

Chesterfield County Fair Last Week Was Big Success

Best Agricultural Exhibits in History of County; Attendance Record Broken; Crowds Quiet and Orderly.

The fourth annual Chesterfield County Fair held at the county seat Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week was in many ways the best fair ever held in the county. The weather was ideal for the occasion, save the dust, and the crowds were made up of people from all parts of the county and from adjoining counties. So far as this writer saw the people were sober, quiet and friendly. The carnival attractions were up to the standard for such, and few people left the fair grounds without having spent something for amusement or entertainment. But the place of greatest interest to the thoughtful ones who attended the fair for the purpose of getting hold of new ideas was the large brick building in which the most wonderful display of agricultural products ever seen in this section of the Carolinas was housed. There the courteous heads of each department stood ready to ask and answer questions and give out any information at hand in regard to the many and varied exhibits.

The most noticeable features of the agricultural exhibits were the ones by the three community fairs held in the county the week before, Mt. Croghan, Milledorf and Macedonia, and the individual farm exhibits by F. W. Rivers, G. L. Moore, D. T. Watson and T. W. Gaskins. The exhibits included every imaginable product of the farm, a few of which were: Corn, cotton, sugar cane, rice, peas, velvet beans, soy beans, hay, pumpkins, watermelons, grapes, apples, cotton seed, oats, wheat, rye, vetch, clover, potatoes, and innumerable other objects. W. J. Tiller had a large box of luxuriantly growing clover, and one of rye and vetch. He also had a box of sand illustrating the ear-to-row method of testing seed corn.

Either of the four individual farm exhibits would have been a small fair within itself. The one by Mr. Gaskins showed 115 different products of his farm, and the others were probably about the same. While the writer was looking at these some one asked, "Why should a man or his sons want to leave the farm when all these things may be grown there for the pleasure and profit of the farmer and his family?" No good reason was given there, and one will not be given for there is not one.

The exhibits by the community fairs contained entirely too many products for detailed description here, but let it be said that these exhibits were magnificent, and they reflected much credit to the communities from whence they came and to the promoters of the enterprises.

Mr. W. J. Odom was in charge of the farm exhibits and he explained that the cannon ball exhibited by Floyd Douglass was the second ball fired at Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. It looked to be about six inches in diameter.

Mexican Big Boll cotton seed were exhibited by Mr. W. J. Odom, who says he expects to fight the boll weevil with this variety of cotton as it is very early, earlier than King's, and has a staple of more than an inch.

Rust resisting cotton was exhibited by Mr. W. M. Gainey. Dr. B. T. Teal and W. M. Therrell had turnips worthy of notice.

Floyd Douglass exhibited the sifter used to sift sand to make the mortar to build the old court house at Chesterfield in 1779.

Mr. T. B. Smith exhibited velvet beans and the first velvet bean meal ever shown at a fair in this county. It was ground on the new feed mill at Pageland Novelty Works with the hull on.

Mr. W. K. Sellers had on exhibition a bale of fine hay as large as a bale of cotton.

Fresh grapes were exhibited by W. J. Odom.

Mrs. Lee Griggs had on display a quilt said to be 150 years old.

The Woman's Fancy Work and Art department attracted quite a bit of attention and brought forth many favorable comments. The Child's Department was excellent also, and a drawing by Miss Lealla Gaskins and some tatting made by five-years old Bessie Miller were worthy of more than passing notice.

Mrs. D. M. Williams, of Patrick, exhibited a number of chrysanthemums said to be the finest ever seen at Chesterfield.

The Eureka Canning Co. of this county gave a demonstration of what may be done with the waste products of the farm. This company is operating a cannery at Montrose in the lower part of the county. There is a building 65x30 two stories high in which are modern canning machines capable of sealing without solder or acid 70 cans a minute. Potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas and other vegetables are canned.

The live stock exhibits were probably better than at previous fairs in the county, but there is still room for improvement in this line. Chesterfield county is not surging forward in stock-raising as in some other lines, but there is a gradual improvement in the quality of the live stock in the county.

The poultry industry in Chesterfield county is not to be grinned at. The chickens and other fowls at the county fair were evidence enough that there are many fanciers in the county who know how to raise good fowls. Space forbids a detailed statement of the exhibits in live stock and poultry.

It was not the privilege of the writer to witness the arena events.

The list of prize winners is too long to be published in full this week, so a part of it will be held until next week:

Household Art Department

Work judged by Miss Moore. Best piece of embroidery by lady over 60 Mrs. E. E. Hearn \$1.00

Best piece of French embroidery, Miss Eloise Wright, \$1.00

Best piece of punch work, Mrs. J. W. Hanna, \$1.00.

Best buttonholes, Miss Ann Lucas, \$1.00.

2nd best buttonholes, Mrs. B. J. Douglass.

Best yard plain tatting by lady over 60, Mrs. E. E. Hearn \$1.00.

Best tatted collar, Mrs. T. E. Lucas, \$1.00

Best tatted centerpiece, Mrs. W. D. Craig, \$1.00.

2nd best tatted centerpiece, Miss Gertrude Tadlock.

Best tatted cap, Mrs. W. D. Craig, \$1.00.

Best crochet cap, Miss Annie Barentine, 1.00

Best crochet centerpiece, Mrs. C. K. Curtis, \$1.00

2nd best crochet centerpiece, Miss Cora Craig.

Best crochet collar, Mrs. E. E. Hearn, \$1.00

2nd best crochet collar, Mrs. R. L. McManus.

Best crochet yoke, Miss Annie Barentine, \$1.00

2nd best crochet yoke, Miss Eloise Wright.

Best crochet jacket, Miss Charlotte Harrell, \$1.00

2nd best crochet jacket, Miss Christine Jackson.

Best crochet slippers, Miss Mary Hunley, \$1.00

Best knitted slippers, Mrs. E. E. Hearn, \$1.00

Best piece of cotton knitting, Mrs. Jacob Burr, \$1.00

Best piece of wool knitting, Mrs. E. E. Hearn, \$1.00

Best stockings darned, Miss Lealla Gaskins \$1.00

Best embroidered scarf, Mrs. J. W. Hanna, \$1.00

2nd best embroidered scarf, Miss Gertrude Tadlock.

Best pair embroidered towels, Mrs. R. E. Hanna, \$1.00

Best handmade baby dress, Mrs. J. D. Plyler, \$1.00

2nd best handmade baby dress, Mrs. W. D. Craig.

Best collection of handmade handkerchiefs, Mrs. R. E. Hanna, \$1.00

Best colored embroidery, Mrs. J. N. Davis, \$1.00

Best embroidered table runner, Miss Alma Perry, \$1.00

Special prize on lunch cloth, Miss Pearl Therrell, \$1.00

Special prize on tatting, Mrs. W. T. Stubbs, 50c.

Special prize on tatting, Little Bessie Miller, age 5 years, 50c

Girls Under 16

Best button holes, Miss Dorothy Lucas, \$1.00

2nd best button holes, Miss Louise Gaskins.

Best yard plain tatting, Miss Dorothy Lucas, \$1.00

2nd best yard plain tatting, Miss Mary Hunley.

Best yard lace, Miss Dorothy Lucas, \$1.00

2nd best yard lace, Miss Gertrude Parker.

Best crochet centerpiece, Miss Irene Catoe, \$1.00

Best embroidered centerpiece, Miss Della Pitts, \$1.00

Best collection handmade handkerchiefs, Miss Dorothy Lucas, \$1.00

2nd best collection handmade handkerchiefs, Miss Mary Ford Robeson.

Best tatted yoke, Miss Mary Ford Robeson, \$1.00

2nd best tatted yoke, Miss Dorothy Lucas.

Best crochet yoke, Miss Gertrude Parker \$1.00.

2nd best crochet yoke, Miss Genevieve Hunley.

Flowers

Best Chrysanthemums, Mrs. D. M. Williams, \$1.00

2nd best chrysanthemums Mrs. D. P. Douglass.

Best Roses, Mrs. W. P. Odom, \$1.00

Boys Corn Club

Class A.

Best record of corn and highest yield. Free scholarship to Clemson. John Timmons.

Second best record, Clyde Watson, \$5.

Third best record, Dewey Watson, \$2.

Fourth best record, Roy Stancil, \$1.

Class B.

Best ten ears, C. S. Brittin, \$5.

Second best ten ears, Henry Knight, \$2.

Third best ten ears, Eurah McManus, \$1.

Class C.

Best single ear, Henry Knight, \$1.

Second best single ear, Clyde Watson, \$1.

(Continued next week)

Troops Sent As Sheriff Defies Governor Manning

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 10.—Governor Manning tonight ordered five companies of Coast Artillery to proceed to Anderson immediately to afford civil authority there to carry out orders of the court in ejecting striking mill operatives of the Equinox Mill from houses and in enforcing the law.

The Governor ordered Major William F. Robertson, commanding the battalion of Coast Artillery, to proceed to Anderson and take command. He also telegraphed Commander Crouch, of the four divisions of Naval Militia at Charleston, to hold his companies in readiness to answer a call.

The decision of the Governor to send the National Guard into Anderson to preserve order and enable the civil authorities to carry out the orders of the court came after all the civil processes had been exhausted.

The militia companies at once assembled in their armories and are proceeding to Anderson. The Governor ordered the necessary railroad equipment made ready. By daybreak tomorrow 250 soldiers will be in Anderson under command of Major Robertson ready to carry out the orders of the Governor.

The trouble at Anderson began some time ago, when constables who went to eject strikers from the houses on the mill property under ejectment orders from Magistrate Cox were stopped by sympathetic crowds of armed strikers.

The ejectment writs were then placed in Sheriff John H. M. Ashley's hands, but the Governor received an appeal from Manager Ligon, of the Equinox Mill, for protection, saying the sheriff refused to act.

The Governor wired the sheriff to know of the situation and in reply received a telegram which the Governor said was "insolent." The sheriff in his wire to Governor Manning said it said:

"Writs of ejectment have not been served yet. I will do this work according to my own judgement and if that don't suit you, you can send up here and do it yourself."

Immediately the Governor replied to him: "Your insolent telegram received. I shall without delay take necessary steps to enforce the law in spite of your attitude of disrespect and defiance of the law and encouragement of lawlessness."

In addition to the 250 National Guardsmen who are now proceeding to Anderson there are 200 more in the naval militia which are being held under arms to be sent there if needed. These units are all of the National Guard remaining in the State, the rest being on duty along the Mexican border.

Sees Big Money in Sawdust

Monroe Enquirer.

Some years ago a citizen of Mecklenburg county invented a contrivance for carrying cotton seed away from water power mills and dumping them into the creek. The papers said that the inventor would put his machine on the market. It would not sell for much now when the price of cotton seed is a dollar a bushel. We laugh at that Mecklenburg genius who made a device for dumping cotton seed into the creek. Yes, and in a few years from now they will be laughing at the people who are now carrying the sawdust away from the mills and burning it. Some of these days folks will be selling sawdust for as much as cotton seed brought years ago,

Learn About the New Rural Credits Law

Heretofore not enough attention has been given to the importance of adequate capital as a factor in successful farming. Many a prudent and capable farmer in the past has realized that his farm would be much more profitable if he could tile drain his land; or if he could get extra horses and mules; or if he could put up modern barns and silos. But he has lacked capital for all these things, and he could get capital only by taking ruinous risks. As Mr. E. W. Dabbs told the Farm Loan Board the other day:

"I have never been able to farm as I wished nor as good judgement showed would be profitable, because I could not take the risk of a disaster that would wear ruin under a system where all debts must be paid out of current profits or be carried at a high rate of interest."

To all such men the coming of the new rural credits law, with its long-time loans at not over 6 per cent, is a veritable godsend. As the Monroe Journal puts it: "Here is a man who has a farm in good shape, with stock and moderate equipment, and is out of debt. Suppose that he wishes to increase the productivity of his land at once and begin to get the benefit of it. Let him borrow five hundred, a thousand or two thousand dollars, as the case may be, and invest it in improvement of his soil. Four crops of legumes later, on the land, two winter and two summer crops, or two years in all, will more than double the yield of an acre of land in this county. An acre that can now be stimulated to produce a half-bale of cotton would, after such treatment, easily produce a bale with less fertilizer, and one that is now producing a bale would produce two. Thus the cutting down of labor expense by doubling the soil fertility, would itself soon pay the loan."

Farmers everywhere should certainly inform themselves as to the provision of a law that promises such relief, and this information, like salvation, is free.

Simply write the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C., and ask for copies of its free circulars, especially Circular No. 5, "The Farm Loan Primer."—Progressive Farmer.

J. D. Ingram Writes to the Farmers

To The Farmers of South Carolina:

The farmers of South Carolina are failing to appreciate the necessity of seeding a large acreage of grain, especially wheat.

As you know the price of flour at this time is higher than possibly any time since the Civil war. If there should be a shortage in the grain crop of this country or the Argentine Republic next season, the question of wheat bread would be a serious problem for our people.

In order to assist you in marketing any grain you may raise, or converting same into flour for your personal use I am installing a flour mill of one hundred barrel capacity per day here at McBee and will be able to take care of any grain you may raise for the market.

If you contemplate putting out any grain this fall will you kindly advise me of the amount you expect to sow.

Yours truly,
J. D. Ingram.

Nov. 8th 1916,

A German Sub. Sank American Steamer Nov. 8

Paris, Nov. 12.—A wireless dispatch from Madrid says that it was a German submarine which sunk the American steamship *Columbian*.

According to this information the *Columbian* encountered the submarine on November 6, during a violent tempest. The submarine compelled the *Columbian* to interrupt her voyage and lie to under surveillance until November 8. When the storm subsided, the dispatch says, the submarine ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then sank her.

A Havas dispatch from Madrid quotes the newspapers of Coruna, Spain, where the crew is reported to have landed, to the effect that when the *Columbian* was held up the submarine ordered the crew to disembark but that the storm was so severe that this was impossible until two days later.

The dispatch also says that the Norwegian steamships *Balto* and *Fordalen* were destroyed in the same manner on November 9 (a report of the sinking of these steamships was received from London last night.)

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Lansing is expected to lay before President Wilson at once a summary of recent developments in the submarine situation collected at the State Department, dealing particularly with the *Marina*, *Columbia*, *Arabia* and *Lanna* cases. No secret is made of the belief of some officials that the situation is serious. The President has made it clear to friends that the policy toward submarine warfare with the correspondence on the *Sussex* case will be followed strictly. Mr. Wilson probably will have another conference in the near future with James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, who has been in this country for several months.

To Rural Route Patrons

Change in rural routes Nos. 1 and 3, effective tomorrow, November 16. Route No. 3 will leave Ghesterfield and Lancaster road at McColl place, thence by R. H. Mills, H. Z. Outen's, Hendrix place, Oro church, comes into public road at Hursey's mill, thence to G. F. Evans place, where the old route will be served to H. W. Owens place, thence to T. A. Gullledge's, Jack Wallace's, J. B. Threatt's and into Jefferson road at W. A. Pigg's.

Your box must be erected on the right hand side of the road, and so erected that it can be served without carrier dismounting.

Route No. 1 will not serve the portion of route from W. T. Jordan's place to Pine tree.

Patrons please take notice. In view of the extent to which the practice of placing coins in boxes by rural patrons has grown, carriers will not be required to scratch coins from boxes. See your carrier and purchase stamps etc., and keep a supply on hand and avoid this unnecessary trouble. See that packages have sufficient postage on them before mailing.

Respectfully,
John W. Quick, P. M.

Here is the way an exchange duns its subscribers: "If you have frequent fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."