

**13,393,074 BALES
COTTON GINNED**

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT OF GINNING PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST, 1914.

COMPARISONS BY STATES

Compare with 12,907,405 Bales, Which Were Ginned in the Year of 1912.

Washington.—The eighth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season announces that 13,393,074 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to January 1, to which date during the past seven years the ginning averaged 93.4 per cent. of entire crop. Last year to January 1, there had been ginned 12,907,405 bales or 95.7 per cent. of the entire crop, 14,317,062 bales, or 92.1 per cent., in 1911, and 12,465,298 bales, or 95.3 per cent., in 1908.

Ginnings prior to January 1 by states with comparisons for last year and other big crop years, follow:

States	Year	Ginnings
Alabama	1913	1,467,948
	1912	1,288,227
	1911	1,613,510
	1908	1,302,328
Arkansas	1913	932,389
	1912	732,118
	1911	786,329
	1908	910,477
Florida	1913	65,269
	1912	56,042
	1911	86,471
	1908	86,471

Georgia	1913	2,276,477
	1912	1,756,834
	1911	2,623,917
	1908	1,830,783
Louisiana	1913	1,143,067
	1912	366,402
	1911	352,503
	1908	453,210
Mississippi	1913	759,664
	1912	857,189
	1911	1,047,299
	1908	1,522,100
North Carolina	1913	759,664
	1912	857,189
	1911	975,223
	1908	647,505
Oklahoma	1913	804,457
	1912	947,452
	1911	900,409
	1908	525,610
South Carolina	1913	1,342,988
	1912	1,173,216
	1911	1,568,753
	1908	1,176,220
Tennessee	1913	354,549
	1912	248,503
	1911	381,281
	1908	248,503
Texas	1913	3,663,080
	1912	4,461,746
	1911	3,926,059
	1908	107,105
Other states	1913	82,257
	1912	110,298
	1911	67,777
	1908	67,777

The ginnings of sea island cotton, prior to January 1, by states, follow:

Years	Florida	Georgia	So. Car.
1913	25,166	41,768	7,386
1912	21,085	39,543	6,629
1911	38,091	63,099	4,798

ANTI-TRUST LAWS DRAFTED

Sweeping Reforms Proposed in Bills Drawn Up.

Washington.—A general outline of the tentative draft of anti-trust legislation prepared by majority members of the house committee on the judiciary for action by the full committee, subject to a conference with President Wilson, has become known here.

While members of the committee talked with the president some weeks ago the proposed bills so far have not the administration stamp, and they will be discussed at a conference between the president and the committee immediately following the president's return.

The bills, drafted after conference between Chairman Clayton, Representative Carlisle of Virginia, chairman of the trust sub-committee, and Representatives Floyd of Arkansas, McCoy of New Jersey and others, cover these three main points:

1. Interlocking directorates.
2. Trade relations and prices.
3. Injunction proceedings and damage suits by individuals.

4 United States Seamen Drown. Norfolk, Va.—The capsizing in Hampton Roads of a motor cutter from the battleship Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, resulted in the loss of the lives of four seamen of the Wyoming's crew. The accident occurred near the very spot where a launch from the battleship Minnesota went down in 1907 with the loss of eleven lives, mostly young midshipmen returning to the Minnesota in a storm after midnight following a social affair at the Jamestown Exposition grounds.

Three Dead and 25 Hurt.

Macon, Ga.—Three lives were lost and more than twenty-five persons injured, six of whom are seriously hurt, in a wreck of passenger train No. 3, on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, 60 miles south of Macon. The wreck was on Gum Creek trestle. After the locomotive and baggage cars passed over a broken rail, the day coach appeared to have been lifted upward, then over the embankment and a heavy Pullman plowed into the rear of it.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST ASSISTANT



POWERS REACH AGREEMENT

UNITED STATES MUST ASSUME CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN MEXICO.

Long as Lives and Property for Foreigners Are Guarded.

Washington.—Frequent conferences between ambassadors and ministers here are tending to unite them on a line of conduct regarding Mexico, which, while conforming to the plans of the United States, involves an understanding as to obligations the American government will be expected to assume as the result of non-interference by foreign powers.

This common understanding has not taken the form of direct pressure, but the state department is kept informed through the medium of individual representatives of the expectations of the European powers. Generally these relate to the protection of financial interests which citizens and subjects of the powers have in Mexico. No intention to bring in the political side of the question is indicated.

More than one diplomatic representative here has informed the department that his own government was interested in preventing financial loss to its citizens, and beyond that did not care what the United States did in Mexico so long as it was informed in time to take precautions for the protection of the lives of its citizens.

75 LABORERS MEET DEATH

Flatboat on Which They Were Being Transported Was Wrecked.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Dashed to death on the rocks in the Fraser river, British Columbia, or swept to their doom by the swift current, was the fate of 75 laborers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, according to Angele Pugliese, one of 25 who managed to escape when the flatboat in which they were being transported across the river was wrecked on a rock.

Pugliese reached Winnipeg and says the 25 who escaped were all injured. The tragedy occurred in British Columbia, west of Fort George.

Pugliese says a change in location of the work necessitated crossing the Fraser river. The 100 laborers put away from shore in a trail craft, which became unmanageable. It was dashed to pieces on a rock.

Man Who Arrested Czolgosz Dead.

Kansas City.—John McCauley, who arrested Leon F. Czolgosz, after the latter had shot President McKinley at Buffalo, N. Y., died here. At the time of the assassination McCauley was a police sergeant in charge of eleven patrolmen who were to assist secret service men in guarding the president. Until recently he had been connected with the Kansas City police department.

American Athletes Break Records.

San Francisco, Cal.—According to cables, Power of the Boston Athletic association and Tomperton of the San Francisco Olympic club, members of the All-American track team, broke records in the meet at Wellington, New Zealand. Power established a New Zealand 880-yard record with 1 minute 58 seconds, a fifth better than the record made by Burke in 1905. Tomperton broke the New Zealand and Australian pole vault record, leading 11 feet and 2 inches, which displaces the former mark of 11 feet.

24 Men Doomed to Pen.

Chicago.—Sentences of twenty-four of the labor union officials convicted in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite were confirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals of the seventh district. Six of the thirty who appealed were granted new trials. Counsel for the twenty-four within thirty days will petition the court of appeals for a rehearing on new legal points. If that is denied they will take the case to the federal Supreme court.

SOME INCOME TAX RULES

FORM TO BE USED AND REGULATIONS TO BE FOLLOWED ARE SENT OUT.

\$3,000 or More Liable for the Tax.

Washington.—The form to be used and regulations to be followed by individuals in making returns of income subject to the new federal income tax were sent out by the treasury department. Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, every person residing in the United States and every non-resident alien who has income from United States investments of \$3,000 or more, must make return.

For the past year, 1913, specific exemptions will be \$2,500 or \$3,333.33 in the case of a married person, and in future years \$3,000 and \$4,000. Where the tax has been withheld in part of the income on the source, or where part of the income comes as dividends upon stock of a corporation, taxable under the corporation tax section of the law, the regulations set forth that such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income when computing the amount of which he is taxable.

The law imposes a tax of 1 per cent. and provides that individuals who have an income between \$20,000 and \$50,000 shall pay an additional tax of 1 per cent. on such amount; on all between \$50,000 and \$75,000, 2 per cent.; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 3 per cent.; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 4 per cent.; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 5 per cent. and all over \$500,000, 6 per cent.

BATTLE CEASES ON BORDER

Dead Bodies of Soldiers Lying in Trenches.

Marfa, Texas.—Fighting between the northern division of the Mexican federal army, defending Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here, and General Ortega's 6,000 rebels ceased as suddenly as it began a week ago. Without any federal activities to provoke his move, General Ortega withdrew his army seven miles to the west, along the Rio Grande, supposedly to await the arrival of reinforcements.

Although both armies, after six days of fighting, had been resting, General Ortega suddenly divided his army into three formations and started to move along the border away from Ojinaga.

General-Buckner Dead.

Lexington, Ky.—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, formerly governor of Kentucky and candidate for vice president on the old Democratic national ticket in 1886, died at his home in Hart county. He died at his home at Glen Lily, near Mumfordsville. General Buckner's body will be buried in the state cemetery at Frankfort. General Buckner was the last surviving lieutenant general of the Confederacy.

Wilson Benefited by Vacation.

Pass Christian, Miss.—The president looks forward to a busy week, in which work and exercise will be carefully balanced. Mr. Wilson is now as well as ever. He reveals in his countenance the glow of health and the vigor with which he executes long, perfect drives on the golf links testifies how fully he has recovered from his recent illness. His return to normal is best indicated, however, by his assiduous work. He is disposing of a number of important matters of official routine.

Lost Money and Killed Himself.

Athens, Ala.—Henry Warten, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent men of this county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the left temple. The shooting occurred at his home, death being instantaneous. He was a heavy dealer in cotton futures, having made a fortune in a corner on the staple in New Orleans last August. Recently he has been losing heavily, and his son in New Orleans had just told him over the long distance telephone that he had been closed out in his futures there.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY NOW UNPREPARED

UNITED STATES SHY OF FIELD GUNS AND ALSO OF AMMUNITION.

ARE NOT READY FOR WAR

General Wood Paints Doleful Picture of Army to Congressional Committee.

Washington.—Explaining that his judgment was not influenced by the Mexican situation, Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, has advised committees of congress that they should appropriate \$2,000,000 for field guns and ammunition for the regular army, and \$3,950,000 for the militia.

"If you sent our troops into war as they are now, without guns or ammunition, it would be absolute slaughter," the general told the house military committee. "If called into the field suddenly, we should have to go with a small allowance of ammunition, and we should have neither guns nor ammunition enough for our field artillery forces."

General Wood, in a written statement, said:

"We neither have guns nor ammunition sufficient to give any general commanding an army in the field any assurance of success if attacked by an army of equal size which is supplied with its proper quota of field artillery."

General Wood stated that a modern war is not a mere clash of arms. It is a contest for one year, and unless private manufacturers are encouraged to manufacture ammunition for our guns, after war is declared, they will not be in a condition to do so until after the war is finished.

"The war department believes after extended study that, in cases of war with a first class power, an army of 500,000 men will be needed to give this country any chance of success against invasion, and that this force will be needed at once."

The general suggested that the United States regular mobile army should be organized into three infantry and two cavalry divisions with an aggregate war strength of about 75,000, requiring 54 batteries, or 216 guns.

TO MAKE FIGHT ON PELLAGRA

Secretary McAdoo Asks for a Pellagra Hospital for the South.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo asked congress to appropriate \$47,000 for a pellagra hospital at some Southern point.

Secretary McAdoo in his letter to the speaker pointed out that pellagra has imposed great financial burdens on communities in which it prevails and that while investigations of pellagra have been systematically carried on at the marine hospital at Savannah for several years, and important bacteriologic and epidemiologic studies are being carried on from that station, that institution has no facilities for the conduct of metabolic and physicochemical studies. The latter studies are necessary at this time, according to the public health service, because of the suspicion of the association of the disease with diet and metabolism.

Secretary McAdoo added:

"A number of food products are under suspicion, thus implicating several important industries, and it becomes important from both sanitary and economic standpoints to determine once and for all what bearing, if any, foods have on the continuance of the disease. These studies necessarily will be of a highly technical nature, requiring special facilities to guard against the possibility of error creeping in during the experiment."

Biography of Great Evangelist.

Winona Lake, Ind.—While Rev. Billy Sunday, the noted evangelist, was resting here recently, after a strenuous campaign in Johnstown, Pa., he received word that the new biography, "The Spectacular Career of Rev. Billy Sunday," was off the press. It is the work of T. T. Frankenberg and the evangelist says it is a truthful account of his life.

Assert Thaw is Not Dangerous.

Concord, N. H.—The release on bail of Harry K. Thaw would not menace public safety, two of his custodians declared at a public hearing before the commission appointed by the federal court to pass upon Thaw's mental condition and its relation to his liberation under bonds. Hoffman A. Drew, sheriff of Coos county, and Clark D. Stevens of the local police force, who have had Thaw in charge since September, favored his admission to bail. Thaw and his mother were present with counsel.

Millionaires to Build Club.

Brunswick, Ga.—The purchase by Edwin Gould and associates of Latham Hammock, and the filing of a petition for charter in the Glynn superior court for the incorporation of the "Latham Hammock Club," probably means that Glynn county is soon to have another club composed of millionaires, similar in many ways to the famous Jekyll Island Club, which has been known for many years as the richest organization of the kind in the country, being composed of one hundred millionaires.

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