

SENDS MESSAGE TO FARMERS.

President Wilson Speaks of the Necessities of the Hour.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In a message to the nation's farmers, delivered to-day at an agricultural conference at Urbana, Ill., President Wilson said he thought realized on both sides of the water that the culminating crisis of the war had come, and this year's achievements would decide it.

The message, which the President intended to present personally until attacked by a cold several days ago, was delivered by President James, of the University of Illinois. Recounting the aggressions of Germany, the President said:

All Must Help.

"I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness, and even satisfaction, because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men every where affected by small groups of military masters who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the governments they unhappily for the moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. * * * The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life, so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the western hemisphere, while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany. This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own prosperity in flagrant violation not only of justice, but of the well-recognized and long-standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again; and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influence of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of that great end.

Crisis Has Come.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials, and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. * * * The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country. * * * Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The Department of Agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked Congress for \$6,000,000 more.

"The labor problem is one of great difficulty, and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it.

Praise for Farmers.

"Let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. * * * Last spring their planting exceeded by twelve million acres the largest planting of any previous year, and the yields from the crops were record-breaking yields. In the fall of

1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was one million larger than the next largest, and seven millions greater than the preceding five-year average.

"But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded. * * * "I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I don't believe that it is necessary to do so. I believe that you will do it without any word of appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom, and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part."

Concess Local News.

Congress, Jan. 28.—Special: We were glad that our pastor could make the trip to his church here Saturday. It was almost impossible for him to travel, but he and his wife made their trip from the Long Creek Academy. They said the Stumphouse road was still covered with sleet and that it was real dangerous driving. We as a church should appreciate our pastor for his faithfulness. We had a splendid sermon on Sunday morning. All present seemed to enjoy it. Rev. and Mrs. Raines returned to the academy Sunday afternoon.

Ronnie Abbott, of Camp Sevier, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Smith, of West Union, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Smith's father, J. Davis Abbott, the past week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Alexander were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hubbard, of Richland.

Miss Maida Watkins, of Westminster, spent the week-end with Misses Pearl and Jane Hunsinger.

Jerry Alexander, of Ames, Okla., is with T. D. and W. O. Alexander for a few days.

The W. M. S. of Concess church will hold one of their next circle meetings with the oldest member of the church, Mrs. Elizabeth Broom, who lives at the Cashen place, near Mrs. Fry Dilworth's, the next pretty Sunday afternoon. The other circle is expected to meet on the same day.

The Blue Ridge Literary Society met last Friday afternoon and will meet again on the fourth Friday afternoon. The public is extended a special invitation to attend these meetings.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Breaks the Grippe and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. H. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

Harrison-Mills.

(Farm and Factory.)

William Mills, of South Georgia, was married in Seneca Sunday, January 13, to Miss Harrison, a charming young lady of Liberty. Miss Harrison met her fiance here and the ceremony was performed by Rev. I. E. Wallace. Mr. Mills is a brother of C. P. Mills, of Westminster, and a short time ago was engaged in business at Liberty. The bride and groom left immediately after the ceremony for their future home in Georgia.

ACIDS IN STOMACH SOUR THE FOOD AND CAUSE INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" Fixes Sour, Gassy, Upset Stomachs in Five Minutes.

You don't know what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sick, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented and turned sour, head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin to neutralize acidity and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have dyspepsia. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps the stomach sweetened, and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest and most harmless antacid is Pape's Diapepsin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it stops food souring and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Your stomach will digest your meals if you keep acids neutralized.—Adv.

ASSESSMENTS ON OLD PLAN.

Tax Commission Has Rescinded Order—To Be Made on 42% Basis.

(The State.)

The property of the State will be assessed for taxation on a basis of 42 per cent of the true valuation, the rate employed in former years, in conformity with the wishes of the Legislature, according to a letter which has been mailed to County Auditors and Boards of Assessors of the State. The rescinding of the resolution adopted at the Auditors' meeting in Columbia on December 29, 1917, was the result of the resolution adopted by the Legislature a few days ago.

The Auditors of the State met in Columbia in their annual convention and adopted a resolution placing the assessment of all property in the State on a basis of 50 per cent valuation. This was to operate with the taxing of both farm property and bank stocks, and the idea of the Tax Commission at the time of introducing the resolution was to raise the assessment and lower the levy. They also took the position that a more equitable adjustment of taxation could be reached in this way, as much of the property of the State was not on the tax books.

With the convening of the General Assembly much discussion was brought out by the consideration of the resolution and a resolution requesting the rescinding of the order sent out from the Tax Commission was introduced and passed. The reason given in the resolution of the Legislature was that the increase in assessment would be too violent a change in the practice of the State.

Following upon the acceptance of the resolution by the General Assembly the Tax Commission decided to reduce the basis of assessment to the usual 42 per cent used in former years. The letter of the Tax Commission to the Auditors and Boards of Assessors of the State is as follows: "The General Assembly of South Carolina during its present session adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Tax Commission has announced that it will require all property assessed at 50 per cent of the value thereof, and

"Whereas, we consider the same would be too violent a change in the practice of the State in such case, and

"Whereas, the gross inequalities of the assessment of values of property cause great injustice which should be corrected,

"Now, be it resolved, That we request the Tax Commission to use every means of equalizing the assessed values of property for taxation on an equitable basis."

"Now, in conformity with the wishes of the Legislature, the Tax Commission has decided to reduce the basis assessment from 50 per cent of the value of property to 42 per cent thereof, to conform with the basis of assessment heretofore adopted by the Tax Commission in the case of bank stocks and other corporations coming under its jurisdiction.

"We, therefore, instruct you to consider the circular of December 29, 1917, amended, so as to strike out the words and figures 50 per cent, wherever the same occurs, and to insert in lieu thereof the figures and words 42 per cent, so that the basis of equalization for the present year shall be 42 per cent of the true value of all property."

Robert S. Rutledge.

Editor Keowee Courier: I wish to write a few lines in regard to the late Robert S. Rutledge, a Confederate soldier, who passed away a few days ago. He enlisted in Company C, (Capt. J. J. Norton), Orr's Regiment, at Sandy Springs, July 20, 1861. He was in the battles of Gaines's Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Jericho Ford, Cold Harbor, battles around Petersburg. In 1864 he was detached as a sharpshooter. On the 30th of September, 1864, at the battle of Jones's Farm he lost his leg—53 years ago last September. He was a faithful soldier of the Lost Cause. There was not a braver man in the Sharpshooters than Bob Rutledge. He has gone to join his comrades who have "crossed over the river"; the rest of us will soon follow. Peace to his ashes!

W. T. McMillan, Company L, Orr's Regiment. Walthalla, Jan. 28, 1918.

Soldiers Shoot Each Other.

Houston, Texas, Jan. 30.—Mystery surrounding the shooting of Sergt. Claude Mason and Private Roland Hye, of Company M, 132d Infantry, at Camp Logan, was cleared to-day when intelligence officers obtained statements from the men that each had shot the other, hoping thereby to escape further duty and obtain honorable discharges. They will be court-martialed.

The case is the first of the kind in American cantonments, army officers declare. The men stated they stood 15 feet apart and by agreement shot each other in the leg. Both men came from Chicago.

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PREVENT SHEDDING

WILL REJECT FEW FOR ARMY.

New Regulations Permit Acceptance of Many Heretofore Excused Duty.

Washington, Jan. 31.—New regulations for selective draft physical examinations were issued to-day by Provost Marshal General Crowder in preparation for extension of the policy of accepting for special and limited service registrants unfitted for general military duty. They will bring into the service under the next draft many men who otherwise would be exempted.

The local boards are directed to pass upon registrants for general military service only when they come within the standards of unconditional acceptance or rejection. All other cases must be referred to the medical advisory board for further examination. Hereafter there will be no unconditional rejecting of men who have remediable defects.

Under the old regulations men under five feet in height were unconditionally rejected. In the future men of 58 inches, if exceptionally well proportioned, may be taken, and if not exceptionally well proportioned, their cases must be referred to the medical board. Registrants above 78 inches, when not exceptionally well proportioned, also are to be referred to the medical advisory board for classification.

The minimum weight established by the regulation is 100 pounds, unless the underweight is "plainly due to some recent illness, and otherwise the registrants have no disqualifying defect," but the cases of registrants weighing between 100 pounds and 114 pounds are to be referred to the medical board.

Registrants under weight in proportion to their height, unless it is plainly due to some temporary cause, also go to the medical board.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

Cabbage Snakes!

(Tugalo Tribune.) On Sunday, as Mrs. Robt. Crocker, of the Oconee Mill village, was cutting up some cabbage to prepare for dinner she discovered a snake coiled on one of the leaves. The little reptile was of a dark yellowish color and was some two or three inches long. Mr. Crocker bought the cabbage from a mountain wagon Saturday. He said the snake would snap at a straw when it first came from the vegetable. Mr. Crocker does not want any more cabbage.

SHIPPING LOSSES UP AGAIN.

Britain Loses Nine Large and Six Smaller Vessels.

London, Jan. 31.—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued to-night, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons, and six of lesser tonnage.

The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,309. British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,600 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

(The sinking of 15 British merchantmen exceeds by seven the total for the previous two weeks, in both of which six large ships and two small ones were lost. The admiralty reports of both January 2 and January 9 gave the sinking as 21 merchantmen, in each case of which 18 measured more than 1,600 tons.)

Prejudicial to U. S.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Because of certain conditions in Spain, which the government considers are to the advantage of Germany and discriminatory to the United States and the allies, the war trade board to-day ceased to issue licenses for export of merchandise to that country.

Recently when Gen. Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 blankets in Spain for American troops, and attempted to buy other merchandise, some influence, suspected of being German, intervened. Other incidents convince the government here of German activity. Measures similar to those recently adopted toward other European neutrals are in preparation.

Spain-Bound Ships Held.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 31.—The sailings of five passenger steamships making ready here for voyage to Spain were suspended to-day, it was announced, on orders from Washington.

Special officers representing the government were placed on guard in the vicinity of the piers where the Spanish vessels are berthed.

Beyond posting a public bulletin announcing the suspension, officials of the Spanish line withheld information. The bulletin said the postponement was for an indefinite time.

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELSS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 60c

Kaiser Bill Some Slaughterer.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Advises reaching the United States Forest Service show that Emperor William of Germany up to 1908 had killed 61,730 pieces of game. "According to one German forestry journal," the Forest Service says, "the Kaiser in 1908 killed 1,995 pieces of wild game, including 70 stags, elk and roebuck. At that time he had slaughtered a total of 61,730 pieces of game, more than 4,000 of which were stags, and was the leading exterminator of wild life in the world." As a slaughterer of men, women and children since 1914, however, he has been the foremost exterminator of human life in all history.

U. S. SHIPPING LOSSES FOR YEAR

69 Ships and Over 300 Lives Lost. Total Tonnage Sunk 171,061.

New York, Feb. 1.—In the twelve months of unrestricted warfare launched against American and allied shipping by Germany one year ago yesterday, there have been sunk by mines, submarines and raiders, 69 American vessels, totaling 171,061 gross tons, according to a careful compilation of records of sinkings which have been made public during the period.

Offsetting the loss of American vessels, most of which were sailing ships, the United States since February 1, 1917, has added to her merchant marine by the seizure of former German and Austrian owned ships, a total of 107 vessels, having a gross tonnage of 686,494, leaving on the credit side of the American ledger in the account with the central powers, a net gain of 515,433 gross tons. The loss of life caused by the sinking of the 69 American ships was more than 300 persons, however.

The percentage of sinkings of American ships compared with the number of vessels which have sailed through the war zone successfully is small. Records of the Department of Commerce show that for the period beginning February 1, 1917, and ending December 1, there were cleared from American ports in the foreign trade ships aggregating 17,738,900 net, or approximately 24,834,460 gross tons. The number of ships making up the total of tons was not made public by the department.

The wisest thing a pro-German can do just now is to keep himself a profound secret.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my



work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. —NELLIS B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.