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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE UPLIFT OF CHATHAM COUNTY

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NO. 24.

FRENCH CLAIMING SEVERAL VICTORIES

ALLIES CREDITED WITH SUCCESS IN BATTLE OF DUNKIRK AND CALAIS.

GERMANS ARE REINFORCED

Will Attempt to Resume Offensive Toward Calais or Some Other Frontier Point.

London.—Two important successes in the battle of Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris. The French are said to have recaptured Arras, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier north-west of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. That would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French are also said to have pushed back still farther the German army, which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Arras and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is known where these new troops are going and it is thought here that it probably will be several days before the Germans make their presence felt.

In the center and the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not accepted here to mean that no fighting is taking place and it is considered likely that the battle on the Aisne frontier, which has been proceeding several days, has yet to reach its end. The Germans have established a civil administration in the greater part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies.

Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to progress of events in the East. The Russian claims the operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official Petrograd report received says attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San failed and that in fighting south of Przemyel, which took the form of bayonet charges, they captured 16 Austrian officers and 1,000 men.

It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties.

The correspondents say the fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian position upon the Vistula and that they proved a failure.

British and French fleets and the Montenegrin army are attacking Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claim to have repulsed.

Throughout their sphere of operations, Servian reports say, the Serbians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place recently as weather and road conditions must have been against it.

Ready to Fight England.

London.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that it is reported from Slius that Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp.

Austrians Were Halted.

Petrograd.—The Russian general staff issues the following: "In East Prussia there is nothing new to report. Austrian attempts to cross the San River have failed. South of Brzemyel the fighting continues."

Belgians Enter Holland.

Berlin.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The following matter has been given to the press from official sources: "The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now stated, was 30,000."

Captured Koningsen.

Paris.—The French torpedo-bomb destroyer Casablanca has captured the Holland freighter Koningsen Emma from Batavia, Dutch East Indies with cargo for Hamburg. The Koningsen Emma was taken off Marseilles.

Picked Up Survivors.

London.—The steamship Modesta, which picked up 48 survivors of the British cruiser Hawke, sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine, arrived in Christiansburg a dispatch. The Modesta picked up the survivors from a small boat five hours after the disaster and later transferred them to an English trawler on the Scottish coast. The crew of the Modesta declared that a German submarine appeared for a moment off the steamer's bow while the English sailors were being taken aboard.

SENATE ENDORSES WAR REVENUE BILL

SOUTHERN SENATORS LOSE THE FIGHT FOR AMENDMENT TO AID COTTON.

VOTE CAST WAS 34 TO 22

Democrats of South with the Republicans Fought Bitterly to the End for Postponement of Bill.

Washington.—The administration war revenue bill, leaving approximately \$100,000,000 additional taxes to meet the emergency caused by the war in Europe, was passed by the senate 34 to 22 after Southern Democrats in coalition with Republicans postponed consideration of the measure because cotton relief legislation had been decisively defeated.

Democratic leaders, by a supreme effort in the climax of the cotton fight, gathered their forces and, spurring them on with eloquent appeals for party solidarity, defeated 32 to 25 the coalition in its more to indefinitely postpone action. Senators Clark of Arkansas, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Vardaman and White were the Democratic senators who fought to the end, voting with the Republicans to postpone action. This would have killed the bill for the present session of Congress.

Despite urgent pleas of Senators Williams, Stone, Shively and James, who demanded united Democratic support for a Democratic measure, fostered by the administration, these five Southern senators under a storm of oratorical denunciation, persisted to the last, in their determination that the bill should contain some cotton relief provision.

EX-SENATOR KNOX CRITICIZES.

Denounces International Attitude of the Wilson Administration.

Philadelphia.—Phyllis C. Knox, formerly United States senator and secretary of state, in a political address here sharply criticized the present administration's policies, especially with reference to Mexico.

Mr. Knox criticized the Democratic party for holding the Republican party responsible for certain situations in connection with American foreign affairs. "No party," he said, "has the right to imperil the equilibrium of the world's relations by submitting them to the rough and perilous course of domestic policies."

"The Democrats' traitor about peace," said Mr. Knox, "yet they have the distinction of beginning a war upon a famished and distraught neighborhood people."

He stated that all the bloodshed with which Mexico has been cursed during the past 18 months was due to the failure to recognize the Huerta government and the removal of the Taft embargo on the sale of war materials to Mexican bandits.

Wilson Praises Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson made public a letter to Majority Leader Underwood of the house in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration, outlined the program for the next session of congress and declared "the Democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

Will Meet at 'Bull Run.'

Manassas, Va.—Delegations from the North and South will meet on the Bull Run battlefield October 23 to witness the unveiling of a table to the memory of Colonel Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster.

Col. Webster commanded the 75th Massachusetts Regiment in the second battle of Bull Run and fell on the third day of that struggle in 1862. The dedicatory address will be delivered by another descendant of Daniel Webster, Lieutenant Samuel Appleton of St. Paul, Minn.

Wounded Mexicans Cross Border.

Naco, Ariz.—Two hundred and fifty Mexicans wounded during the attack on Naco, Sonora, were brought here through special permission from the Washington government. The Carranza government has promised that the refugees will be attended without expense to Arizona or the federal government. The action came as a result of appeal made through Governor Hunt, in which it was asserted that if the Mexican town was taken, by the Governor Matorenza's instructions the wounded would be killed.

Cash Assets Decreased.

Washington.—The 7,538 national banks doing business in the United States September 12 had cash assets amounting to \$90,707,248, a decrease since June 30 of \$65,387,714, according to a report made public by the comptroller of the currency. The banks reported loans and discounts of \$6,400,767,368 and individual deposits of \$8,189,279. Their capital stock was put at \$1,009,939,079 with a surplus of \$784,139,919. Their assets and liabilities amounted to \$11,499,529,495.

Peasant Girls Help Russians.

London.—A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says: "To the peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of German attempts to cross the Vistula. The girls aided the Russian soldiers in digging the trenches. A movement is on foot to raise a detachment of recruits here for the British army. Many Lancashire men employed in cotton mills have volunteered. The force will be known as the Pals detachment."

ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER IS SUNK

German Submarine Torpedoed a British Cruiser in North Sea—Estimated 400 Men Lost

UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Against Great Britain Believed To Be Under Control—England Fears German Invasion

There were no important developments in the European war during the past week. While there was a great deal of activity in the two theaters of war no decisive victories were won or even any definite advantage gained. A German submarine succeeded in sinking another British cruiser with 400 men on board. For a time the uprising in British South Africa against Great Britain took on a serious aspect, but General Botha, the British leader, now believes he has the situation well in hand.

The progress of the allies against the Germans in the north of France along the Belgian border has been necessarily slow, but recent dispatches from London and Paris state that advances have been made. In some places along the great battle line, which extends more than one hundred and fifty miles, the allies have pushed the Germans across the Belgian border. In the campaign between the Germans and the Russians in the east there has been much fighting, but the reports coming from Berlin, Vienna and from Petrograd have been so conflicting that definite knowledge of the results is impossible.

On the present time England herself is proving the center of attraction. Following the fall of Antwerp, the German forces pushed on towards Ostend on the Belgian coast. As Ostend is only 65 miles from Dover and 115 miles from London, England is alarmed over the possibility of German invasion. However, it appears that the problem of extending his lines before the allies to the coast in order that there would be no flank for the allied troops to run is worrying the Kaiser a great deal more at the present time than a possible invasion of England.

The Belgians who have suffered untold hardships since the great armies of Germany began pushing their way through the little country, are now fleeing from their native land to Holland and England. For weeks the women and children and men who were not able to fight have been driven from place to place. Their homes have been destroyed and thousands of them faced starvation. From Liege they fled to Brussels and from Brussels to Antwerp. Here it was thought they were surely found a safe haven of refuge, but the powerful arm of the Germans battered down the walls of the forts and once more the populace fled, this time to Ostend. Hardly had they arrived at the coast city than they were terrorized with the news that the Germans were coming and the coast was not to be trusted.

King Albert and his Belgian army has been lost sight of following the fall of Antwerp and their present whereabouts is a mystery. It has been reported that the government of the Belgians has been moved to France, where the entire royal court of Belgium is now comfortably quartered. Recent reports state that the Belgian queen is sharing the hardships of her husband at the head of the army, but the dispatch fails to say where the army is at the present time.

German Fort Found in London

London.—The police have found at Willenden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans with foundations and floor of heavy concrete. They arrested twenty-two Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by C. G. Roeder, a German music publisher, as a factory. The site of this factory at Willenden commands several important railroad junctions. The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders of the French government.

Russian Prince Killed

Petrograd.—Prince Oleg, son of Grand Duke Constantine, died of the wounds received in action. An official dispatch from Petrograd said Prince Oleg had been wounded during a cavalry engagement at the front.

Argentine Consul Killed

London.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the Argentine consul at Antwerp, M. Lemaire, was killed during the bombardment. Shrapnel shell struck the roof of the consulate.

Neutrality of River Scheldt

Berlin.—The government of the Netherlands has been officially notified by the German government that the status of the river Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, will be regarded by German as neutral.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal Closed

London.—The Kaiser Wilhelm canal has been closed to ordinary traffic between the Baltic and the North sea for the duration of the war, Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs.

Prussian Losses Heavy

London.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES



Another British Warship Sunk

London.—Another thrust from the German submarine service has robbed the British navy of the cruiser Hawke, and has raised the tally of British warships sunk by the Germans to seven. To this must be added the virtual destruction of the cruiser Pegasus by a German warship at Zanzibar.

The Hawke, a cruiser of 7,350 tons, under command of Capt. Hugh Williams, was sunk in the North sea, the graveyard of six other victims of German torpedoes.

Had aim on the part of the German gunner saved the Hawke's sister ship, the Thetis, for that vessel, too, was attacked, but she escaped.

The exact complement aboard the Hawke has not been announced, but in ordinary times the men numbered 550. As she was built several years ago, it is probable her crew was not up to the full complement.

According to one report, she had only 400 aboard. Whatever the number only 52 men were saved, and there was not a single commissioned officer among them.

The cruiser Amphion, Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pegasus and Hawke and the torpedo gunboat Sparrowhawk, the British list of losses in warships in the first few weeks of the war. Against this the British admiralty claims four German cruisers, two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight armed commercial destroyers.

Crucially the armed merchantmen, the aggregate warship tonnage lost to England is much greater than that to Germany.

From the Battle Front.—Infantry and cavalry have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the river Lys, where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were waiting for them on the other side with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope, then dragged over a cable, which he attached to a tree. The others, holding the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German flank at Merville, driving the enemy back and opening the way for the passage of the river by a division of allied infantry, which later occupied Estaires.

Germans Repulsed at Warsaw

Paris.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says that word is received there from Warsaw that the population of the city is returning and the banks are resuming business. A battle is being fought about thirty miles from Warsaw.

The Germans endeavored to take the heights about seven miles from the town, but were repulsed.

Germans Claim Foe Routed

Berlin.—The general staff of the German army announces that in the beginning of a strong garrison defended Antwerp with great courage, but that after the attack by German infantry and marine divisions, the defenders fled in full rout. Among the Antwerp garrison was one British marine brigade. The complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian defense of Antwerp was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with which to treat concerning the surrender of the city.

London Fears German Bombs

London.—Probably stirred by the bomb-throwing exploits of German aircraft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way. Recruiting through Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp.

Cholera Spreading in Austria

Venice.—Cholera is spreading to the remotest districts of Austria, Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated against the disease. Cold weather has caught Austrian soldiers in Galicia unprepared and the authorities are making urgent appeals to the public to contribute warm clothing. Owing to the increased cost of flour, the Vienna bakers' association has announced its members will make only big loaves of the so-called war bread and that they will sell only for cash.

CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWERP

International News Service. London.—A correspondent writing from Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, gives a vivid description of the entry of the German army into Antwerp.

The bulk of the Kaiser's force did not enter the city until Saturday afternoon, when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schultze, military governor of Antwerp, and Admiral von Schroeder, who, surrounded by a glittering staff, sat their horses in front of the royal palace in the Place de Meir.

"For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook to the thunder of their tread," he writes. "Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, swept past until the eyes grew weary of watching the ranks of gray under slanting lines of steel.

"As they marched they sang, the canon formed by the high buildings along the Place de Meir echoing their voices roaring out 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'A Mighty Fortress Is Our God.'

"Each regiment was headed by its field music and colors, and when darkened and street lamps are lighted the shrill music of fifes, the rattling of drums and the tramp of marching feet reminded me of a torchlight election parade.

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery. "Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick fire—some the same pomps whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettledrums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, Hussars in buff jackets and fur busbies, and finally the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the blue jackets of the special division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of the sea in their gait.

"Then the Bavarian infantry in dark blue, the Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and last of all a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle green.

"As that fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at the gallant, chivalrous and courageous, but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had.

Few Saw Entry. "The most remarkable feature of this wonderful spectacle was that there were comparatively few persons to see it. So far as onlookers were concerned the Germans might as well have marched through the streets of Pompeii. Another American and I, standing on the balcony of the American consulate, were the only spectators, so far as I know, in the whole length of the Place de Meir, which is the State street of Antwerp. It reminded me of a circus that had come to town a day before it was expected.

"The feature of the procession was a victory march by a fat white horse and with two soldiers on the box, which accompanied a regiment of Bavarians. Both horse and carriage were decorated with flowers. It was evidently a species of triumphal chariot, for it was filled with hampers of champagne.

Pay for What They Take. "The correspondent says the German soldiers treat the townspeople with consideration, paying in German silver for what they take from the shops. Describing the fear of the Antwerp garrison when the Kaiser's soldiers entered, the correspondent says:

"When the main body of troops began entering the city on Saturday morning the townspeople—who had not escaped from the city—rushed out with beer, cheese, bread and flowers, evidently with the idea of placating them by means of their gifts and little offerings. It was not a pleasant sight, but these people have been so terrified by tales of German barbarities that one can hardly blame them."

The correspondent estimates that less than one hundred civilians were killed during the bombardment.

Have Wrought by Shell.

Telling of the rain of shells which swept the city, he says: "A 42-centimeter shell tore completely through a handsome stone house next door to Kaiser's State Consul General Diederich's residence, crossed the street and exploded in the upper story of a school. There is not a block in the Boulevard Leopold that does not contain several shattered houses. No buildings were damaged in Place de Meir, though three shells struck the pavement, tearing holes as large as a grand piano.

"A shell entered the roof of the Hotel St. Antoine, passed through two bathrooms and exploded in the room occupied 48 hours before by the Russian minister, destroying everything in it.

Cathedral Struck.

"The cathedral was struck only by one shell, which entered through the wall over the western entrance and exploded over the side chapel. The American Express company's offices on the Quai van Dyck were slightly

PATRIOTIC PLAY FANS LONDON WAR FLAMES

London.—That the stage still plays an important part in sustaining public spirit and forwarding movements for the aid of the Red Cross has been fully demonstrated by Sir Herbert Tree's revival of "Drake."

From the first performance the patriotic scenes have aroused the audience to tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm. The effect of these demonstrations is being witnessed by

damaged. A shell struck the house occupied by an American named Hunt and the Dutch floor and blew the entire second floor into smithereens.

"A Zeppelin hovered over the city during Thursday morning's bombardment, dropping occasional bombs.

"Though the German shrapnel created enough havoc, it was child's play compared to the damage done by the siege guns. When a 42-centimeter shell struck a house it not merely blew a hole in it, it simply demolished it, the whole house collapsing into ruin as if shaken to pieces by an earthquake."

"Almost as much damage was caused by fire resulting from the bombardment as from the shells themselves. The entire west side of the Marabout Souliers from the head of the Place de Meir to the Place Verte, including the Hotel de Europe, the Cafe Royale and a line of fashionable shops opposite the Hotel St. Antoine, was destroyed as a result of a mile of buildings in the Rue de Bree, including the handsomest apartments in the city, are nothing but charred walls. The handsome block in the Rue de la Justice is completely burned. In addition several hundred dwellings scattered through the city have been burned to the ground.

Dynamite Saves Cathedral. "As the city is without water, except such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless to check the flames. That every building in the Place Verte and very probably the cathedral itself, was not burned due to an American resident, Charles Whitford, who, realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, suggested to the German military authorities that they dynamite the surrounding buildings.

At ten o'clock at night word was sent to Brussels and at four o'clock in the morning six automobiles with dynamite arrived and the walls were blown up, the German soldiers standing on the roofs of neighboring buildings and throwing dynamite bombs.

"It was a lively night for every one concerned in the matter. I was very busy just sitting down to my first meal in 30 hours when the police burst in with the news the city was burning," he goes on. "I found an entire block opposite the hotel in flames, and as there was no water the firemen were powerless to check them. When I discovered the block in flames behind the hotel was also ablaze, it struck me it was time to change my quarters."

"After wandering through pitch-black streets for three hours, slipping on broken glass and stumbling over fallen masonry, I was finally challenged by German sentries. I saw a light in a building in the Boulevard Leopold. I rang the bell and was taken in by a poor little consumptive bookkeeper.

Takes Over Consulate. "Upon calling at the consulate in the morning I found that Consul General Diederich and Vice-Consul Sheehan had left two days before for parts unknown. As there was a large number of frightened people clamoring for reassurance and protection, and as there was no one else to look after them, I opened the consulate and assumed charge.

The proceeding was wholly irregular and unauthorized, of course, and will probably scandalize department of state officials in Washington, but it was the only thing to do.

"I immediately wrote a letter to the German commander, informing him that in the absence of the consul general I had assumed charge of the American and British interests in Antwerp and expected the fullest protection. I received a courteous reply immediately saying that every protection would be afforded foreigners."

USE WALKING WOOD IN ATTACK UPON GERMANS

London.—A correspondent describes a walking wood at Crecy. The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Line after line of infantry, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy.

Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fixed themselves and placed 15-pounders to cover the moving wood.

The attack, which followed, won the success it wanted. It was wrong, however, for the French cavalry, which was following, made a detour to pass the wood and dashed into the view near the ammunition reserves of the allies.

German shells began falling thereabouts, but British soldiers went up the hills and pulled the boxes of ammunition out of the way of the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

Cathedral Lost to Art.

Paris.—The artistic beauty of the cathedral at Reims, which suffered in the German bombardment of that town, never can be restored, in the opinion of Whitney Warren, the New York architect, who has just returned from Reims, where he made a thorough inspection of the famous structure. Mr. Warren, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, was given the privilege of visiting the cathedral.

heavy increases in the donations to relief funds and by many recruits from among the young man theatergoers.

Sir Herbert produced the play and gave his services without fee. His leading lady, Miss Phyllis Nelson-Terry, also donated her services and the author waived all royalties.

The New and the Valuable.

What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable.—Daniel Webster.

PROFITABLE LESSON MAY BE OUTCOME

COMMISSIONER SHIPMAN MAKES REPORT ON THE STATE COTTON SITUATION.

NOT OUT FOR THEIR HEALTH

Bankers, if They Put up Money For Warehousing Crop, Will Do So on Profitable Terms.

Raleigh.—An interesting summary of the Carolina farming conditions is contained in a chapter of the forthcoming annual report of Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman, just prepared for the state printers, the report being as follows:

"The crop year of 1914 has been similar to that of the years 1911 and 1912, and somewhat in 1913, in that there was experienced a period of unusually early planting, which, during the season, which curtailed especially the early products, and no doubt, diminishes the growth and productivity of the later ones. But taken all in all, the effect was much less than was feared. This may be attributed to some measure to the continued spread of the practice of flat cultivation.

"There has been a ready sale of most of the farmer's products, at profitable prices. This, however, does not apply to cotton. It may also be well to except tobacco, which, while selling readily and at fair prices, has not brought, according to the information at hand at this writing, quite as satisfactory prices as last year.

"The cotton situation presents, on account of the effect of the European war a particularly complex condition. The outcome is doubtful, and bids fair to become so manifold as to entirely annihilate a standard of commercial value, to be replaced by one of sentiment, that, as seen from this point, is of anything but a permanent helpful nature. The movement to purchase cotton at 10 cents a pound, followed out by as many firms and individuals as are likely to take it up, will not be of such magnitude as to relieve the oversupply. Whatever quantity stored will be, and whatever must be thrown on the market will bring just what it would have brought had none been taken off, none of the cotton having been used.

"Buyers are chary of stocking cotton when the visible supply so far exceeds the demand, that wants may be filled at any time at a price not to exceed 10 cents a pound at the outside. It is highly probable that the cotton forced to sale will take care of the needs of the country anyway. The exports are not to be looked for to relieve. Even should the war cease, the conditions, which would prevail in all the countries affected would be such as to preclude their catching up with the excess caused by the cessation of consumption for the period already passed.

"On the other hand, what cotton is brought up at 10 cents will result, as sold at 10 cents a pound, to the wholesaler lesson that seemed about to be brought home to the southern farmer. Absolute master of the situation as he might have been, he has continuously allowed the speculator to take from him his privilege, he sold at 10 cents a pound, the generosity of the speculator's creation, which could not, by any manner of means, be expected to be made with a view to the farmer's welfare and profit.

"Now, when he has had the facts in his case brought to plain before him, and has the opportunity, by a season of self-denial, to take control of the situation, he is about to again forego his opportunity for the sake of the immediate difference in price on a limited number of bales, i. e., whatever number of bales can be sold at 10 cents a pound, to persons who are taking it up at 10 cents, some for advertising purposes, some for truly helpful purposes, and some in the belief that the price will go to 10 cents, or more. It is a fact that cotton can be raised and sold for 10 cents a pound at a profit.

"If forced to pocket a loss this year, the result would be to cause the producers to take steps looking to protecting themselves, instead of looking to state or national authorities for relief, or to the bankers, who have shown clearly that they will not put up the money necessary to warehouse the crop, except upon such terms as will not guarantee to save them free from any possible loss, but pay them a profit as well. It is unnecessary to say that were the farmer able to do this to the satisfaction of the banker, he (the farmer) would have found no need to call for assistance.

A Housefly Exhibit.