

BUREAU REPORT ON COTTON CROP

CROP IS ONE OF THE LARGEST
EVER GROWN IN THE UNIT-
ED STATES.

NEW METHOD IN REPORTING

Over Thirteen Million Running Bales
Produced by Southern Farmers,
Is the Report.

Washington.—One of the largest cotton crops ever grown, amounting to 14,127,356 equivalent 500-pound bales of lint, was produced by the farmers of the United States during 1913, the census bureau announced in its preliminary report of cotton ginned as reported by ginners and linters to February 28.

These figures compare with 13,703,421 equivalent 500-pound bales of lint and 609,594 bales of linters last year, and 15,692,701 bales of lint and 667,575 bales of linters in 1911.

The department of agriculture's estimate, announced December 12, placed the 1913 crop at 13,677,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The total value of the crop, including the value of cotton seed, is unofficially estimated roundly at more than \$1,000,000,000, compared with last year's \$920,000,000, and \$963,000,000 for the previous most valuable crop, that of 1910.

With this report the bureau of census departed from its previous method of reporting the cotton crop by not including the quantity of linters in the total production. Director William J. Harris announced this was done because with the installation of modern machinery closer delinting of seed had increased the quantity of linters and at the same time lowered the average quality of the fiber so that now only a small part, if any, was used as a substitute for lint cotton.

The number of running bale of lint cotton, counting round as half bales, was 13,964,981, and of linter cotton, 629,019 running bales, compared with 13,488,539 running bales of lint and 602,324 running bales of linters last year, and 15,553,073 running bales of linters in 1911.

Included in the production for 1913 are 29,267 bales, which ginners estimated would be turned out after the time of the March canyvas.

Round bales included numbered 99,916 compared with 81,528 last year and 103,554 in 1911.

Sea Island bales included 77,490 compared with 73,777 last year and 119,293 in 1911.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 505.8 pounds, compared with 508.0 last year and 504.5 in 1911.

VILLA REACHES TORREON

Federal Stronghold Shelters 9,000
Troops Under General Velasco.

Constitutionalist Headquarters, Yermo, Durango, Mexico.—General Villa and his army of 12,000 rebels invested the federal stronghold of Torreon.

The khaki-clad columns occupied the environs of the city without opposition, and in wheeling and dragging field pieces into place to shell the federal trenches, dug at every point where the federal commander, Gen. Refugio Velasco, expects attack.

Velasco's army is estimated to number 8,000 men. South and southwest of this city his position is regarded as almost impregnable by reason of the mountains, through which only three passes run, and these have been rendered almost impassable by fortifications and barbed-wire entanglements. In other directions the city is reached through the desert and high hills.

Lansing Named to Succeed Moore.
Washington.—President Wilson nominated Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., to be counselor for the department of state, succeeding John Bassett Moore, and Cone Johnson of Texas to be solicitor for the department, succeeding Joseph W. Folk. Mr. Lansing is an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law and the author of several works on international subjects.

Identifies Train Robber.
Atlanta, Ga.—Harry B. Melville, the postal clerk on the Queen and Crescent southbound train No. 1, running from Cincinnati to New Orleans, which was robbed near Birmingham of \$40,000 on the night of February 19, arrived in Atlanta and identified A. O. Perry, one of the three alleged ruggmen, who were arrested at No. 89 Brookline street, as the train bandit who stabbed him in the back with a knife when he refused to tell the gang of robbers where all the money in the small car was hidden.

How It Feels to Be President.
Washington.—Woodrow Wilson un-bosomed himself to members of the National Press Club of Washington, telling them, in a frank, conversational way, how he felt as president of the United States, how difficult it was for him to imagine himself as the chief executive with the formal amenities of the position, and how he had struggled to be as free as the ordinary individual without the restraints of his office. It was an intimate picture of Woodrow Wilson, the man, drawn by himself.

MISS KATHLEEN GLADSTONE



Miss Kathleen Gladstone of Hertfordshire, England, and a relative of the "Grand Old Man" of Great Britain, is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Moreton F. Gage in Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Gage is military attache of the British embassy.

MANY BURIED UNDER WALLS

BUILDING FALLS IN HIGH WIND,
CAUSING DEATH AND
DESTRUCTION.

Tragedy in St. Louis Due to Collapse
of a Wall of Burned
Building.

St. Louis, Mo.—At least two persons were killed, fifteen buried under debris and ten injured when the west wall of the Missouri Athletic club building, which was destroyed by fire, in which thirty persons lost their lives a week ago, collapsed under a high wind here, and crashed through a four-story building occupied by the St. Louis Seed company.

The wall of the Missouri Athletic club building, which stood seven stories high, crumbled when a 35-mile wind veered to the northwest. A few minutes before the collapse, Building Commissioner McKelvey, who was directing 170 men in the work of exploring the ruins of the Missouri Athletic club, feared the wall would fall and ordered his men out of the debris. This action probably prevented a heavy loss of life.

The four-story building occupied by the St. Louis Seed company had weakened, apparently during the burning of the Missouri Athletic club building, which adjoined it on the east, and when the brick wall crashed on the roof of the four-story building, the walls of the latter gave way and all above the second floor crumbled.

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COTTON EXCHANGE REFORMS

New York Organization Adopts the
Nine-Grade System.

New York.—Submission to the nine-type system of cotton grading favored by the United States government was acknowledged by the board of managers of the New York cotton exchange in the adoption of a resolution making the government standard types of cotton the basis for trading on and after April 1, 1915.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, That the government standard types of the following grades of cotton, i. e., middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary shall be the basis for determining the grade of all cotton for delivery upon contracts maturing on and after April 1, 1915."

The nine-grade system has been applied by the New Orleans exchange for years, and is said to simplify the marketing of the product. Conciliatory action was taken last fall by the New York exchange, but the concession did not completely appease dissatisfaction in the South, which has insisted on a complete surrender, it is said.

Girls Flee for Their Lives.
Wellesley, Mass.—Perfect discipline, coolness and bravery on the part of students and faculty members prevented loss of life or injury, when college hall, oldest of the Wellesley college buildings, was burned here. Two hundred and fifty young women students, fifty instructors and fifty maids, were in bed when the fire was discovered. Every one was saved, and not one of the scores who marched in an orderly procession through the smoke-filled hallways, suffered so much as a scratch.

Homes and School Work Together.
New Orleans.—Schools in general were discussed and suggestions offered as to how they might be improved, at the concluding session of the tenth annual National Child Labor conference here. On several occasions during the conference references to what was termed inefficiency of schools system or inadequacy of school laws have met with applause of delegates. Dr. E. N. Clopper of New York, secretary of the Northern child labor committee, said children were leaving school as soon as the law allowed.

Wants \$2,000,000 for Atlanta P. O.
Washington.—Among the things recommended by the efficiency commission in its report on the Atlanta postoffice is the erection of a new building to accommodate the increasing volume of business handled by the Atlanta postoffice. In lieu of this, Congressman W. S. Howard has introduced a bill recommending a \$2,000,000 appropriation to erect a public building for the postal department. Mr. Howard says that in the event a regional bank is located in Atlanta the present postoffice can be used for it.

BARK OF STRAY DOG SAVES FORTY LIVES

GUESTS OF WINDSOR HOTEL, IN
MILWAUKEE, ESCURE DOWN
FIRE ESCAPE.

NEWSPAPER UNION BURNS

Yelping of Vagabond Pup Awakens
Hotel Proprietor, Who Rouses
Guests in Time.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Guests of the Windsor hotel, numbering nearly two score, were compelled to flee for their lives when a fire, which destroyed the hotel and the Western Newspaper Union plant, in the southern portion of the building, and burned out the four-story structure. The barking of a dog sounded the alarm in time for escape.

Charles Sandberg, lessee of the hotel, declared that every guest of the hotel got out safely. The property damage is \$200,000.

The barking of a vagabond dog aroused Mr. Sandberg, the hotel keeper, and he and policemen went through the halls smashing in doors where the guests failed to answer knocks. Guests were soon scurrying for safety clad in night attire.

Patrolman Wilke was the last to emerge from the mission of awakening the guests. He said the guests had all been awakened and managed to get out.

BANDIT MAKES RICH HAUL

Bandit Robs Express Messenger on
Santa Fe Railway.

Beaumont, Texas.—After bundling the messenger, "Reb" Martin, in a gunnysack, a masked man robbed the express car attached to northbound Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe passenger train No. 262 of several packages of currency, estimated to aggregate about \$14,000, and escaped from the train at the village of Helbig, 12 miles north of Beaumont. Posses, which went to Helbig from this city in automobiles, have not found trace of the bandit, who is believed to be hiding in the dense forest about the village.

G. A. Taft, general superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express company, estimated the amount stolen at \$14,000. The money was part of a shipment made by a Houston lumber concern to be used in paying their employees at camps along the road. Explaining earlier estimates which placed the amount secured in excess of that figure, Mr. Taft stated that all of the lumber company's consignment was not sent aboard the robbed train. Previous estimates were based on statements of officials of the lumber company.

Unemployed Laugh at Sheriff.
Sacramento, Cal.—One hundred and fifty men—the remnant of "General" Kelley's army of the unemployed—laughed at Sheriff Ahern, of Sacramento county. When the sheriff received word that the scattered members were reassembling on a ranch four miles north of this city, he hurriedly collected a force of deputies and went to the scene. At the ranch he found a band of men engaged in erecting tents and shacks and the order was given to his posse to drive them out. The deputies responded with a will, but were halted at the boundary of the camp by man with a legal paper. The document proved to be a contract for the purchase of one acre of land, for which \$70 had been given as first payment. There was nothing for Sheriff Ahern to do but retire while the unemployed hooted and jeered.

EDITOR OF FIGARO IS KILLED

Drawing Revolver From Muff, Woman
Kills French Journalist.

Paris, France.—Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro, shot by Mme. Henriette Callaux, wife of Joseph Callaux, the French minister of finance, died.

Mme. Callaux went to the office of The Figaro to carry out an act of vengeance against M. Calmette, who had been waging a campaign characterized by great bitterness against the minister of finance. She fired at least three times, M. Calmette being wounded in the chest, in the side and the abdomen.

Having committed the deed, Mme. Callaux submitted to arrest, and while employed in The Figaro offices were taking the pistol from her hands, she said:

"Since there is no justice in this country, I take upon myself an act of justice. Take me where you will."

Mme. Callaux immediately was removed to a police station.

"I am sorry," she said, "for what I was obliged to do. I had no intention of killing M. Calmette and I would be happy to know that he will recover."

Publishers' Meet Joseph

Atlanta.—One of the most distinguished organizations that has ever visited Atlanta closed its sessions in Atlanta when the Southern Publishers' Association adjourned its two-day gathering after electing officers and selecting a city for the meeting of the publishers next year.

Opinion is Divided on Horror.
Philadelphia.—The two United States local inspectors of steam vessels who investigated the disaster off the Virginia coast on January 30, in which the steamship Nantucket rammed the steamer Monroe, causing the loss of 41 lives, rendered a divided opinion, one holding the captain of the Nantucket guilty of negligence and the other charging the commander of the Monroe with responsibility for the disaster. The report of the investigation was forwarded to Henry M. Seelye, supervising inspector.

Dear Ear Turned to Wilson.
Nashville, Tenn.—Declining to listen to the suggestions of President Wilson for harmony in the Democratic party in Tennessee and endorsing the administration of Gov. B. W. Hooper, Republican, the independent Democratic state executive committee adjourned after calling two state conventions, both to meet on April 23. The first convention is to meet at noon April 23 to nominate a candidate for judge of the supreme court. The second will meet at 3 p. m. the same day.

VIRGINIA PEYTON HOWE



Virginia Howe is the daughter of Dr. George Howe, nephew of President Wilson.

WILSON APPROVES BILLS

PRESIDENT PUTS STAMP OF AP-
PROVAL ON BILLS TO AMEND
TRUST LAWS.

Substance of Four Measures Framed
by House Judiciary Subcommittee
Finds Favor With Wilson.

Washington.—President Wilson, at a conference with the house judiciary subcommittee on trusts, put the stamp of administration approval on the substance of the four bills to amend the anti-trust laws which the committee submitted in a practically final form. There will be another conference at the white house soon, and members of the committee asserted that unless protracted discussion should be raised in the full committee when the measures are presented, all four bills to strengthen the Sherman law, covering interlocking directorates, holding companies, trade relations and definitions of restraints of trade, would be reported to the house within a fortnight.

President Wilson indicated his belief that it would be better to consolidate all the bills into one in order to expedite legislation. The senate interstate commerce committee is understood to favor consolidation and that it will be effected by the house judiciary committee practically is certain.

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HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR COTTON YIELD PER ACRE

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