

VITAL QUESTION IN COTTON

Manufacturers Record.

What are the cotton growers of the South going to do with 3,153,000 bales of the 1914 cotton crop, which have not yet come upon the cotton market?

It rests with them largely whether or not the cotton in their hands is to bring a price equal to that at the close of the markets last Saturday or even a greater price, perhaps. If in planting this year's has been an advance in the price of the staple, all tending to modify the densely gloomy outlook of last fall upon the situation. This is recalled by an objection that has been raised by one of our correspondents to a statement made in our issue of March 11, to the effect that the net or absolute loss to the cotton grower of the South on the 1914 crop might be less than \$50,000,000. That statement was made in an article submitted to us for publication. The critic of it believed that the loss will amount to \$480,000,000.

We believe that if the estimate of \$50,000,000 loss errs toward underestimation, it goes no farther in that direction than the error in overestimating the loss at \$480,000,000. Someone based last fall an estimate upon the size of the crop and the prices then prevailing of a loss of more than \$420,000,000, or rather, as we remember, that much difference between the returns from the 1913 crop and those from the 1914 crop, which did not mean net loss. By net loss we understand the difference between what the crop cost the farmers and what they will receive for it. The Government estimate of the value of the crop of 1914, made as of December 1, when but less than 32 per cent of the crop had been marketed and the farm price was 6.8 cents a pound, was \$520,000,000. That was \$367,000,000 less than the returns for the 1913 crop. But since December 1, there has been a marked change for the better in the cotton markets, and we believe that the portion of the crop sold to date has brought probably \$450,000,000. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bales are yet to be sold. Should only current prices prevail—and with wisdom in planting this year that end can be approached—at least \$160,000,000 would be added to the total value of the crop, bringing it up to \$610,000,000, or \$277,000,000 instead of \$420,000,000 less than the value of the 1913 crop. The net loss to the growers will be the difference between the value of the crop and the aggregate cost of making it—a loss much less, we believe, than the difference between the values of the two crops.

We hope that final results will show greater returns for this year's crop than at present indicated. It is hardly safe, though, to attempt any reliable forecast, even at this late date in the season. Practically everybody has his own viewpoint and his own method in making such an estimate, but we believe that hardly anyone, in studying the present cotton situation in the South and in drawing deductions therefrom, is inspired by any feeling but one of sincere interest in the welfare of the South, regardless of personal aims. For that reason it would be well if every cotton grower could read and ponder upon the following, in Cotton, published at Manchester, in the heart of the cotton-buying and cotton-manufacturing region of England:

Increasing interest is being evinced in the preparations for the next American cotton crop, and farmers will ere long have to decide the acreage problem. No amount of figuring will dissipate the supplies, whether "hidden" in America, contained in the visible supply or held by spinners, and it is asserted that unless an acreage much below last season's is placed under cotton, the effect upon values would be a depressing one. In several States an important decrease compared with last season is predicted; for instance, in Alabama it is claimed that this will be 40 per cent. In other States the decrease is not likely to be so drastic. There seems little doubt that the increased cost of food supplies will

be an inducement to the farmers to attempt to grow a greater part of their necessities. Then, purchases of fertilizers, owing to the restriction of credit to the farmer, will be much below last season. Also it is believed that there will be a shortage of mules.

No official report on the acreage, however, is due until July, and between now and that date there is time for the present disturbed political situation to change.

DUE WEST

On Tuesday the U. D. C.'s gave a "pie supper" in the old postoffice. Quite a good sum was realized.

Base ball has started in earnest. There are to be three games played here this week. A game with B. M. L., which should have been played Friday was postponed on account of the weather.

Miss Gladys Wilson, of Watts, was the guest of Miss Jean Kennedy the first part of the week.

Misses Bunnie Kennedy and Ellen Dendy, and Messrs. Dendy and W. P. Kennedy, all of Troy, S. C., attended the Castalian Celebration on last Monday.

Miss Cleo Welborn, of Williamston, was a guest at the D. W. W. C. this week. She came for the celebration.

Miss Julia Moffatt and Messrs. S. F. Donald, Rob Callahan and Foster of Honea Path, came down for the celebration.

Castalian Celebration.

An overflow crowd attended the celebration given by the Castalian Literary Society in the auditorium of the Woman's College on Monday evening at eight o'clock. The program was a festival of orchestral, piano, and vocal music, of essays, drama, and pretty girls. The stage decorations, the stage directions, and the general supervision of the play "Comus" were by Miss Mary S. Bean, professor of Expression at the Woman's College.

The invocation by Rev. E. B. Kennedy, the president's address by Miss Minnie Lee Moore, two well written and well delivered essays by Misses Thelma Lightsey and Martha Moffatt, good music by chorus and pianists, constituted the first part of the performance. The second part was given over to the dramatization of John Milton's "Comus." The costumes, which were imported for the occasion, and the good acting, made this masque of Milton very lively and interesting. Special mention should be made of the several truly excellent drills and dances. The ballet of the satyrs of "Comus" and the ballet of the nymphs were as good as if they had been done by professionals.

The marshals, attractively gowned as gardeners, were efficient and courteous in attending to the wants of the audience. The following is the program:

- PART I.
- Music by the Orchestra.
 - Invocation.
 - Address of Welcome by the President, Minnie Lee Moore.
 - Piano Solo (selected), Barbara Grier.
 - Essay, "Patriotism of Milton," Thelma Lightsey.
 - Chorus, "Concert of the Nightingales," (F. Bochtel), Treble Clef Club.
 - Essay, "The Puritan and the Cavalier," Martha Moffatt.
 - Quartet, "Valse Brillante," Barbara Grier, Kate Kennedy, Isabel Grier, Dorothy Jennings.
 - Music by the Orchestra.

PART II. A DRAMATIZATION OF "COMUS."

- Cast of Characters.
- Attendant Spirit.....Minnie Lee Moore
 - Comus—the Reveller.....
 - Elizabeth Humphries
 - Lady Alice.....Rachel Boyce
 - First Brother.....Mary Stevenson
 - Second Brother.....Eleanor Pressly
 - Thrysis—a shepherd.....Miss Mary S. Bean
 - Sabrina—a nymph.....Barbara Grier
 - Lady Bridgewater.....Ella Henry
 - Earl of Bridgewater.....Flora Burns
 - COMUS' SATYRS—Mary Grier, Fay Moffatt, Nell Robinson, Helen Arnold, Neva Dallas, Evelyn Dallas.
 - NYMPS, attending on Sabrina—Mary Grier, Cammie Williams, Mittie Cathcart, Julia Jay, Hazzie Betts.

Death of Mr. Gillebeau.

Mr. John C. Gillebeau died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, on Wednesday, March 24th, after an extended illness.

Mr. Gillebeau was in his seventy-ninth year and was born and raised in the Wellington neighborhood. He comes of old Huguenot stock, and was known and respected of men. He served in the War Between the States in Company C, Seventh S. C. V., Kershaw's Brigade. He went in as a private at 22 years of age.

He was buried at Sharon Thursday, the Rev. S. O. Cantey conducting the services.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Thornton and by one son, L. A. Gillebeau.

Mr. Giles Templeton is in the city visiting relatives.

COTTON SEED OIL INDUSTRY

A Readable Article On the South's Young Industry, Written by W. H. Fowler, and Published in the York News.

We are indebted to the Chinese, perhaps, more than to any others for the discovery of the value of cotton seed oil. Two thousand years ago they expressed oil from their cotton seed, with a hand press, and burned it in crude lamps. But they evidently "neglected to mention it to their neighbors," and we all know they do not advertise extensively.

Nearly two thousand years later the Southern part of the United States, realized the value of the cotton seed, for its oil bearing properties, and in a small way expressed the oil and shipped it to foreign countries.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil began in England. The records show, that in 1870 the annual crush in that country was 200,000 tons, making it the leading cotton seed oil producing country in the world.

The seed had to be carried long distances, and the tendency of the seed to heat when stored, and, to deteriorate from this cause, prevented England from ever excelling in the manufacture.

Fifty years later the French began the manufacture and were much more successful as to quality—they used Egyptian seed, which brought the raw material much nearer to the factory, making the storage period shorter.

Just prior to the War Between the States, the French were attracting attention by the quality of their oil, but never approached the quantity of seed crushed by the English.

For three quarters of a century cotton seed was a waste product of the Southern cotton plantations.

William Darby, an American, writing in 1817, in his work on "The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States," calls attention to this, saying: "There is no doubt that the neglect of cotton seed is a useless and wanton waste of wealth."

Rhode Island was among the very first to manufacture cotton seed oil. I cannot give the exact date when the mill was established, but Nile's Register of October 28th, 1820, reports as follows: "Oil of cotton seed is selling at Providence, R. I., at 80 cents per gallon. The French chemists say, two and one-half gallons may be made from one hundred pounds of seed. The cotton seed was hitherto thrown away as useless."

In Mill's Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, we find this statement: "Mr. Benjamin Waring, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Columbia, established the first oil, paper and grist mill here, and expressed a very good cotton seed oil."

Similar experiments were conducted in Virginia as early as 1829; in Georgia in 1833, and in Alabama in 1835.

The industry developed very slowly at first. Its supporters were few in number, but loyal and diligent. Not before 1880 did the industry attain to anything like commercial importance in the South.

Today there are more than 900 oil mills in the United States, with a capital of more than one hundred million dollars.

In the early eighties South Carolina could only boast of three mills, at Charleston, Greenville and Chester. Now we have one hundred mills with a capital of \$4,032,271.

So far as the United States is concerned the crush of seed is and must necessarily remain a Southern monopoly.

Mills are operated in England, Germany, China, India and South America, but no where, are the products of these, equal in quality or even approximately so, to those produced in the Southern States from seed gathered fresh from the fields. What is known as crude oil in America, produces crude cotton oil, cotton seed meal, hulls and linters, the four principal products of the cotton seed.

In the United States the oil is the most valuable and gives the mill its name. England calls them "Cake Mills," because the cake is more

valuable than the oil, which is inferior to American oil.

Crude oil is sold to the refineries and after going through a refining process, enters into the manufacture of salad and cooking oils, lard, oleomargarine and many other things. The residue is known as soap stock.

Cotton seed oil has become a staple product in European as well as American markets. In fact it largely regulates all of the markets of the world in competition with similar products.

It has been the subject of tariff laws in all the European countries. A few years ago it was one of the articles that threatened to disturb tariff relations between the United States, Germany and France.

Recently the Italians have censured their ambassadors for failing to protect their interests in the tariff bill, thereby giving their olive growers the favorable terms, which they thought they should have.

Some years ago the olive growers in Turkey threatened to destroy their groves, if cotton seed oil was admitted to that country.

This was finally adjusted and now the Ottoman empire admits cotton oil free of all duties.

Spain and Austria excluded it entirely, and even little Serbia imposed a tax of four cents per pound on it, but in spite of all these obstacles the sale of cotton seed oil moved steadily forward and captured the world's markets.

When a boy I was frequently at the oil mill at Greenville, S. C., and remember seeing them use hulls for fuel purposes, selling the ashes as fertilizer. Later they were given to the livery stables for bedding purposes, finally they were freely distributed among the farmers and after much persuasion they agreed to try them out as cattle feed.

Today this is only one of the products of the cotton seed, entirely consumed at home. There is none for export.

The South is the only country having hulls, other countries crush the whole seed, we separate them. When mixed with meal in the proper proportions, it makes a complete ration.

The United States government ranks hulls along with timothy hay, generally they cost about one third as much as hay and fodder.

To some extent hulls are used in the manufacture of paper.

In conclusion will say that the cotton seed industry of the South is one of the world's youngest, greatest and most beneficial industries. Excepting cotton, the oil mills have brought more wealth into our State than any other industry.

CALHOUN FALLS

The suit of Mrs. Sarah Weinraub against the town of Calhoun Falls terminated in favor of the town. Mrs. Weinraub was represented by W. N. & W. N. Graydon; the town was represented by W. P. Greene and D. H. Hill.

Mrs. W. J. Blake, who has been away for several days on a visit to her parents, has returned home.

Mr. J. G. Poore has returned from a visit to his uncle in Greenwood.

Mrs. W. P. Castleberry and daughter, are away on a visit to friends in Spartanburg.

Miss Norwood Baker, Mr. R. H. Baker and Dr. E. H. Banks, attended the amateur theatricals at Mt. Carmel on Friday evening.

Visitors to Calhoun Falls last week were, E. W. Harper, Lowndesville, J. Frank Clinkscales, McCormick, J. G. B. Campbell, Columbia, Samuel McAdams, and F. W. Conwell, Iva, P. E. Hudgens, and D. W. Campbell of Elberton, Ga.

Residents and neighbors of Calhoun Falls, who visited Abbeville since my last letter were: Wm. Burress, F. B. Milford, Glenn Baskin, J. G. Langley, S. J. Hester, J. B. Langley, A. E. Gardener, S. A. Wakefield, J. T. Lovern, J. B. Burch, C. M. Ayers, A. S. Cox, Jule Pfeiffer, W. E. Redd, J. T. Black, R. T. Simpson, S. C. Riley, Harry Baker, H. Weinraub.

Dr. Geo. C. Pruitt, Dr. J. V. Tate, Tate, E. N. Tucker, G. O. Hall, R. P. Martin, J. J. George, Harry George, D. Ashworth, Chas. Manning, H. W. Lawson, J. T. Blanchett, F. C. Nance, L. J. Moss, J. R. Moss, Mrs. Marshall Harrison, Mrs. A. S. Cox, Mrs. Sarah Weinraub.

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HERE'S PROOF

An Abbeville Citizen Tells of His Experience.

You have a right to doubt statements of people living far away, but can you doubt Abbeville endorsement? Read it: S. C. Link, farmer, R. No. 3, Abbeville, says:

"The first symptom of kidney trouble in my case was backache. When I bent over to put on my shoes in the morning, I could hardly raise up on account of the pains that caught me in my loins. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage at times, and then again scanty and painful. I had bad dizzy spells and had to put my hands on the wall to steady myself. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Speed's Drug Store and they made me feel better right away. One box completely cured me."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Link had, Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

LONG CANE

Misses Ira and Maggie Douglas, of the city, spent Tuesday evening with Mrs. J. A. Ellis.

Mrs. W. D. Beauford and daughters, Misses Linnie and Nina Beauford spent Tuesday evening with Mrs. L. F. Finley.

Mr. and Mrs. Eral Stewart and little ones of Cold Spring, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellis.

Mr. Dave Haddon was a business visitor to the city Monday.

Mrs. Emma Haddon spent a few days of last week with Mr. I. A. Keller.

Mr. Walter Keller, of the city, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Keller.

Mr. George Morrison was a business visitor to the city Monday.

Miss Eppie Beauford spent Sunday with Miss Linnie Beauford.

Mr. Thompson King was a visitor to the city Saturday.

Mrs. Rosa Moore spent a few days of last week near Iva with relatives.

Mrs. W. S. Bosler and little son, William, spent Friday with Mrs. W. D. Beauford.

Mr. Dave Williams of Abbeville, spent Sunday with Mr. M. L. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beauford and children and Mr. J. B. Beauford of the city, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Beauford.

Nancy.

LOWNDESVILLE

Dr. T. O. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. R. H. Moseley, T. Broadwell, John Drennan, George Bell, Will Ellis, et al, went to Abbeville, C. H., Tuesday in an auto, having business in court.

Mrs. J. D. Wilson and her little son, Master William Wilson, of Iva, came down Tuesday evening and were here with friends for a day or

two, attended the marriage mentioned later. Mr. R. R. Jones with his friend Mr. Robert Smith, of Greenville, C. H., came down in an auto Wednesday morning and about 12 m., the first, at the home of the Rev. H. C. Fennel, was united in marriage to Miss Lila Fennel, daughter of above minister who performed the ceremony. It was a very private one, but few except the family being present, immediately after dinner was served, the bride and groom and special friend named above, left upon their return to their home.

Miss Octavia Fey of Elberton, Ga., spent about a week here among the friends formed while spending some time here several years ago.

Mr. L. O. Speer, was carried to the hospital at Anderson last Friday, and at once operated upon and seemed so much better for a while, that an encouraging report was received here. He soon became worse and it was seen that his end was near, and soon breathed his last about 8 P. M., Saturday morning. His remains were brought to this place later and carried to the home, and the next day, Sunday at 11:30 A. M., were carried to Providence church and funeralized by his pastor, Rev. Jas. A. Clotfelter, assisted by Rev. J. W. Bishop and Rev. J. C. Chandler, of the Methodist church, and then the remains were carried to the cemetery near by and had the last sad rites to them, the above mentioned ministers officiating. An unusually large crowd coming from far and near, testifying to the great esteem in which the deceased was held, was present.

Mr. Speer was born and reared in the Monterey neighborhood and lived at the old homestead till a few years ago when he bought a place and much improved it upon one of the highest of the historic seven hills of the town. He was about 58 years of age, an almost life long devoted member of the church he loved so well, strictly attended to his own business and was as harmless as any one that ever lived, wronged no one and had not an enemy. He left a widow and children, who deeply feel the loss of a kind and indulgent father to mourn his death. His true sincere friends numbered all whose good pleasure it was to meet him. He was conscious to the last, had no regrets for the past nor fears for the future.

It will be remembered that last Tuesday night Mrs. Lindsay Scott was brutally murdered. On Thursday afternoon Earl Burton (Col.) living upon Mrs. Scott's place was attacked and while near his home severely beaten and shot in temple, the ball passing nearly through his head to, or nearly to the skin on the opposite temple. He was then left by his assailant or assailants, not known. When he went to his home, nearby, Dr. Kirkpatrick went over to see him and treated the case. The fellow with his mother came here Sunday and have since been in a house near the depot. He is walking about as if not badly hurt.

As far as can be learned Burton had nothing to do with Mrs. Scott's death.

TROUPE.