are to be congratulated on their enterprise and progressive spirit in bringing together these product samples and placing them before the people of other States, thus proving the productive worth of the South.

For the Exposition opening day, August 29th, there was an unexpectedly large attendance, over 23,000 visitors having passed through the gates. Of course the attractions of opening day brought out a large number of Cincinnati home people, yet the second day showed an attendance of over 17,000 people who were ready to show interest in the splendid demonstration of their country's worth.

Among the different participating railroad lines, the Norfolk Southern is the best represented of any of the coast country routes. In fact, the display made by the Norfolk Southern is one of the most attractive shown. The Industrial department of this road has taken as their slogan—"The Virginia-Carolina Coast Country"—and in the labeling of their exhibits they keep this motto well before the public.

Their show of Carolina Coast Country corn is by far the largest and best at the Exposition, even the show made by growers from the Mississippi Valley and from the delta lands is outclassed by the Carolina Coast Country. Every exhibit shown by the Norfolk Southern bears the mark of the place where produced, showing the town or district where grown, and where possible the grower's name is given.

There is a large display of corn in the stalk, products of the great Wilkinson farm near Belhaven, N. C., and these are attractively shown by being fastened to the wall, upon a good background which makes its great height prominent. There are single stalks that measure 18 feet in length, showing that good land must have been at the bottom. Large glass jars are shown containing samples of the soil that produce such crop, growth, and many are the compliments this display receives. Farmers from the West take particular delight in getting their hands into this dirt, rubbing it between their fingers, some even going so far as to smell it, to ascertain if it has not been "doctored" for the occasion. The soil stands all the tests, however, and the representative of the Norfolk Southern, who is present with the exhibit, enjoys telling the questioning farmer that the best proof is the product, a shown in the tall corn, oats and hay; that lamp black, oil and dirt may make a black mixture but it is a poor corn grower.

Another fact that seems to trouble the average questioner is the splendid apple exhibit shown by the Norfolk Southern, products from Eastern Carolina, along the line of the road. This fruit gets many compliments and is avowed the best shown, even the great apple districts of the country taking a back seat. This is all the more appreciated when the fact is taken into consideration that the coast country has always been supposed to be a non-fruit section. The Cincinnati exhibit proves otherwise, and the large apple orchards in Eastern Carolina, orchards loaded down with the

finest of fruit, stand in evidence that all that is needed for the coast country to be a great apple section is for the people to get busy in tree planting.

Imports Into China By Countries, 1909.

The growing commercial interdependence of Oriental countries, as against their former dependence upon the occident, is again illustrated by the latest figures of the foreign commerce of China, which have just reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This statement, "Report on the Foreign Trade of China," an official report of the Chinese Government, shows large increases in her imports from Oriental countries and from Russia, the single great European nation whose territory borders on that of China, while in most cases her imports from Occidental countries show a decline. Her imports from India, for example, show an increase in 1909 of 33 per cent in value over those of 1908; those from French Indo-China, an increase of more than 100 per cent; from Japan, an increase of 14 per cent; Siam, an increase of 90 per cent; Korea, an increase of 59 per cent; from the Dutch East Indies and Hongkong, each a slight increase; and from Russia, as a whole, an increase of 78 per cent. On the other hand, the imports from Great Britain, China's chief European source of supplies, show a decline of 6 per cent; those from France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary also a slight decline; and those from the United States a decline of 21 per cent. While Germany, Netherlands and Belgium show a slight increase, the total from all Europe, except Russia, decreased about three-quarters of a million haikwan taels in 1909 below that of 1908. From the United States and Canada there was a decrease of eight and one-half million taels, imports from the United States alone having fallen from 41,245,704 haikwan taels in 1908 to 32,606,549 taels in 1909, a decrease of 21 per cent, against a fall of 6 per cent in the imports from Great Britain, 8½ per cent in the imports from Italy, 9 per cent in the imports from France, an increase of 8 per cent in the imports from Germany and an increase of 30 per cent in the imports from Belgium.

The largest actual gains in the imports into China are in merchandise coming from India, Japan, Russia, French Indo-China, and Singapore. The imports from India, which amounted to 30,498,855 haikwan taels in 1908, were 40,433,823 taels in 1909; those from Japan, 52,500,960 taels in 1908, and 59,975,187 taels in 1909; from French Indo-China, 2,687,199 taels in 1908, and 6,044,872 taels in 1909; from Singapore, 5,418,410 taels in 1908 against 6,788,832 taels in 1909. The imports from Russia, which show a gain of 78 per cent, enter China chiefly by the land frontier and by water from the Pacific ports. The value of the imports from Russia and Siberia by land frontier grew from 3,033,454 haikwan taels in 1908 to 6,121,316 taels in 1909; and from the Russian Pacific ports, from 5,487,256 haikwan taels in 1908 to 8,855,875 taels in 1909. From the European ports of Russia the imports into China are of very small value, 131,795 taels in 1908 and 258,602 taels in 1909, the bulk of the imports from Russia thus coming by land frontier and via Pacific ports.

The figures in question show a larger fall in the imports from the United States than from any other of the important countries of the world. The imports from the United States, as already indicated, fell from 41,245,704 haikwan taels in 1908 to 32,606,549 taels in 1909; those from Great Britain, from 72,560,900 taels in 1908 to 68,229,788 taels in 1909; while those from the Continent of Europe, except Russia, increased from 28,244,436 taels in 1908 to 31,951,798 taels in 1909; those from Russia, from 8,652,505 taels in 1908 to 15,415,020 taels in 1909; those from Japan, from 52,500,960 taels in 1908 to 59,975,187 taels in 1909; those from the other Oriental countries and ports, French Indo-China, Siam, Korea, Hongkong, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, the figures of 1909 show a net gain of an increase over those of 1908. From Australia the imports show a steady decline, having been, in 1905, 1,533,747; in 1906, 934,207; in 1908, 796,508; and in 1909, 625,370 haikwan taels. The total imports from all countries increased from 409,554,653 taels in 1908 to 430,048,606 taels in 1909.

The average value of the haikwan tael was, in 1909, about 63c. and in 1908, 65c.

New York, Sept. 10.—A decline from 50 cents a bale on September contracts to \$1.50 per bale on May, is the net outcome of the week's operations in the speculative cotton market. At one time early in the week greater losses were recorded, but in the late trading a stronger tendency developed and part of the loss was recovered. At the outset there was heavy selling for various interests and in the absence of noteworthy support prices in some cases were forced down fully 40 points. On reports of further rains in Texas, some points reporting from 1 to 5 inches, the bear element was encouraged to make a more vigorous attack on prices, and were materially assisted by houses with southern connections who were again selling freely against actual purchases in the South. The break occasioned by this selling uncovered a number of stop loss orders, and these naturally accelerated the downward movement. Reports from the east were also more optimistic, stating that rain had fallen that was needed to stop shedding. Still less favorable advices were received from Georgia and Alabama. Subsequently prices fell even lower under virtually the same conditions, but this was followed by a rally occasioned in part by reports of good spot sales in Liverpool. At the lowest figures it was noticed there was a much better demand from good sources, it being claimed for one thing that spinners brought on the soft spots, being determined evidently to provide for their future requirements and not to be caught as they were last season by a deficient supply late in the crop year. For a short time after the turn of the week the downward course of prices was again resumed. There was further hedge selling for Southern account, additional liquidation by longs, and a renewed attack by the bear crowd.

One incentive for selling was the report that spinners would extend the time for curtailment. Then, too, there was some selling based on the first ginning report from the census bureau. The only bearish feature of this, however, was the fact that the ginning in Texas was much larger than a year ago, but this had been expected, and moreover, a decidedly small quantity was ginned in other States, showing clearly how late the crop is, as a rule. Yesterday a good part of the early loss was recovered. Those who had been successful in selling the market down early in the week tried to cover and they found offerings decidedly meagre. There was a good demand from spinners, the South and Liverpool. A sharp rise in September contracts in Liverpool was one of the features and was ascribed to an active demand from the Continent, where conditions in the dry goods trade are said to be greatly improved. Southern markets are firmer and the receipts outside of Texas are small. Mills were buying and talk of curtailment seems unfounded. Reports of a storm moving up from Porto Rico gave rise to fears of damage and was partly responsible for the covering by shorts. On the whole, the sentiment seems rather less bearish. The market has become bigger and broader with the outside public manifesting greater interest.

BATTLE IS JOINED.

(Virginian Pilot.)

Taft and Roosevelt have clashed. They took directly opposite sides as to the policies of conservation before the Minnesota convention, and the ex-President won the fight hands down. And Roosevelt's speech was an open challenge to war with the Administration. He took up Taft's plan of conservation and deliberately stamped it as a scheme of the special interests to pillage the public possessions. There can no longer be pretence of amity between the two men. They are the respective leaders of bitterly hostile forces. Taft knows now that Roosevelt has conspired to supersede him; and Roosevelt has reached the point of virtually accusing Taft of a surrender to the predatory corporations. It was a mistake for the President to go to St. Paul. The trap was laid for him and he walked straight into it. The prestige of victory in the first trial of strength accrues to Roosevelt and the effect will be to give impetus to the insurgent movement all along the line from California to Maine. The outcome must strengthen the cause of Democracy, and it is only in that aspect of the case that we are particularly concerned.

FOR RENT: Cottage with bath, stables and large lot. Mrs. S. A. Harrison, phone 90J. 1td

Lee Brown Acquitted Of Bribery.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Attorney Lee O'Neill Browne, of Ottawa, Ill., Democratic legislative leader, charged with bribery in connection with the election of Wm. Lorimer, of Chicago, to the United States Senate, was acquitted by a jury in Judge George Kersten's division of the criminal court yesterday. The jury, which took eight ballots, was out twenty-one hours. On the first ballot it stood 8 to 4 for acquittal. The final juror standing out for conviction was won over to sign the verdict of acquittal at 2:35 o'clock in the afternoon. The verdict was returned in open court a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Immediately the court room was in an uproar. It was ten minutes before bailiffs stopped the cheering. Browne was at luncheon when informed that a verdict had been reached. He reached the court in time to hear the verdict. His eyes filled with tears as the clerk of the court finished reading. A second later he threw his arms about Attorney Charles Erbstein, of counsel for the defense. Browne was then hoisted to the shoulders of friends and carried out of the court room amid waving of handkerchiefs and cheering.

Browne appeared as greatly pleased as though he had been completely absolved of further trouble in relation to the vexing subject of Senator Lorimer's election. Apparently he had forgotten for the time that he is under indictment on the same charge and will have to face trial at Springfield, in Sangamon county.

State's Attorney Wayman was plainly put out by the verdict. At first he refused to talk. Later he said: "The verdict speaks for itself; the public knows the evidence. I presented the evidence and did everything that a public prosecutor could do. The State of Illinois will reap the benefit of the prosecution regardless of the verdict."

The verdict in the Browne case came as a dramatic aftermath to the sensational incident between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lorimer regarding the Hamilton Club banquet.

CLOSING OF PROF. CULLOM'S NORMAL.

Elder J. T. Farmer Delivers Interesting Address—Great Interest in Music.

Editor Wilson Times:

Dear Sir: We have just closed a very successful session of our Normal School of Music at Saady Cross, Nash county, N. C. The people of that section seem to be greatly interested in their children, and in their instruction in music, and the older people there and elsewhere are taking great interest in their improvement in singing in the various churches.

On the last day, September 9th, a large crowd from the surrounding country assembled to witness the closing exercises, and in addition to them we were pleased to have with us Elder J. F. Farmer, of your city, who made us an interesting address.

Very truly yours,
A. N. CULLOM.
Raleigh, N. C.

MR. ROOSEVELT PUFFED WITH VANITY.

The visit of Mr. Roosevelt to Chicago evidently influenced the jury to acquit Senator Brown, who is charged with bribery in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer. Nothing hurts a man more than nosing into everybody's business, and if the ex-President could visit every State in the Union and lambast the folks, it would be a good thing for the Democratic party. In our opinion he is the only man that stands in the way of Democratic success in the nation. No man, however, can set himself as a general regulator in the nation or community without the thing becoming nauseating sooner or later, and whenever he does he begins to lose his influence for good. There are some limitations in this respects even to the newspaper man, who is generally expected to conserve the interests of all the people, unselfishly, however.

Unfortunately for men, they lose sight of the way in which they have climbed to fame's dizzy heights as soon as they reach the pinnacle. Mr. Roosevelt's exuberant strenuousness and the swell head will sooner or later put him out of business.

Take Notice: All shows at the Opera House will begin at 8 o'clock promptly. Respectfully,
J. J. PRIVETTE.

Crippen and Miss Leneve Have Same Counsel.

London, Sept. 10.—Arthur Newton, counsel for Dr. Hawley E. Crippen, who is on trial here charged with murdering his wife, known to the stage as Belle Elmore, has been engaged to defend Ethel Clare Leneve, Crippen's typist who also is on trial as an accessory after the fact. This will enable closer co-operation between the accused, who heretofore had not been permitted to consult with one another.

Another step in the fight for the prisoners was taken when two pathologists engaged by the defense examined the body unearthed in Crippen's cellar in Hill Drop Crescent, London. Solicitor Newton expects to receive reports from these pathologists for use as the basis of his examination of the police experts when the trial is continued next Wednesday. An analysis also has been retained by the defense to investigate the alleged finding of poison in the body.

The engagement of experts to controvert evidence offered in a trial by officials of the home office is unusual in England, and indicates that the trial of Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve is likely to become as famous as was the long chase after them and their dramatic capture.

To Prevent Cotton Frauds.

London, Sept. 10.—A tentative plan to prevent fraudulent cotton bills of lading from being sent abroad from the United States has been agreed upon by the committee of English and Continental bankers who have been in session here, and who have adjourned until next Wednesday in order to communicate with bankers in America upon the feasibility of the plan which is as yet in outline.

That much was learned today, although no official decision was given out by Sir Edward Holden, who heads the commission.

It was also said today that a committee of American bankers may be invited here to participate in the conference after it resumes next Wednesday. If the conference is held it may result in new methods being outlined to prevent the possible influx of fraudulent bills in the future.

Foreign bankers are opposed to the American proposition of the railroads issuing validation certificates because of the technicalities that might arise through the liability of agents.

The investigation which is now under way is a direct result of the cotton scandal which resulted in the failure of the big Southern cotton house of Knight, Yancey & Co., with \$4,000,000 liabilities.

Governor Kitchin and Mr. Pou to Speak At Nashville.

Nashville, N. C., Sept. 10.—Governor W. W. Kitchin and Congressman E. W. Pou will address the people of Nash county Saturday, September 17. There will be a brass band, and the speaking will be well advertised. A record-breaking crowd will be expected at the county seat that day. This is the home of R. A. P. Cooley, who is the Republican independent candidate against Mr. Pou. Folks are beginning to wonder whether or not he will invite Mr. Pou to divide time with him and thus take an opportunity to explain why he went into the Democratic Congressional convention and moved to make Pou's nomination unanimous, and then afterwards announced himself a candidate.

TAFT AND THE TARIFF.

In his recent letter to the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee President Taft says: "I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them." And he further says: "The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted."

And yet Mr. Taft thinks at the present writing that he made a mistake to have ever signed that document, or at least his latest words would so indicate, and the people think he did. If the Congress and Senate cannot get together on a tariff proposition, we fall to see how a commission will be able to do so since the trusts and special interests will have a smaller number upon which to operate. We mean, of course, to arrange a tariff in the interests of the people.