

MUCH COAL MINED IN THIS STATE

Illinois Breaks Records of Production in 1912.

59,885,226 TONS OF FUEL

Out of the One Hundred and Two Counties, Fifty-One Produce From Six Different Beds.

Springfield.—According to work from Washington, D. C., Illinois coal mines broke all records of production in 1912, when 59,885,226 short tons, valued at the mines at \$10,294,338, were taken out. Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 51, or just half, produced coal. Coal formations have been found in practically every part of the entire state, and the coal area is estimated at 35,600 square miles—a larger area than in any other state east of the Mississippi river and exceeded only by the fields of North Dakota and Montana in the entire country.

Coal production in Illinois is from six different beds, but the exact correlation of the beds is in doubt. The geological survey generally designates as bed No. 7, in southeastern Illinois, is identical with No. 6 in the southwestern part of the state. Bed No. 6 is by far the most important one in the state. It averages six feet in thickness, extends over a wide strip of territory and is mined at a depth varying from fifty to a hundred feet. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total output of the state is taken from this bed, and if to the coal reported as from No. 7, it is added that reported from No. 2, the percentage from this bed would probably exceed 60. The mines operated on No. 6 coal, about 275 in number, average a production of over 100,000 tons each.

Bed No. 5, which is the one chiefly worked in the Danville district and in the north central and southeastern parts of the state, is second in importance and produces over 25 per cent. of the total. Bed No. 2, or the "Big Muddy," produces a little over ten per cent.

The biennial shutdown which has become a regular incident in the spring months of the even years in Illinois coal mining occurred as usual on April 1, 1912, but in this case was in marked contrast to the preceding one of 1910. Trade conditions in 1912, while not all that might be desired, were better than in 1910 or 1911, and in order to take advantage of them and to prevent the further loss of markets through the intervention of West Virginia coal the operators agreed to prolong the strike. The miners were given an advance of five cents a ton and work was generally resumed after an idleness of thirty to sixty days. In 1910 operations were suspended for nearly six months and some markets were lost that have not been recovered. The statistics of production in 1912 show that the relatively short time lost, as compared with 1910, was made up partly through a greater intensity of labor before and after the suspension, and partly by increased production with machinery.

The production in 1912 reached the highest record ever attained, exceeding the previous maximum, 54,679,118 tons, made in 1911, by 4,206,108 tons, or 11.6 per cent. The value increased \$10,774,860, or 18.1 per cent. from \$59,519,478 in 1911 to \$70,294,338 in 1912.

The increased labor efficiency is exhibited by an average output per man in 1912 of 176 tons against 701 tons in 1911.

In spite of the increase of over 6,000,000 tons in 1912, Illinois fell below West Virginia in tonnage and continued third in rank among the coal producing states. With regard to the value of the output, however, Illinois beat West Virginia by more than \$1,000,000, and it was surpassed by that state in tonnage. West Virginia's output in 1912 exceeded that of Illinois by 6,801,461 tons, whereas in value Illinois had the advantage by \$7,602,104.

The explanation lies in the fact that the operators of Illinois are favored with large consuming markets close at hand, while the operators in West Virginia must ship their output to distant points, with the disadvantage of transportation expenses. On the other hand, natural conditions, as well as lower labor cost, are favorable to the West Virginia producers, and a great part of the advantage gained by Illinois in 1912 is lost in another. The average price per ton in Illinois in 1912 was \$1.17, against \$1.11 in 1911. The average price for West Virginia coal in the two years respectively was 96 cents and 80 cents, and the average price for West Virginia coal in 1912 was 20 per cent. higher than that of Illinois. The average selling price of Illinois coal is from 30 to 35 per cent. higher than that of West Virginia.

State Aid for Roads.

The board of supervisors of Clinton county, decided to open up the new Tice road law, thus insuring good roads in this county. An appropriation and tax levy for \$4,000 was made, this guaranteeing a like amount from the state. The actual work will be started next year. A county superintendent of highways will be appointed from the following parties: Charles W. Mead, Charles Wilton and Ben Bond of Carlyle, H. J. Holtkamp of Aviston and W. E. Stimmon of Posey.

Many Expected at Farmers' Congress.

With the completion of preparations for the thirty-third annual session of the Farmers' National Congress which meets in Plano September 22-26, advance reports indicate the largest national gathering of farmers ever assembled. 1,000 delegates have been commissioned from Illinois and Governor Dunne will be present at the opening session to greet the representatives of the farmers of the nation. Only a sending of delegation of 500 with Governor Cox of that state at the head. Governor Clark of Iowa has issued commissions to 500 farmers from the Hawkeye state. A special train from Baltimore will bring 200 Maryland farmers under the leadership of J. H. Kimble, secretary of the congress. Six hundred have been named in Wisconsin and 400 in Minnesota, together with other large delegations from Indiana, Missouri, the trans-Missouri states and the south.

The Farmers' National Congress is the one great non-political federation of farmers' organizations. For over thirty years it has exercised a powerful influence in matters pertaining to rural improvements and has used its influence in the states and Washington for the securing of laws in the interest of agriculture. The session this year is being held in a special session on account of two important matters which have received the encouragement of the congress for several years.

One of these is the establishment of the new bureau of markets in the department of agriculture; the other is the indicated approaching legislation with reference to a national system of rural credit, which it is hoped will relieve the farmers of the United States of approximately one-half of their present interest burden amounting to a total of approximately \$500,000,000 annually. Both these subjects will be discussed by the best informed men in the country. Special attention will also be given to the subject of improvement of the rural schools.

Dr. E. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will deliver an address on this subject followed by a general discussion. Oliver Wilson, head of the National Grange; P. H. Mumford, head of the Missouri Agricultural station; Joseph E. Wing, the famous correspondent of the "Breeder's Gazette"; Dr. George F. Condra of Nebraska, chairman of the National Association of Conservation Commissioners; and W. G. E. Edhardt, soil expert of De Kalb county, are among the prominent speakers who will address the congress.

June and July Warm Months.

June and July were marked by their unusual heat and the dry weather in some sections in the extreme north; the greatest, in a number of cases, extending five degrees, were in the central and southern counties. The heat departures were in the extreme north; the greatest, in a number of cases, extending five degrees, were in the central and southern counties.

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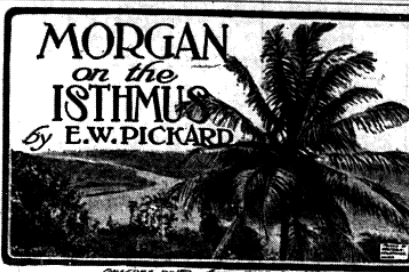
The temperature was high throughout most of the month and the maximum readings at the various stations occurred on several dates. The maximum was near or above 100 degrees throughout the greater part of the month, the south half of the state. At Springfield, for example, two days below normal. The maximum readings at thirteen stations, fairly well distributed from the Wisconsin line to the center of the state, were one to five degrees higher than ever before recorded in August and at five other stations the record was equaled.

An average of representative stations show 18 days with the maximum temperature 90 degrees or higher and four days with 100 degrees or higher; and at some of the southern stations there were as many as 28 with 90 degrees or higher and 10 or 12 with 100 degrees or higher. The heat caused one death at Pana and a prostration at Springfield. As an illustration of the continuity of hot weather the following figures for stations in the various sections may be of interest.

The data are for the number of days this season to September 1, for 90 degrees or higher and 100 degrees or higher, respectively: Dakota (extreme north), 30 and 21; Dwight (north central), 40 and 5; Springfield (central), 55 and 5; Mount Vernon (south), 47 and 16. The previous record for Springfield for the same season is 46 and 8 (in 1901). The coolest weather appeared in the early part of the third decade, but many of the stations reported the minimum on the 20th and several on the 15th.

Fish Wardens on Rescue Work.

The annual rescue work by Illinois fish wardens is under way. The men, equipped with seines, will visit alongside the Illinois, Mississippi, Rock, Fox and other rivers, and endeavor to rescue the fish from the danger of perishing. The long continued drought has greatly reduced the flow of water in the various rivers of the state and the majority of the catches have been dry. At places where the fish are in danger of dying on account of the low water they will be removed.



CHARGES BROUGHT THIS YEAR ON MORGAN

Panama, R. P.—It is not given to many men to destroy a city so utterly that it is never rebuilt. That is what Capt. John Morgan, the master buccaner, did when in 1847, he led his band of cutthroats down from the hills upon Panama. After he had finished with that big, flourishing city there was so little left of it that the Spaniards would destroy the coast and there built a new Panama—the Panama we know today.

The story of Morgan's justly famous exploit, often told, never grows old. It is a wonderful story of desperate bravery, endurance, suffering and ruthlessness, and as John Esquemeling has been the best. Howard Pyle has well said: "In the case of the Esquemeling history, it should be decidedly hands off. One loach of the modern history would destroy the whole tone of dim colors of the past made misty by the lapse of time."

So I wish I had space to quote the entire story of Morgan and Panama as Esquemeling, who was one of the band, tells it. Some of it, at least, must be given in his quaint language, beginning with the capture by a part of Morgan's fleet of Fort San Lorenzo at the mouth of the Chagres river. Says Esquemeling:

"Captain Brodely being made commander in three days after the capture (from St. Catherine's) arrived in sight of the said castle of Chagres, by the Spaniards called St. Lawrence. This castle is built on a high mountain at the foot of the land, surrounded by strong palisades, or wooden walls, filled with earth, which secures them as well as the best wall of stone or brick. The land is divided into two parts, between which is a ditch thirty feet deep. The castle has but one entry, and that by a drawbridge over this ditch. The land has two more. The south part is to itself inaccessible, through the craginess of the mountain. The north part, surrounded by the river, which here is very broad. At the foot of the castle, or rather mountain, is a strong fort, with eight guns, and the entrance of the river. Not much lower are two other batteries, each of six pieces, to defend likewise the mouth of the river."

"No sooner had the Spaniards perceived the pirates, but they fired incessantly at them with the biggest of their guns. They came to an anchor in a small port about a league from the castle. Next morning, very early, they went ashore and marched through the woods to attack the castle on that side where the pirates hid. Two of the clock in the afternoon, before they could reach the castle, by reason of the difficulties of the way, and its mire and dirt; and though their guides served them, they were killed, yet they came so nigh the castle at first that they lost many of their men by its shot, they being in an open place without cover."

"The pirates bravely assaulted the castle, sword in one hand and fireball in the other, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Renewing the attack under cover of darkness, there happened a very remarkable accident which occasioned their victory. One of the pirates being wounded with an arrow in his back, who played the body through, he pulled it out boldly at the side of his breast, and winding a little cotton about it, he put it into his musket, and shot it back into the castle, but the cotton being kindled by the powder, fired two or three houses in the castle, being thatched with palm leaves, which the Spaniards perceived not so soon as the pirates; for this fire meeting with a parcel of powder, blew it up, thereby causing great ruin, and no less consternation to the Spaniards, who were not able to put a stop to it."

"Full advantage was taken of this by the buccaners, and they set fire to the palisades and gained a foothold within them, despite many flaming pots full of combustible matter, and odious smells, which destroyed many of the English." All next morning the Spaniards, who about noon the English gained a breach through which they fought their way to the heart of the castle. "The Spaniards who remained alive, set themselves down from the castle into the sea, choosing rather to die thus (few or none surviving the fall) than to ask quarter for their lives. The governor himself retreated to the corps de guard, before which were placed two pieces of cannon; here he still defended himself, not demanding any quarter, till he was killed with a musket ball in the head."

In a few days Captain Morgan arrived with the rest of his fleet and organized the expedition against Panama. He took his men by boat up the Chagres as far as Cruces, now a village, and two miles from the canal, and there landed them for the overland march. Leaving 100 men with the boats, he started through the jungle, he started through the jungle with about a thousand. For days they struggled on, suffering intensely for lack of food, for the Spaniards and Indians had destroyed the villages and crops along the way. At one point they found a number of leather bags, and "made a huge banquet" upon them. At another a few sacks of meal, some plantains and several jars of wine were discovered in a cave. On the sixth day after leaving Cruces "ascending a high mountain, they discovered the South sea. This happy sight, as if it were the end of their labors, caused infinite joy among them." Then they came to a vale, where they found plenty of cattle, and their period of starvation came to an end with a monstrous feast. "Cutting the flesh into convenient pieces or gobbets, they threw them into the fire and, half carbonized or roasted, they devoured them, with incredible haste and appetite; such was their hunger, as they more resembled cannibals than Europeans; the blood many times running down their beards to their waists."

That evening the pirate band came in sight of Panama, and pitched their camp within the city walls. Six hundred all night by the guns of the city. Next day Captain Morgan led his thousand bold men down the hillside and confronted the forces of the governor of Panama, consisting of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot and a huge number of wild bulls driven by Indians. The Spaniards began the battle, but the pirates were useless, owing to the softness of the ground. The foot were held in check by the fire of the pirates, so the wild bulls were driven forward but, frightened by the noise of the conflict, the animals ran away. After two hours of fighting the surviving Spaniards fled within the city walls. Six hundred of their comrades lay dead upon the field. Morgan at once attacked

NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Quincy.—Mrs. Anna E. Hopkins, eighty-six years old, died from a broken neck. Mrs. Hopkins fell down a stairway. She resided in Quincy thirty-five years.

Bloomington.—McLean county supervisors in quarterly session started the constants by voting, 28 to 15, against taking advantage of the Tice good roads law. The action was followed by strong protest and efforts are being made to have the board reconsider its action.

Zion City.—The city council passed a "curfew" ordinance, which will go into effect September 21. After that all children under fifteen found on the streets alone after 9 p. m. in summer and 8 in winter will be subjected to arrest. The penalty for violations of the ordinance is a \$10 fine.

Champaign.—John Snyder was arrested charged with the murder of Harold Wilson, last June. Grand jury investigation of the murder showed that Snyder gave Charles Roughton the gun with which Roughton killed Wilson. Roughton has been under arrest since the killing.

New Lenox.—Fire which destroyed the C. E. Hinton store in New Lenox also destroyed the postoffice and its contents. The loss in stamps and mail was \$1,000. Adjoining buildings were burned and the entire business section threatened. The total damage was \$20,000.

Dixon.—The Lee county board of supervisors adopted resolutions commending the action of the administration in establishing convict road labor camps, and urged that the system be enlarged to include all able-bodied prisoners in the county and state institutions. The board visited Camp Hope in a body.

Granite City.—Mrs. Oscar V. Pusk, eighteen-year-old bride of a clergyman, was arrested on a charge of wearing men's clothing on the street. A police sergeant discovered her at a drug store soda fountain. She explained that she frequently wore male attire for protection from assaults while accompanying her husband on pastoral visits in foreign labor settlements. Her husband is a missionary and an interpreter in a station in Africa.

Chicago.—New headquarters for the Illinois Equine Suffrage league have been leased in the Tower building, corner Madison street and Michigan avenue. The league will move on October 1. The new offices contain three large rooms, including a general assembly room, a reading room and an office for the headquarters of the organization. The league was signed by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the league.

Carlyle.—Jesse Burnett, a young farmer living southwest of Posey, has been arrested on a charge of arson. He waived preliminary hearing and was committed to jail. When man stands naked before God this fact will be demonstrated to the confusion of multitudes.

W. may also say the unrighteous man should forsake his thoughts because they have been shown to be usually wrong. That man has some quite correct thoughts in the spiritual sphere may be conceded, or responsibility would be lessened, but the law of his thinking is wrong. Habitually his thoughts are wrong. A comparison of the thoughts of those of those of God as given in the Bible clearly demonstrates this. When Jesus was on earth he said to the Pharisees that they thought in their prayers they should be heard for their much speaking, that is, a prayer 20 minutes long was twice as good as one ten minutes long. The Bible declares that the thought of God to be as one of themselves. Simon Magus thought that the gift of the holy spirit could be had for money, and the apostle Peter said that the thought of the prophet Isaiah would come out and call on his God and pass his hand over the place of the leprosy—without asking of the kind. He was simply instructed by the prophet who did not seem overwhelmed with the great Syrian's magnificence, to dip seven times in the Jordan, and his flesh should be as white as snow. How, squarely are man's thoughts on redemption opposed to God's simple requirement to repent and believe?

Again, as long as man is unrighteous he has a principle in him that vitiate all right thinking on spiritual subjects. Here it may be said sin lieth at the door. The stream cannot be pure if the fountain is foul. One of the tests of a man's regenerate state is his changed thinking on spiritual subjects. He sees things differently, a new world has been opened to him.

Another reason for forsaking his thoughts is that he is wasting time in doing things which he has already done, even conceding that he thinks rightly. One may ask in wonder, am I not to think this religious problem out for myself? No, it has already been thought out, and the record is in the Bible. Some one may say this intimates ready-made thinking, and ready-made things are to be suspected. Yes, it is, but the ready-made suit of clothes ready to be put on if purchased at a reputable store, nor a piece of furniture, nor prepared foods. This is as of the ready-made man, and if we have the guaranty that the maker is reliable we may be content. God has thought all these things out. No man could have done it.

Man's Thoughts VS. God's Thought

By REV. J. M. RALSTON
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TEXT—Is. 63:7—"Let the unrighteous man forsake his thoughts."

This appears strange, for Christianity is based on the rationality, and rationality implies thinking. God is "Common sense," but as reason together, though your sin be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." Jesus asked the question, what think ye of Christ? There must be some recognition between this claim of reason and the text.

In the first place we must have in mind the person receiving the appeal—he is unrighteous. He may be contrary with the victor, man referred to in the same verse, but the matter of his unrighteousness, or unregenerateness is the thing now to be held in mind. Then we must consider the sphere of thought. The man is asked to forsake all his thinking, for in some things his thoughts are correct, indeed, more correct than those of the unrighteous man. Those things belong to the unregenerate state and he thinks rightly on them. Ministers sometimes preach to their congregations the unrighteous man. Those things which are not spiritual, and many that are in the pure know far more about the subject than the preacher, and often smile at his ignorance. The unrighteous man thinks quite properly on finance, commerce and politics, but when it comes to spiritual things he is out of his realm. Here the person who may be called the unrighteous man, or the unregenerate man, may be his instructor. The African or Korean may know far more of spiritual things, because born again, than the educated European. Thus we find that the appeal is to the unrighteous person, and the sphere of thought is the spiritual. Here is where the unrighteous man is asked not to think.

The words of the Lord, "My thoughts are not your thoughts" imply that there is some unfavorable comparison between man's thoughts and the thoughts of God. The Lord and those of unregenerate man. God's thoughts are certainly always right. If this be true, man's thoughts are certainly wrong. When man stands naked before God this fact will be demonstrated to the confusion of multitudes.

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Another reason for forsaking his thoughts is that he is wasting time in doing things which he has already done, even conceding that he thinks rightly. One may ask in wonder, am I not to think this religious problem out for myself? No, it has already been thought out, and the record is in the Bible. Some one may say this intimates ready-made thinking, and ready-made things are to be suspected. Yes, it is, but the ready-made suit of clothes ready to be put on if purchased at a reputable store, nor a piece of furniture, nor prepared foods. This is as of the ready-made man, and if we have the guaranty that the maker is reliable we may be content. God has thought all these things out. No man could have done it.

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