

**LEVER IS NAMED FOR FARM LOAN BOARD**

Washington, July 18.—Representative Asbury Lever, of the Seventh South Carolina District, former chairman of the committee of agriculture and for years one of the most prominent figures in his own state and in the South was today nominated by President Wilson to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The position for which Mr. Lever

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

**Citation for Letters of Administration.**

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

WHEREAS, Lewis Blount hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Mrs. Serena B. Parrish, late of Abbeville County, deceased.

THESE ARE THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. Serena B. Parrish, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1919, 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 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the 144th year of American Independence.

Published on the 15th day of July, 1919, in the Press and Banner and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. F. MILLER, Judge of Probate. 7-15-3t.

**LAND SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Abbeville, In Probate Court.**

**Complaint to Sell Land to Pay Debt** R.B. Cheatham, as administrator of the estate of Jason L. Simpson, deceased, Plaintiff.

vs. J. H. Chatham, P. A. Cheatham, J. M. Perkins, E. C. Perkins, L. R. Perkins, Mrs. E. T. Rankin, Mrs. Clay Taylor, Mrs. Ola Nowlin, Mrs. Clay Smith, Mrs. Belle Crieberg, Mrs. Nancy Jackson, Mrs. Lou Mercer, C. P. Perkins, and John Doe and Richard Doe, being the unknown heirs at law of Jason L. Simpson, deceased. Defendants.

**Decree of Sale.** I will sell at public outcry at Abbeville C. H. on salesday in August 1919, next, for the payment of debts the following described real estate of Jason L. Simpson, deceased, situate in said State and County, to wit: All that tract or parcel land, known as the Jason L. Simpson tract of land, located near Little Mountain, seven miles south of the City of Abbeville, containing 112 acres, more or less, and bounded by the lands now or formerly belonging to Mrs. Millwee, Hunter Brothers, Mrs. Mary Watson, and Wilson Spring Tract, being the same land conveyed to the said Jason L. Simpson by Walter L. Miller, Master, on the 6th day of December, 1897.

Terms Cash—Purchaser to pay for all necessary papers and stamps. J. F. MILLER, Judge of the Probate Court, July 10th, 1919. Abbeville Co., S. C.

**MASTER'S SALE. The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.**

S. A. GRAVES, trading as Acker Building and Repair Company Plaintiffs,

against MARY GRIFFIN, Defendant.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Salesday in August, A. D. 1919, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being with building thereon, in Town of Abbeville, Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing One third (1-3) of an Acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: Fronting on Greenwood Road, bounded on the back by lands of Jack Smith, and on the West by lands of Richard Wilson, having Sixty-seven (67) feet front on Greenwood Road, and sixty-seven (67) feet on the back line, and having two hundred and ten (210) feet on both side lines. The same being the lot of land conveyed to the defendant, Mary Griffin, on the 14th day of June, 1911 by Griffin.

**TERMS OF SALE—Cash.** Purchaser to pay for stamps and papers. THOS. P. THOMSON, Master A. C., S. C. 7-15-3t.

has peculiar fitness, is a very important one, paying a salary of \$10,000, and his election shows the esteem in which he is held by Mr. Wilson and the administration. The term for which Mr. Lever is nominated is an unexpired one having a bout five and a half more years to run.

As the law requires that both of the principal parties shall be represented on the board, and as it is altogether likely that Mr. Lever will be renominated for the next ensuing full term of eight years if he desires to remain on the board for that length of time, Mr. Lever will retire from Congress where he has served eighteen years, to accept the nomination when it has been confirmed. His resignation will probably be tendered to take effect the first of August. There is of course no doubt of confirmation as the South Carolina congressman is popular at both wings of the capitol and on both sides of the political fence.

During Mr. Lever's chairmanship of the Committee of Agriculture it became more important than it had ever been before and handled a great number of measures of the first magnitude.

Few members have had their names attached as authority, part author or sponsor to a greater number of vital acts of legislation. Among them may be mentioned the cotton futures act, the act creating the bureau of markets the federal warehouse act, the first bill ever reported from the agricultural committee providing federal air for road building, the forest reserve act, the Smith-Lever farm demonstration and home economics act, the food stimulation act and the act creating the federal farm loan board itself.

**CONFEDERATE VETERANS TO MEET IN GREENWOOD**

Lowndesville, S. C., July 15, 1919. Editor Press and Banner:

It is only a short time till the Confederate Veterans will meet in the lovely city of Greenwood, where the annual state reunion will be held this year. The veterans have many friends in Greenwood, and I feel satisfied that there is no city in the state where the Confederate Veterans would be given a better time than they will have in the city of Greenwood.

More than sixty years ago when the storm clouds of war burst upon this land, inaugurating the most stupendous conflict in arms the world had then ever seen, the South sent forth in many respects the most remarkable body of men ever gathered in camps or organized into armies. These men were of the best blood of our Southland and represented the best Anglo-Saxon blood in the world. They were descendants of the leaders of the Revolution whose matchless loyalty and heroism won our national independence, and of our great jurists headed by John Marshall, who gave interpretation and effective operation to the great principles of the American Constitution, guaranteeing permanency of government.

These men of the South went forth not actuated by greed for spoils, not to enjoy revenge and not to maintain a system of slavery, which was handed down from the English government through their fathers, but to maintain the most vital principle of free government under the Federal Constitution as founded by their fathers and as interpreted by John Marshall. And though we lost in our contention so vital is this principle that since the close of the war the Supreme Court of the land has fully vindicated our position and maintained the right of the state to regulate its own internal affairs as they relate to local, social and political conditions.

The five decisions of the Supreme Court relating to the Southern contention for states rights have fully vindicated the position of the South in her claim which temporarily went down in defeat before overwhelming numbers and the mad delirium of war.

Contending for this great principle the soldiers of the Confederacy made history brilliant with the record of their patriotism, their endurance and unsupported heroism, and whatever part of our history may be clouded, the unclouded sunlight will remain on that portion made from Manassas to Appomattox, and when the clouds of prejudice lift the names of Joe Johnson, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and the present soldiers who followed them will shine forth in the great gallery of patriots and heroes. (Capt.) W. C. Shaw.

**HOW TO HALVE PASSENGER FARES**

In this country are sections where the business man travels long distances, 600 miles or more, by motor car in preference to railroad train, because it is cheaper, better and pleasanter.

When the steam propelled locomotive was invented, the construction of roads for it was necessary.

The engine that is propelled by the internal combustion of gas requires a specially constructed road for economical operation but, because it can run (at high cost) on a bad road, the people of some of the States and sections neglect to provide good roads, preferring to pay higher rates for travel than to be lightly taxed.

Passenger fares on steam railroads are being fixed by the order of government at three cents a mile throughout the country, and the people of South Carolina would rise in rebellion were an exception to be made as to their territory and a six cents fare required of them.

These same people of South Carolina pay double the rate a mile to ride in motor cars that the Californians pay—and "the worst of it is they like it."

Moreover, by refusing to improve the roads these people of South Carolina keep the motor car as a luxury for the well-to-do and rich and prevent its use by thousands and tens of thousands of poorer men.

Even a Ford is expensive on a rough road.

One hears daily and loud remonstrance against seven cents street car fares but, on a paved road, a motor car could carry passengers from Columbia to Newberry at four cents a mile or less.

Why not make South Carolina safe for democracy and against seven cents fares by building highways for the car that belongs to no corporation and whose corporation is immune from control by a union?

Why not have roads under governmental control over which the car is run under YOUR control?—The State

**WAR COUNCIL IN ATLANTA.**

Columbia, July 15.—J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, with headquarters here, tonight issued a call for a meeting of the board of directors of the association in Atlanta, July 23 and 24. At that time the American Cotton Association president says a fight will be opened up on the proposed opposition corporation, which is to be formed in New Orleans in October and known as the World Cotton Association.

**AS TO LIMING SOIL.**

Clemson College, July 16.—Prof. W. F. Pate, of North Carolina, has the following to say on lime in North Carolina, and since there is considerable similarity between the soils of the two Carolinas, what he has to say should be of interest to South Carolina farmers.

"In North Carolina we have four or five extremely distinct areas of soil, and what applies to one may not apply to the other. In the peat soil, we have found that lime is beneficial for corn, in which case we have found that frequent and light applications are best. Two tons per acre will give the best yield, and we have found that five tons will not give any better results than two tons; three tons will not give any more than two tons, and one ton will not give as good results as two. A question with us has been whether to apply one ton every year, in case where only one ton is used, or two tons every other year. We are of the opinion that on ton each year would probably be best if same does not cost more in putting on. Burnt lime is not so good as limestone, although the haulage item would not permit limestone preference. In our Coastal Plains where we have rotation of corn, cotton and peanuts, lime does not pay. Lime used in connection with fertilizer gives an increase, but not enough to pay for the cost of lime. When lime is used alone it will pay for itself. In the peanut section of the state, gypsum is used at the blooming period, and no great difference is seen between this and the use of limestone before planting and at time of blooming. Where this is done, the leaves take up the lime and sulphur from the gypsum, increasing the deep green color in three or four days. In our cultivation of peanuts we can see very little difference, if any, in the use of burnt lime, limestone and gypsum. Lime will pay when used economically on crimson clover.

Since 1903 cotton and corn have been the principal crops, but not enough to pay for the lime; the same thing is true with lime when used alone. When this soil is limed, stable manure, applied and soy beans grown, splendid effects result from lime. Where lime does not pay, the rotation is at fault. Lime is deficient in the heavier

Cecil types. Where lime is used in the rotation of corn, cotton, wheat, and red clover, it pays. In this type of soil, complete fertilizer with lime gives a larger yield, where one legume is involved. With that type of farming, and even without the red clover, it pays to use limestone. In the Mountain Section lime is the limiting factor, in that it increases

organic matter, the first essential to good crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Our conclusion is that lime is essential for the permanent improvement of all soil areas of North Carolina, provided same may be used in rotations where legumes are included, and good farming consists of such rotations."

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. Winston-Salem, N. C.

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**E.F. ARNOLD**