

THE STATE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM. ANALYSIS OF LAW

The law providing for the "Cotton Warehouse System for the State of South Carolina" was passed at the extraordinary session of the General Assembly in October, 1914.

It was entitled "An Act to Regulate the Storing, Grading and Marketing of Cotton."

Its purpose was "to protect the people of this State from irreparable loss, to provide some general plan for warehousing, and to finance the crop by converting cotton into a negotiable security which will command respect in the money markets of the world."

It was designed to establish a Cotton Warehouse System "within the police powers of the State and for the general welfare."

The administration of the System was placed in the hands of the State Warehouse Commissioner who was elected by the General Assembly for the term of two years.

The State Warehouse Commissioner is required to give "a bond to the State of South Carolina in the sum of fifty thousand dollars to guarantee the faithful performance of his duties."

The Commissioner is empowered "to acquire property for the warehousing of cotton," and to supervise the operation of warehouses through bonded managers.

The cotton stored in a warehouse connected with the State Warehouse System is at all times and automatically covered by insurance.

"The Warehouse Commissioner

shall accept as authoritative the standards and classifications of cotton established by the Federal Government."

For all cotton stored in a State Warehouse the Commissioner shall issue a receipt "under the seal and in the name of the State of South Carolina."

Every bale of cotton stored in a State Warehouse must carry a tag showing that it has been "legally weighed" by the manager of the warehouse and that it has been graded by "a Federal or State inspector."

The warehouse receipt issued for the cotton must state the "location of warehouse, name of manager or agent of the warehouse, the mark on the bale, weight, grade and whether long or short staple, so as to be able to deliver on surrender of the receipt the identical cotton for which it was given."

"The said receipt carries the absolute title of the cotton," the receipt is "transferable by written assignment and actual delivery."

"The weights, classes and grades of cotton on storage are under this Act only guaranteed by the State in favor of those who loan money or buy cotton stored in warehouses."

Cotton represented by the warehouse receipt is "deliverable only on a physical presentation of the receipt which is to be marked 'cancelled' when the cotton is taken from the warehouse."

Any manager or other employee of a State Warehouse who shall fraudulently issue a receipt or a duplicate receipt for cotton, or who shall "deliver cotton from a ware-

house without the production of the receipt therefor, or who fails to mark such receipt 'cancelled' on the delivery of the cotton," shall be heavily fined or imprisoned.

"Any person who shall deposit or attempt to deposit cotton upon which a lien or mortgage exists, without notifying the manager of the warehouse, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for a period of not more than one year, and a fine not more than one thousand dollars."

Benefits to Farmers.

Under the unusual conditions which have prevailed during the past three years the State Warehouse System has been subjected to the severest tests and has proven a success—a great blessing to the cotton farmers of South Carolina. The benefits have been manifold.

(1) The building of a warehouse in a community has aroused the spirit of co-operation among the farmers of that community. Mutual helpfulness leads to unselfish service and to the actual practice of the great motto of agricultural co-operation; "All for each and each for all."

(2) The concentration of all cotton grown in a community in a local warehouse has made it possible and easy for the farmers to make combined sales, selling in hundred bale lots rather than by single bales or in small lots.

(3) Each bale as it is stored in a State Warehouse is "legally weighed" and carefully graded by a "Federal or State inspector," the owner of the cotton is given a warehouse receipt which accurately describes each bale, so that "the identical cotton can and must always be delivered upon the surrender of the receipt;" thus the owner can intelligently market his cotton in and through a State Warehouse and always sell at top-notch prices.

(4) "The said receipt carries the absolute title of the cotton," and is "transferable by written assignment and actual delivery." Such receipt is issued "under the seal and in the name of the State of South Carolina," and is guaranteed by a "bond to the State of South Carolina in the sum of fifty thousand dollars."

(5) The warehousing of cotton becomes a protection against damage by the weather and against loss by fire; every community or plantation warehouse is automatically insured by a blanket policy to the amount of \$70,000 and additional insurance can be secured by any warehouse just as it is needed.

(6) A contract with one of the leading insurance companies of the United States has been made and duly executed, and cotton can be stored in a country warehouse at exceptionally low insurance rates. All insurance is handled by the office of the State Warehouse Commissioner.

(7) The receipt issued by a State Warehouse is recognized today as a very desirable security for a loan and is readily accepted by the banks of South Carolina as well as by the largest financial institutions of the country. Such receipt is easily negotiable at the value of the cotton on the day the loan is made; every element of risk is eliminated, for the receipt is always worth more than the face value of the note given for the loan.

(8) The State Warehouse System has enabled farmers to market their cotton crop gradually and only when the price is satisfactory—in other words—to sell cotton when there is an active demand for it by consuming plants. The Commissioner is now developing a plan for a State System of cotton marketing so that the producers, rather than the speculators,

may be able to supply the monthly demands of the mills.

(9) Warehouses with capacity of 200 to 500 bales can be constructed in the rural districts or on the plantation at a cost but little in excess of \$1.00 a bale and a 1000 bale warehouse can be built for less than \$1.00 a bale. This means a warehouse constructed of metal. Plans—blue prints—and specifications meeting all the requirements of insurance companies will be furnished free of cost by the State Warehouse Commissioner.

(10) The community or plantation warehouse can be made a part of the State Warehouse System in the following manner: The Commissioner rents the warehouse at a nominal rental of \$1.00 a year, and then issues to the owner or owners a commission or license to operate the warehouse, charging a fee of \$2.00 for this commission or license. The Commissioner appoints a suitable person warehouseman, and this warehouseman enters into a bond (ranging from \$1000 to \$5000) for the faithful performance of his duties. The warehouse thus becomes a part of the State Warehouse System and is given a number. When warehouseman is ready for business, the Commissioner has the warehouse covered by a blanket insurance policy to amount of \$70,000. Daily reports of cotton stored in or withdrawn from the warehouse are made to the office of the State Commissioner. A record of each and every transaction of the warehouseman is kept in the Commissioner's office.

(11) The owners of a community or plantation warehouse can store at actual cost; three cents a bale a month for time cotton is in storage and the insurance. The insurance rate is \$1.58 a year on the \$100. valuation of cotton—this insurance is pro-rated on cotton stored for less than a year. The cotton is valued at market price of grades on day cotton is stored and the amount of insurance is determined by the weekly average of price of cotton during the period of storage. The charge of three cents a bale a month goes toward the expenses of the Commissioner's office. The insurance is paid monthly, while the storage charges are not paid until cotton is withdrawn from warehouse. All persons not interested in the ownership of the warehouse pay the usual charges for storage, and these charges include the three cents a bale a month and the cost of insurance.

(12) The farmer having cotton in a warehouse connected with the State Warehouse System has full protection against loss—under the bond of the local warehouseman, under the bond of the State Commissioner, and under an insurance policy of \$70,000 or more. The cotton is stored in the community where grown and can be sold any hour of any day of the year.

The farmers of each community in every cotton-producing county in South Carolina should unite in building a warehouse; the owner of every ginnership should operate a warehouse for the accommodation of patrons; every farmer making 100 bales of cotton should have a plantation warehouse, or two or more farmers should combine in the construction of a warehouse with capacity sufficient to store their own and their neighbor's cotton. If there were enough warehouses in the State Warehouse System to store all the cotton grown in the State (about 1,500,000 bales,) the farmers of South Carolina could control the marketing of their crops, selling strictly on grades and only when prices were satisfactory.

W. G. Smith,
State Warehouse Commissioner.

AMERICAN MISSION REACHES RUSSIA

Washington, June 3.—Safe arrival at a Russian port of the American commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, ambassador extraordinary, was announced today in a despatch to the navy department.

The commission left Washington about May 15, charged with greetings to the new democratic government of Russia, and authorized to pledge unstinted aid from the United States not only in the prosecution of war against the common enemy, but in the rehabilitation of the demoralized country. It was preceded by a special mission of railroad experts, whose arrival already had been announced.

After a final conference between President Wilson and Mr. Root the commissioners traveled overland to the Pacific coast and there boarded a fast naval vessel for the voyage to the Orient. Under the voluntary censorship, at the request of the navy department American newspapers refrained from publishing anything about their departure or the points through which they passed along the way. While no German submarines are known to be operating in the Pacific it was deemed wise to print no details until the voyagers were safely landed.

The arrival of the mission at Petrograd is awaited anxiously, because it is confidently believed here that the assurance it brings from the American government and people and the counsel of its members will do much toward steadying and strengthening the hands of the provisional government.

ALL CHILDREN LOVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give it When Feverish, Cross, Bilious, for Bad Breath or Sour Stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

For Sale

The Lawson place, containing 54 1-4 acres, just 2 miles from the center of the city of Abbeville. A good dwelling, two tenant houses, large barn and good stables. A good pasture and fine farming land. 639 acres land about 10 miles from Abbeville. Good tenant houses and well improved. Can give good terms. Price \$7500.00

153 acres about two miles from city limits of Abbeville, 85 to 90 acres in cultivation. Abundance of wood and plenty saw timber, two running streams on the plantation. Lies well. Price \$20.00 per acre.

128 acres about 1-2 mile outside city limits of Abbeville, three-horse farm open on the place, fine pasture, plenty wood and water. Price \$45.00 per acre.

I have quite a lot of farming lands and city property listed with me for sale. Come to see me, I feel sure I can please you if you wish to buy any kind of real estate.

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For outside work and all surfaces exposed to water, use DEVOE Vernosite. It will not turn white from sleet or rain and the sun cannot blister it.

For inside wood-work, where extremely transparent varnish is required, use DEVOE Pale Interior. It heightens the natural beauty of the grain; is hard to mar and won't scratch white.

For all floors use DEVOE Marble Floor Finish. It waterproofs the wood, and enables it to withstand the severest wear and tear without marring. Excellent for linoleum.

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Notice of Settlement and Application for Final Discharge

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 30th day of June, 1917, I will render a final account of my actings and doings as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Helen Louise Jaques Thomas deceased, in the office of Judge of Probate for Abbeville County at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such administrator.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and authenticated or be forever barred.

A. S. Thomas, Administrator.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Abbeville.
Probate Court.

Citation for Letters of Administration.

By J. F. MILLER, Esq., Judge of Probate:

Whereas, J. Harvey Clinkscales, hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Azra C. Clinkscales, late of Abbeville county, deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Azra C. Clinkscales, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1917, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the 14th year of American Independence.

Published on the 6th day of June, 1917, in The Press and Banner, and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. F. MILLER,
Judge of Probate.

DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST

Says you really feel clean, sweet and fresh inside, and are seldom ill.

If you are accustomed to wake up with a coated tongue, foul breath or a dull, dizzy headache; or, if your meals sour and turn into gas and acids, you have a real surprise awaiting you.

To-morrow morning, immediately upon arising, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is intended to first neutralize and then wash out of your stomach, liver, kidneys, and thirty feet of intestines all the indigestible waste, poisons, sour bile and toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal.

Those subject to sick headaches, backaches, bilious attacks, constipation or any form of stomach trouble, are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store and begin enjoying this morning inside bath. It is said that men and women who try this become enthusiastic and keep it up daily. It is a splendid health measure for it is more important to keep clean and pure on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing disease, while the bowel pores do.

The principle of bathing inside is not new, as millions of people practice it. Just as hot water and soap cleanse, purify and freshen the skin, so hot water and a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Limestone phosphate is an inexpensive white powder and almost tasteless.

—Adv.

NOTHING TO DO 'TILL SUPPER TIME

Put the meat in right after lunch—give it thirty minutes of quick heat, then close the damper and the New Perfection heat-retaining oven does the rest.

It's the stove that cooks while the cook's away. Saves time and money too.

No fire to build and tend, no ashes to empty. Takes half the drudgery out of your kitchen and keeps it cool.

A new feature of the New Perfection—the reversible glass reservoir. Ask your dealer to show it to you.

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a superior kerosene, should be used for best results. Always clean and clear-burning.

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