



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By Steek, Shelor Hughs & Shelor.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1921.

New Series No. 703.—Volume LXXI.—No. 1.

SHORTS

Pure Wheat Shorts is the best Hog Feed on the market. We are offering the best grade of Shorts:

75-lb. Bags, \$2.25. 100-lb. " \$2.75.

C. W. & J. E. Bauknight, WALHALLA, S. C. IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

NOTICE

Highest Market Price Paid for Cotton. Also have ample warehouse facilities for storing cotton. See me if you want to either sell or store.

Office in Moss & Ansel's Store.

BAYLIS W. HARRISON, Walhalla, S. C. Sept. 27, 1920.—39-ft.

STAND BY YOUR COUNTY AGENT, Whose Work During 1921 Will Be More Important Than Ever.

(Progressive Farmer.) We regret to learn of a disposition in a few counties to try to get along in 1921 without a county agent, or with a less efficient county agent.

Such a policy is like dropping the pilot just as the ship enters the most dangerous seas. It is like shutting up the lighthouse just as the storm comes on.

The farmers of the South will need the help of the county agent more in 1921 than ever before. And they will use him more than ever before.

In the first place, they need his help about production. How much the cotton acreage will be cut is problematical, but it is certainly going to be cut. Farmers are going to grow a diversity of crops, and they are going to need guidance in new fields of effort. They are also going to grow more livestock, and here especially they will need the help of a thoroughly equipped county agent.

No less urgently—in fact, even more urgently—farmers will need the help of the county agent in problems of marketing. Big and promising plans for reformed cotton marketing (as well as tobacco marketing and peanut marketing in sections growing those crops) are already under way. The county agent is the man who must do more than anyone else in bringing success to these plans for scientific and profitable marketing. Then, too, in growing corn, hay, hogs and cattle, farmers will find their diversification program of small profit unless plans for co-operative shipping and selling are worked out. They naturally look to the county agent for leadership in these matters.

For all these reasons the best investment your county can make is to pay enough to get a superbly qualified man to lead your farming forces as county agent in 1921.

Don't be content with a cheap man. Get a man whose training is such that farmers know he can give them real help in all the intricate problems of soils, fertilizers, crops, livestock diseases—a man who has enough ability not only (1) to help farmers diversify wisely, but also (2) to help

them market cotton and other "money crops" more wisely; and (3) who will help farmers in co-operative shipping and selling of the corn, hay, hogs and cattle they are going to raise.

We shall indeed need county agents—and this year more than ever before.

SOME OF TOM WATSON'S PLANS. Contemplates Making a Big Noise in the Next Congress.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1.—Thomas E. Watson, United States Senator-elect from this State, announces in a copyrighted statement prepared for the Constitution, that at the extra session of the 67th Congress he will introduce a bill to make Liberty and Victory bonds and other government war paper legal tender.

Mr. Watson has announced plans for introducing bills to force the Federal Reserve and farm loan banks to lend money directly to individuals, and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the unissued greenbacks authorized by a bill signed by President Lincoln. The total of these authorized but unissued greenbacks, according to the Senator-elect, is \$102,000,000.

Discussing his plan to make legal tender of Liberty and Victory bonds and credit certificates, with savings stamps and all government obligation paper issued during and since the World War as a remedy for what he claims is an existing "domestic crisis," Mr. Watson declared that such action would have an electrifying effect upon American business life.

On the passage of such legislation, Mr. Watson declared, "all apprehension of a panic would quickly disappear."

Regarding the nation's financial system, Mr. Watson said that he would introduce bills to make it mandatory, under penalty, for the regional banks to lend direct to farmers on approved securities at an interest rate not over five per cent; to repeal that section of the Farm Loan Bank Act requiring a group of ten signatories to a loan, and insertion of a mandatory clause compelling such banks to lend to an individual applicant upon approved securities without the requirement of additional obligators.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE COTTON

Acreage—J. P. Stribling Writes Concerning Decrease Movement.

As we worry over the present crises it is well that we should take our bearings and see "where we are at" and where we are drifting.

Our staple crop—cotton—is selling at about half the cost of production. Our cribs, bins and smoke-houses are only half filled, and the boll weevil is in winter quarters in our county, laying plans to destroy the coming crop of cotton. The finest and most prolific crop we have raised the past year, being a crop of large obligations, that but few have been able to gather.

Stop—listen—think—act—ask—the future! Right-about face! Be honest and provident with our homes and families, with our livestock and with our lands. Let us divide our lands into three equal portions and start diversification. On the first one-third of this land sow and plant the staple grains—corn, wheat and oats. This will insure the "staff of life" for man and beast. On the next one-third of land sow cover crops, forage crops and leguminous crops. This will provide ample forage crops and feed our soils, too, at the same time. On the last one-third of land plant cotton. This will give a surplus money crop and furnish funds to meet all outside expenses (provided we do not raise too large a crop of obligations), and lay by a fair sum for the "rainy day" in the future.

The second year change corn and grain lands to forage and cover crops, and the forage and cover crops land to cotton, and the cotton land to corn and grain.

For the third year revolve around one-third further, and on the fourth year start the three-year rotation over again.

By this plan no crop will be on lands more than three years apart; cotton each year will follow cover crops, and the boll weevil will be guessing all winter where his next year's food supply will come from, and will exhaust his energy migrating from field to field each summer, and will soon give up in despair; and all the other crop insects, pests and fungus diseases will lessen each year, and the soil will steadily improve.

This plan, well carried out, will amply feed man and beast and land, and give a surplus, and give our homes and farms an air of comfort and thrift and prosperity.

This plan is practical, workable, inexpensive, easily understood. This plan will solve the acreage reduction. Try it and be convinced. Many details can be worked out from this general plan. J. P. Stribling. Richland, Jan. 1, 1921.

WILLERS GOT PEN FIVE YEARS For Deserting—Was a German Spy While Serving in U. S. Army.

Washington, Jan. 1.—John A. Willers, a former captain in the United States army, who, when arrested at New York on Dec. 7, claimed that he had acted as a German spy while serving with the American forces, has been convicted by court martial of desertion from the army, and sentenced to five years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, it was announced yesterday at the War Department. Willers still is to be tried on charges of theft and embezzlement. The former captain, who said he had come to the United States as an agent of the German government, is charged with absconding with \$5,000 of the funds of his company on Dec. 19, 1918. His company (I, of the Forty-eighth Infantry,) was then stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

This Railroad in Bad Fix.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The borrowed locomotive now used by the Fredericksburg and Northern railroad, a short line in Texas, is about all in, the road told the Interstate Commerce Commission today in making application for a Federal loan of \$20,000 with which to purchase a "good second-hand engine." Unless another locomotive is acquired by the spring, the application said, the road will be forced to suspend.

Moving? Hauling? I'M YOUR MAN. I'M ON THE SPOT. I do MOVING and all kinds of HAULING any time and anywhere on quick notice. It is cheaper to move by truck than by rail, or with teams---and much quicker. GIVE ME A TRIAL. It makes no difference if you wish to move 5 miles or 100 miles. I can get you there quicker than any other way. ARTHUR BROWN, Walhalla.

LONG LOST BALLOON AND CREW

Located in Wilds of Canada, Two Hundred Miles from Railroad.

Rockaway, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The missing navy balloon A-5598 landed ten miles northeast of Moose Factory, Ontario, on Dec. 14, and the crew of three men is safe at the Hudson Bay trading post, according to a telegram received at the naval air station here to-night.

The A-5598 left here shortly after noon on Dec. 12. Its destination was planned, but the prevailing wind, blowing northwest, indicated a landing somewhere in Canada. With the exception of a report that the balloon was seen passing over Wells, N. Y., late that same night, no definite word was received here of the progress of the flight.

The balloon carried a crew of three men: Lieut. Walter Hinton, of Belle Harbor, N. Y., an pilot under Commander Albert C. Reed on the NC-4's transatlantic flight, was in charge. His companions were Lieut. Stephen A. Farrell, a line officer, of this city, and Lieut. Louis A. Kloor, Jr., of New Orleans, naval reserve force, as pilot.

Three Days' Rations.

The three officers were supplied with normal rations for three days, but which would serve them for ten days in an emergency. Ninety-six hours after the balloon's departure, when fears were first felt for the safety of the aeronauts, wireless stations and forest rangers in Northern New York and Southeastern Canada were notified to be on the lookout for the balloon.

A few days later two army airplanes were sent from Mitchell Field to Albany to begin an aeronautical search of the Adirondacks. One of the machines met with a mishap on the flight from Albany to Glenns Falls, their base of operations, and the other continued the search at once, but without success.

News of the aeronauts' safety was received in the following telegram from them from Mattice, Ont.:

Driven by Storm.

"Driven by storm Monday, 12-13 west by north, at Lower Hudson Bay; forced to land 2 p. m. 12-14 about ten miles north by east of Moose Factory, Ontario, latitude 51.50, longitude 81. Lost in forest four days. Crew safe at Hudson Company post. Will leave on first available means of transportation to railroad, which is by dogsled, and will take about nine days. Leaving here Monday, Dec. 27."

Moose Factory, where the balloon landed, is located on James Bay at the mouth of the Moose river, and is about 800 miles distant from New York, on a direct air line. The place is a trading post and outpost of the Hudson Bay Company.

Officers Slain, Payroll Stolen.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 31.—W. W. Sly, president, and George J. Fanner, vice president of the W. W. Sly Foundry Co., were murdered by five payroll bandits, who escaped with \$4,200 in cash after holding up the two men at the company's plant this morning. Sly and Fanner died instantly.

COUNTY AGENT'S NOTES.

G. L. Smith, Terracing Expert, Will be Here Next Week.

During one day next week Guy L. Smith, drainage engineer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is an expert in terracing, will be in Oconee county to give a demonstration on proper terracing of farms. The proper place and date will be obtained later, and if you want to attend this demonstration, drop word to the county agent, who will inform you of the day and place of meeting. Mr. Smith will be here one day during the week of Jan. 10th.

Soil erosion is a most serious matter. It has taken available plant food from the land. Streams have been filled with eroded material. Productive bottom lands have been made worthless.

The chief causes of erosion are: Lack of proper terracing, lack of deep plowing, lack of cover crops and organic matter.

The best terrace to construct is the broad base, variable grade terrace. This terrace eliminates waste land, meets all practical conditions, can be cultivated with modern machinery, has broad, strong base; withstands tunneling of the mole, and holds impounded water in severe storms; and with the broad, shallow channel above terrace it reduces the flow of water, and the variable grade checks the flow of water, preventing "plugging" of water in lower sections.

The terrace is constructed with a plow and terrace drag or ditcher. The base is made at least ten feet wide the first season, and the top is made fifteen inches above bottom of waterway.

Where the slope of land is five feet in one hundred, make vertical drop four feet. Where the slope is eight feet in one hundred feet, make vertical drop five feet, and where the slope is fifteen feet in one hundred, make the vertical drop seven feet. In a tight, shallow soil, make vertical drop one foot less than the figures given above.

Let me know if you are interested in proper terracing. Geo. R. Briggs, County Agent.

Mrs. Rembert Quits Health Service.

Columbia, Jan. 1.—Because she can be of more benefit to humanity by the practical application of her religion (Christian Science), as she stated, Mrs. Annie I. Rembert, of this city, handed in her resignation today as field agent of the South Carolina Anti-Tuberculosis Association to Dr. J. A. Hayne, State health officer. She has been in health work under the department of health since 1914. Mrs. Rembert is the widow of the late George R. Rembert, who was a prominent political factor for a number of years in South Carolina.

Seneca Township Singers.

The Seneca Township Singing Convention will meet with Jordania Baptist church next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9th, at 2 o'clock. All good singers and lovers of music are invited to be present. Joe M. Abbott, President.

COTTON PLEDGE FOR OCONEE.

One Pledge for the Land-Owner and One for the Farmer.

Below we give the pledge forms in the matter of cotton acreage reduction. These are the two pledge forms that the people of Oconee will be asked to sign. They seem to be reasonable—extremely so—and it seems to us that they should receive the hearty endorsement of all, and the signatures of all the land-owners and farmers in our section of the cotton-growing belt.

The Land-Owner's Pledge.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of Oconee county, State of South Carolina, hereby certify that I am a land-owner and rent land to tenants for cultivation.

I hereby solemnly promise and agree, in furtherance of the plan to reduce the 1921 cotton production as adopted at the Memphis Cotton Convention, held Dec. 7 and 8, 1920, that I will not only permit my tenants, but will require, as far as I can, that they plant in cotton for the year 1921 not to exceed one-third of the lands actually cultivated.

And I hereby further agree to assist in the thorough organization of my county, and will use my influence and exert my best efforts to make the movement a success.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

The Farmer's Pledge.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of the county of Oconee, in the State of South Carolina, do certify that I am a farmer and cotton grower, and hereby solemnly promise and agree, on my sacred word of honor, that during the year 1921 I will not plant in cotton more than one-third of the lands cultivated by me during the year 1920.

And I further promise that I will use whatever influence that I may have with my friends and neighbors to have them sign a like obligation and to co-operate with the county committee in the organization and the work for the said cotton reduction.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

The Great Question

is, What are we going to do about these two pledges. First of all, the thing for the farmer and the land-owner to do is to sign them. The important thing, however, is for each one who signs to carry out his pledge to the letter. We believe that our cotton growers have had enough of signing and breaking pledges. This year the pledges should be signed and observed.

We believe that this will be done. It means certain benefit—and in all probability it means the only salvation of the cotton situation.

Negro Train Bandits Captured.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 31.—Two negroes who held up Norfolk Southern passenger train No. 16 on the Neuse river bridge here at 2 o'clock this morning in wild West style by climbing over the tender of the locomotive and covering the engine crew with revolvers, bungled the job and were captured by an army officer, who obtained his service pistol from his baggage and charged the bandits from the rear.