

**PEARSON SAYS HE HAS
A REAL COTTON PICKER**

Working on the Principle of the Vacuum Cleaner, New Machine Does Wonders in a Cotton Patch.

Mr. James T. Pearson, who arrived in Anderson some weeks ago from California, where he moved last spring, made his plans public this morning to the secretary of the chamber of commerce and newspaper men his plans including the introduction of a cotton picking machine to the people of Anderson.

This machine, according to Mr. Pearson is the nearest thing to perfection in cotton picking that has yet been invented. Being a practical cotton man and a man who has all ways lived in the cotton country and who has dealt in cotton practically all of his life, Mr. Pearson is naturally acquainted with cotton and the gathering of the crop. The machine, he says, will do the work, quicker, better and get cleaner cotton than when it is picked by hand.

Mr. Pearson became interested in the machine through an article in the Literary Digest and went to California to investigate. His investigations have proven to his satisfaction that the machine will do what is needed to be done, to gather a cotton crop, faster, cleaner and better than it can be done by hand. The article which attracted Mr. Pearson's attention to the machine was published in the Literary Digest and reads as follows:

Cotton is now gathered in the Imperial Valley of California by a device that works on the principle of a vacuum cleaner. It is asserted that cotton picked by it is cleaner than that picked by hand and that by its aid an inexperienced laborer can work three or four times as fast as experts of the old methods. The machine weighs about 1,000 pounds and can be easily moved. Around its light skeleton are a 300-pound, 16-horse power engine, a suction pump for nozzles and a centrifugal separator for parting the cotton from the leaves, sticks and other debris taken in by the nozzles. These nozzles are five in number, at the end of light,

18-foot rubber pipes connected with an 8-foot tube running transversely over the machine. To quote from an article in the Scientific American (New York, October 19):

"The powerful suction pump on the machine endeavors constantly to keep the picking pipes in a state of vacuum, wherefore, when the nozzle has passed over a row of bolls, the suction picks up the cotton and carries it through the pipes into the centrifugal separator. Here powerful fans with hollow vanes, a departure in fan construction separates the cotton from the leaves, sticks and the motes, which are not desirable, and finally drives the separated mass to a curved pipe at the rear. The leaves are driven out through perforations in the top of the pipe. The cotton is driven through to a sack or basket at the end.

Each of the five sucking nozzles of rubber pipe are handled by a man and the speed in action depends upon the skill he acquires. A single sweep of the nozzle across the white row of blossoms is alleged to pick them clean, the time being that required to pick one boll.

The rate of picking cotton by hand seems to vary from 100 to 200 pound per day, the record being made by a colored person who picked 900 pound in one day, but did it on the run without attempting to do more than to get the easiest reached. Also cotton pickers are wasteful, the waste running as high as 50 per cent. of the crop and the amount, according to government reports running into hundreds of millions.

It is human nature to pick the bolls on tip and to let those lying on the back breaking strata at the bottom of the bush remain to sleep in the southern sunshine.

The persons running the California machine described and illustrated claim that five men with a machine can pick a thousand pounds per man per day of ten hours, or 5,000 pounds per day and that it does a clean job instead of a wasteful one, because the nozzles do not mind being required to get down to the bottom of the plant.

There remains plenty of woodpiles for the Ethiopian to hide in, and it

may be that the machine without brains even though directed by human hands at the very nozzles will still not pick with the proper discrimination, but the fact remains that this is the first one on record reaching the present stage of hopefulness.

As cotton authorities allege that last year, not far from a million persons were engaged in the harvesting of cotton the machine able to do the work of five times the number of men needed to operate it and to do it with little labor on the part of the crew might well be an investment of serious national need.

Mr. Pearson stated that he did not have a machine in the east at the present time, but that he had one which would arrive here in October, and that he was arranging to have one man reserve a whole field of cotton to be picked by this machine. He is going to give demonstrations of the practical use of the machine in Anderson county. He said that he intends to have his machine at every state and county fair that it is possible for him to attend, and to demonstrate the machine at all of them.

Mr. Pearson said that his son was interested in the gold mine in California, but that the great need of the cotton picking machine, and his appreciation of the immense value of the machine to Anderson county farmers was in his opinion a bigger thing for the southern farmers than all the gold mines in the world.

Pictures Shown.

The company has issued a short moving picture film, which shows the work of the machine. This was shown to a small gathering at the Strand theatre this morning. It showed the machine in operation, and though the operators were not skilled cotton pickers, the machine did splendid work. It also showed the construction of the machine, how it is built, being high enough to go over the stalks of cotton, and not heavy enough to sink into the ground.

Mr. Pearson is very much enthused over the new appliance and is anxious to get his machine to Anderson and have it in actual operation.—Anderson Daily Mail.



Upon These Arguments We Rest Our Case

YOU, the buyers, are the real builders of wagons. You put the final Okay upon the use of certain materials and construction when you buy a wagon containing them—and refuse to buy a wagon that does not. We want to show you how the Thornhill Wagon is built. Upon a plain statement of facts we are willing to rest our case. We believe the Thornhill way would be your way if you should build a wagon.

For spokes and axles tough second growth highland hickory is used. For hubs and felloes the sturdy white oak is preferred. This wood grows upon the mountain side. The ground is hard—the climate severe. It has to fight for life. It has nearly twice the strength of oak and hickory that grows under softer conditions. Outdoors under shelter it remains for three to five years. The sap dries in it, giving it a strength that's kin to steel.

THORNHILL WAGONS

Full Circle Iron Malleable Front Hound Plate **Trussed Bolsters and Gears** **Long Wear Beds**



Bolsters Can't Hang in Turning

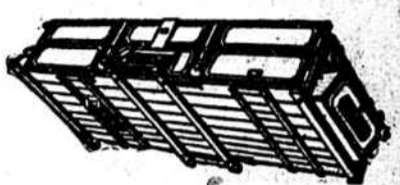
In turning and backing up, with the ordinary circle iron, which is only a half circle, bolsters run off the end of the track and hang. It is difficult to make short turns and back up. The Thornhill full circle iron gives a continuous track on which the bolsters can turn.



Note the Adjustable Brake Lever

On the front bolsters of Thornhill wagons are heavy iron plates running along top and bottom—connected by rivets that run clear through the bolster. Strength and lightness are combined. Rear gears are strongly ironed. There are braces on both top and bottom that extend the full length of the hounds.

Solid trust bars extend the full length of the axles giving them double strength.



If you examine the beds of Thornhill Wagons closely you will see at once the superiority of the construction. The bottoms are re-inforced over front and rear bolsters.

Come in and examine this wagon for yourself. We will take pleasure and pride in showing you a Thornhill—The wagon made of tough highland oak and hickory—with features all others lack.

(610-2)

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Abbeville, So. Carolina

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