

Farmers Will Decrease Production if Prices Are Unprofitable

Factories have always decreased their output when necessary to maintain profitable prices. Town and city people have gradually reduced the number of hours of labor to enable all to find employment, but a mighty howl is now going up from these same people over the passage of a resolution by an Indian farmer's organization favoring a one-fourth decrease in the crop acreage to be planted in 1920. They are very much opposed to the farmers taking steps to curtail production.

The reorganization of European agricultural and the decreased European demand for American foodstuffs mean a decrease in prices for farm products, and will not continue to use every cent of available capital and every ounce of energy to produce enormous crops as they did during the war. Intelligent farmers realize that unless war production of farm products will prevail within the next few years.

Of course, farmers are a conservative class and, regardless of the policy pursued by factories and laboring men, will not act hastily and bring starvation on a large per cent of the population of the world. They will continue to produce as much food as the world is willing to consume at a profitable price.—The Progressive Farmer.

The Need for Better Farming Systems

The most real and vital problem before farmers just at this time is to work out a safe and sane system of farming; one that will include crops to enrich instead of wear out our land; one that will include plenty of livestock to consume the surplus products and the leguminous crops must be grown to enrich the land and to make manure to still further enrich the land—a system of farming that will grow the necessary corn, oats, wheat, rye, sugar cane, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, hogs, mules, horses, cattle, sheep and other livestock for home use and to sell at a profitable price.

The growing of cotton impoverishes the soil, and attempt to keep up the fertility of the soil, by the use of commercial fertilizer must give way to a new system of farming. In this new system of farming, we will practice a rotation of crops including leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts and lespedeza, and the crops grown will be largely fed to good livestock, the manure carefully saved and applied to the soil, and the necessary commercial fertilizer judiciously applied.

The too exclusive culture of cotton has exhausted the humus or the life-giving principle in our soils; the washing and leaching of our clean cotton fields have gone on such an extent that millions of acres of the best land will not yield profitable crops of cotton, grain or grasses. The too exclusive culture of cotton establishes the credit system. As long as we raised corn, oats, wheat, rice, sugar cane, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, had good pastures and hay meadows, raised plenty of poultry, hogs, sheep, goats, mules, horses, cattle, and other livestock, there was no necessity for the credit system.—The Progressive Farmer.

KIRSCHBAUM CLOTHES

FOR STYLE! FOR QUALITY! FOR VALUE!



Do You Know Good Clothes Are Scarce?



Men of the United States this Fall will not be able to find enough clothes—good clothes—to go 'round. Reliable woollens are too scarce. Skilled tailors too few. Production is far behind demand—will be for months to come. In such a situation is it likely every clothes maker will be "fussy" on the subject of quality? When he can turn out his product about as he pleases and still find a ready market for it, is it likely?

Perhaps you have never before inquired about the origin of your clothes—never before thought it necessary. Well, today it is the most necessary step in buying a suit of clothes—to find out about the house which made it. Is it a house which aims to make clothes better—

or merely to make them faster? Is it a house with the moral courage to shut its eyes to unfilled orders, but to keep them wide open in maintaining standards? Is it a house with a long, clear, steady record for quality? Is it a house you can trust?



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The new Autumn models in Kirschbaum Clothes have just arrived and are in readiness for your inspection

RAMEY & GILLIAM

ABBEVILLE

FOR BEST WEIGHT ON HIDES Express To Athens Hide Co. ATHENS, GA.

BOLL WEEVIL NEWS

Clemson College, Nov. 13.—Owing to the continued warm weather and the scarcity of squares, migration of the cotton boll weevil is still in progress and unless stopped by cold weather there is no way of knowing at this time, where his migration will end, says Professor A. F. Conradi, of the Crop Pest Commission. At this writing (Nov. 12) the weevil has been found at Hartwell, Ga., a little south of Anderson, and Laurens and Kershaw. The northernmost point reported by North Carolina is Chadbourne. No boll weevil maps are being issued at this time because such maps made one day would become obsolete and misleading by the next. The line indicated below as a current one and may have changed by the time this article reaches the reader. The line on November 12 would run approximately as follows: Hartwell, Ga., Anderson, Laurens,

Kershaw, S. C., and Chadbourne, N. C. It would not be surprising, however, to find weevils at some points much further north than this line within the next few days. Weevil movements are governed by weather by abundance of squares and by abundance of cotton. In sections where cotton is thin, weevil migration is more rapid.

In order to protect the little free territory which is still ours, the safety line runs through the following points approximately: Mountain Rest, Pickens, Pacolet and Rock Hill, and joins the North Carolina line approximately at Van Wyck. There is no longer any need for the quarantine zone.

SUGAR, SUGAR, WHO'S GOT THE SUGAR?

Whose is the Mysterious Hand that is filching the contents of the family sugar bowl? National prosperity is

the culprit, some observers assure us, while some suspect prohibition, and others point accusing fingers in the direction of the profiteer. Authorities agree, apparently, on this point of fact; that although 18 percent, half a million tons, more sugar was sold in the United States from January to September this year than during the corresponding period of last year, the American breakfast table is today experiencing a sugar shortage. Of this mysterious state of affairs, notes the Philadelphia "Press", there are "many theories, but no authoritative explanation." This shortage, while much more acute in some sections than in others, is nation-wide. In many localities rationing has again been resorted to, as during the war, and there are predictions of worse conditions and higher prices to come. "The sugar world is upside down," declares the San Francisco "Western Confectioner" (to which we are in-

debted for the caption of this article) and it goes on to say. "That there is an enormous increase in the present consumption of sugar is apparent, but as to the positive reason why this should be so no one seems able to advance anything but theories."

The "prosperity" theory is that the American public, being able to afford all the sugar it wanted, has in recent months so over-indulged its sweet tooth that the country's sugar reserves have been reduced below the normal level. Says the Philadelphia "Evening Ledger":

Prohibition is at least a contributory cause of the sugar shortage, many experts affirm, because it has increased the demand for candy and soft drinks, in the manufacture of which a great quantity of sugar is used. "Prohibition undoubtedly has had much to do with the matter," declares Mr. Henry E. Costello, chairman of the raw sugar division of the United States Sugar Equalization

Board, who explains that "sweets take the place of alcohol to a certain extent, and we are eating about twice as much candy as before." Remarking that "when Government under takes to supervise the appetites of mankind it enters upon a long and rocky road" the New York "World" adds reproachfully: "To date its principal achievement has been to afflict persons not given to alcohol, nut sunaacs or bonbons with a sugar famine." —Literary Digest.

THE EFFECT IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Nov. 18. —When word came from Chicago that the federal judges there had ruled against the wets, Minneapolis brewers lost hope. One brewery emptied 34,000 gallons of beer into the Mississippi river.