

Remedies for Potash Shortage

Various suggestions have been made in regard to the steps to be taken by farmers in reference to the shortage of potash in their fertilizers, caused by the greatly reduced shipments of potash from Germany since the first of August. Most of the fertilizer companies have endeavored to make the potash on hand go as far as possible by selling for the present brands of complete fertilizers containing only 2 or 3 per cent of potash and withholding from sale brands containing larger amounts.

The suggestion that some or all of the potash be replaced by phosphoric acid is absurd, for every school boy knows that one plant food cannot take the place of another. There are some indirect fertilizers, such as lime, gypsum and salt that can release a limited amount of potash from some soils that contain hydrated silicates of alumina and potash. But if those soils have already been treated with lime or have received repeated dressings of the usual forms of fertilizers containing soluble phosphate with its accompanying gypsum, then the potash in the hydrated silicates has to a large extent already been replaced and the use of more lime or gypsum or salt could not be expected to release much additional potash. Ground limestone or oyster shells act too slowly to be used as potash releasers.

The residue of soda left in the soil by nitrate of soda is more effective in releasing potash than is gypsum and hence goods, in which the nitrogen is largely in the form of nitrate of soda, may have a special value in the present emergency. It is often stated that decaying organic matter releases potash from the soil but there seems to be no direct evidence of this. On the contrary, Dr. S. Peacock states in the American Fertilizer of September 5, 1914, "Several thoroughly competent researchers have shown that decaying organic matter has little effect on converting inert mineral plant food in the soil into available form."

In any soil the amount of potash capable of being released by these indirect means is a very small fraction of the total potash in the soil, most of which exists in a form about as soluble as window glass. There is no known profitable method for rendering this inert potash of the soil available fast enough to provide for profitable crops. Whatever temporary expedients we may employ in the present emergency, we must keep in mind that the potash thus removed from the semi-available soil reserves must later be replaced if we are to maintain the soil's productivity.

There is danger in the statement that farmers have been using an excess of potash. Crops use on the average about two and one-half times as much potash as phosphoric acid, while the average fertilizer sold contains only half as much potash as phosphoric acid; yet no one claims that we are using too much phosphoric acid. The potash remaining from previous fertilization is practically nothing except in the limited areas where a ton or more of fertilizer has been used per acre on truck crops. Very rarely is half as much potash applied to the wheat, oats, corn or cotton crop as the crop removes.

The potash mines are so numerous and the stocks on hand so large that supplies can be promptly sent forward as soon as European conditions permit freight shipments to be resumed.

HANDLING THE COTTON.

We have come into an extraordinary situation in caring for this year's crop of cotton. Before the war cotton was fetching 13 cents a pound. The crop was reported to be large, but if there had been no war there would have been a demand for every bale that was grown at a fair price.

The opinion now is that there will be 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 more bales of cotton than there is a demand for. Certainly there will be little spinning in France and Germany and little in England. The English mills might go ahead but for the fact that the mind of England is absorbed by the tremendous problem of caring for the nation's life.

Here we are at the opening of the season with war sweeping the world and with every cotton future exchange closed.

Naturally these American mills that run are desirous of securing cotton at low figure. So long as the supply exceeds the demand there will be a tremendous burden on the market. This war may end within 60 days. If it should end within 60 days an enormous supply of cotton will be piled up.

Again the war may go on until next spring. Unless more spindles are put in motion and the war does go on until next spring—assuming that the mills of England, France and

Germany remain idle—little more than half of the cotton grown can be spun.

But if the American spindles and those in the Orient go full tilt, they could consume much more than their ordinary takings.

If we could carry this cotton crop along "and reduce acreage next year," the present crop would be marketed at a fair price, in spite of adverse conditions.

Unfortunately for us, we are not a carrying people. We of the South have been carried by others. We pay an enormous toll for the service.

The wheat grower of the northwest and the farmer of Illinois and Iowa long ago learned the trick of carrying himself. He is his own financier.

If there were some means of our pulling together we could carry the crop along. The undertaking is so big that an immediate tangible plan is hard to reach.

But this much can be done. Every man able to keep his cotton off the market should do so, because if he is able to hold that cotton he is reasonably sure to get a good price for it before another crop is grown.

The man able to hold cotton will not likely put in a big crop next year, unless the situation is cleared up, until he gets rid of his present supply.

The Lord helps those who help themselves. Let the small farmer who is out of debt hold back what cotton he can. Let the large planter do the same. Let the man who is in debt and being pressed sell only enough to pay himself out. The small merchant in the country town should do his part in not rushing the cotton to market. Same is true as to the larger merchant.

This sort of co-operate effort would be one material help. After that the resource which we have always used should be called upon.

If cotton is properly warehoused, a genuine warehouse receipt is mighty good collateral.

Just now there is a scarcity of money in Chicago and St. Louis' centers but while a few days' big returns on wheat will have begun to filter into this country, part of this money, then can probably be secured and used in carrying our cotton along.

If the cotton crop is carried, "the question of acreage next year will adjust itself." For at the beginning of the season if the war is not over and the price of cotton does not promise to be high the planter with money will plant other stuff and the farmer without money will have to grow something else because he can secure precious little to grow another crop when the present crop is not yet off the market.

At the meeting yesterday there were various suggestions. Every suggestion in a time like this is good.

The variety of the plans show that the minds of the people are at work and "Whenever people begin to think about the solving of a problem, the solution is usually reached."

One plan suggested was that as many people as possible agree to take off the market one bale of cotton at 10 cents a pound. This suggestion sounds visionary but it is being considered by some very hard headed business men of this city and is being pushed in a neighboring city.

The action of meeting in appointing a committee to see bankers in the east and north and ascertain how much, if any money could be secured to tide cotton over until it could come into its own was wise.

If it can be arranged to carry cotton along, say at \$39 a bale, then indeed will the supreme element in the problem be worked out.

There is no necessity of our people becoming panic-stricken. Let every man hold on to his cotton as long as he can, if he can't get a good price for it now. If we are not patient we accomplish nothing.

England, France and Russia have signed a pact to stand together until the end. Not one will make a peace without the consent of the other.

At first this proposition looks bad for a speedy conclusion of the war. But this agreement in itself may be an element for peace rather than for war.

The English, French and Germans are, after all, hard headed business men. The business men of all these countries are beginning to realize that a war costing \$50,000,000 a day is so expensive that to continue it long will mean the business suicide of the contending nations. These forces will begin to exert pressure for peace as soon as they get over their first anger and begin to see the awful price in money and blood that is being paid for the glory of a few rulers.

An Urgent Call.

Kansas City Times.
A young surgeon received late one evening a note from three of his fellow practitioners:

"Please come over to the club and join us in a game of bridge."
"Emilie, dear," he said to his wife, "here I am called away again. It is an important case—there are three other doctors on the spot already."

Subtleties.

Washington Star.
"The English style of humor differs from the American," said the man who is ever studious.
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "where we use chin whiskers to denote a politician, the English usually employ side whiskers."

The Modern Woman.

Pell Mell.
"She is an extraordinary woman, you know. She paints, plays, rides horseback, boxes, plays football, golf and is an aviator. It is too bad. If I knew how to darn my own socks I should marry her."

How To Give Quinine To Children
FERRIS is the trade-mark name given to an improved form of Quinine. It is a pleasant-tasting, imported French Quinine Syrup, prepared especially for children who cannot take ordinary Quinine. It is a safe, reliable and effective remedy for all cases of malaria, fever, and other ailments caused by the malarial parasite. It is sold in small bottles, 25 cents each. Ask for Ferris Quinine in your neighborhood drug store. Try it and you will be convinced of its value. Write for literature to T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON CONGRESS.

This organization shall be known as the Southern Cotton Congress.

Its purpose shall be to secure for cotton growers a fair and equitable price for cotton and by so doing to aid in the financial and commercial upbuilding of the South. Since cotton and cotton products bring to the United States our balance in trade, anything causing cotton to sell at cost or less is a National as well as Southern problem. Our aim is to enlist farmers, merchant, bankers, manufacturers and all other business interest if the South in an effort to give a stable and just value to cotton. We call on the Farmers' Union, the Cotton Growers Association, the Grange, the Chambers of Commerce and all other existing organizations in the South now working for our commercial uplift to join with us.

These results can be secured by promoting the building of ample warehouse accommodations in the South, and in the event a surplus of cotton is carried over, to reduce the cotton acreage the next year so that the surplus shall be wiped out. Realizing that it is impossible to carry over a surplus without ample finances in reach of the smallest cotton grower, it is our purpose to study, and if needed, suggest amendments to our banking laws, so that in future emergencies we will have at hand money, as well as warehouses to solve the problem.

MEMBERSHIP.

Anyone interested in cotton and in the financial upbuilding of the South is invited to become a member of the Southern Cotton Congress, and can do so by paying a fee of \$1.00 per year. This money is to be used in defraying actual expenses of the organization.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Congress shall consist of a President, a General Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee to consist of the Vice President of each of the cotton growing States, and they shall serve for a period of one year, or until their successors, are elected.

PRESIDENT.

It shall be his duty to call meetings in the Southern Cotton Congress and to name its time and place where the State meetings shall take place. The President shall be ex officio a member of and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and shall determine the time and place where they shall meet.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.
He shall, in the event of the death, absence or inability of the President to act, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the President and such other duties as the President may request.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
The Secretary shall perform all duties customary to such office, and if deemed advisable, shall also perform the duties of the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive and account for all moneys and funds collected for and belonging to the Southern Cotton Congress.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall consist of, ex officio the officers named above, and of a Vice President from each of the cotton producing States. The Vice President from each State shall be elected by the respective States when the State organization is formed. In a general way they are to direct how the moneys shall be raised and disbursed. They shall have the authority to employ the services of such persons as they may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Congress efficiently.

STATE ORGANIZATION.
Each of the cotton producing States shall be organized by electing as Chairman of the State organization a Vice President of the Southern Cotton Congress. He shall call and preside at all State meetings and direct the work of the Congress in his State. He shall require that each cotton growing county in his State be organized by the election of a Chairman, secretary and Treasurer. The Chairman of each county organization is to be a member of the State Executive Committee. The county Chairman may, at his discretion, organize each township, school district or militia district.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles St. Clair, Galveston, Texas, Chairman.
Wade Stockhouse, Dillon, S. C.
W. B. Hollinsworth, Fayetteville, Ga.
R. F. Kold, Montgomery, Ala.
H. Q. Alexander, North Carolina.
C. L. Candler, Norfolk, Va.
D. G. Hughes, Atlanta, Ga.
J. M. Johnson, Florida.
H. S. Mobley, Arkansas.

It is well to make a good start—and it is also well to remember that it is the finish that really counts.

Sow Crimson Clover and Save Fertilizer Bills

The indications are that prices of fertilizer the coming season will be much higher than usual, owing to the fact that the supply of fertilizer materials will be largely cut off on account of the European war. This should cause farmers everywhere to put land in crops that will save fertilizer bills. Nothing will do this better than Crimson Clover. It is unquestionably one of the best soil-improvers that can be put in, and wherever it is grown, it gives largely increased crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

We have secured more liberal supplies of Crimson Clover than was expected and will be able to sell at much more reasonable prices than was anticipated.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL gives full and interesting information about the fertilizing value of Crimson Clover; also about other seeds for Fall sowing. Write for Crop Special and prices of any seeds required.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

The "Buy-a-Bale" Movement.

Abbeville Medium.
The "Buy-a-Bale" of cotton at 10 cents a pound movement continues to grow in importance and many large firms of the North, East and West are joining in and buying cotton on this basis. One large concern has indicated its purpose to buy 10,000 bales at 10 cents a pound. It must be understood that this is a patriotic movement on the part of a large number of the purchasers as they have no need for the cotton and are buying it at 10 cents a pound simply to assist the growers to steady the market and enable them to finally secure that price. The price offered by the manufacturers, at present, is about 8 cents and if the farmers were to rush their cotton on the market at this price, of course, it would defeat the movement entirely.

The idea is to buy only what is known as "distress" cotton. In other words to buy only from those who are compelled to sell it to get money with which to complete the work of gathering their crops and to purchase food supplies. Sentiment or friendship should not control a buyer in "buying a bale at 10 cents" but the necessity of the seller only should be considered. The movement is to help the farmer but not to buy the entire crop at 10 cents. The greater number of the farmers of the South would be glad to sell their entire crop now at 10 cents a pound but they cannot get that price now and this movement was started with a view of helping them to obtain it. Some people seem to think that every bale offered should be taken at this price. This cannot be done of course, with the limited number of buyers but it is believed the movement will aid largely in relieving the situation and forcing the manufacturers to pay 10 cents for it. The farmers must help themselves in this matter and no man should offer his cotton unless

Notice of Discharge

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, as administratrix of the estate of B. C. Hough, deceased, on the 30th day of September, 1914, make her final return as such administratrix and apply to the probate court of Lancaster county for letters of dismission.

MRS. EMMA HOUGH, Deceased.
Aug. 28, 1914.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c

he is compelled to sell. The merchants, the bankers, and the fertilizer people are not pushing the farmers which will greatly aid the situation.

The movement is a patriotic movement in a large sense still the purchasers do not stand much chance of losing any money and very probably will make some money on the purchase by holding for a year. The reduction of the 1915 crop will largely determine the price received next year. If you can afford to buy a bale at 10 cents we strongly urge you to do so as you will be aiding an industry that affects the whole South.

Saw Retreat of Napoleon.

London Correspondence of New York Times.

It is believed that the only human being living who saw the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, 102 years ago, is "Mother" Stavne, who has now reached the age of nearly 120 years.

Her age, incredible as it seems, is well attested. According to an entry in the church register of the village in which she was born, Dormovo, a small German town, the date was October 16, 1794.

She remembers the time when the French soldiers of Napoleon came

back from Russia in their tattered blue-and-red uniforms. Together with her parents, who fled to the forests to hide or to approach of the French conqueror.

"Mother" Stavne is still engaged in agricultural work. The region in which she lived is once again, after the lapse of more than a century, being threatened by an invading army.

CHICHESTER PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES!
Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
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Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Wanted

CATTLE, HOGS, POULTRY (BUTTER AND EGGS)

We Pay More For HIDES

than anybody. When you have any to sell see us first. We handle the choicest Meats and can give you any kind of cut you want. Fresh Celery, Home Ground Meal, Cream Cheese always on hand. For the best, phone 160.

CITY MEAT MARKET

Stogner Bros. & Connor Proprietors.

MILLINERY OPENING

You are most cordially invited to attend our Fall Millinery Opening on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th-25th.

LANCASTER MERC. CO.