

MANY INDUSTRIES IN ENGLAND WILL SOON CEASE WORK

Pound Sterling Takes Decided Drop—There Are Persistent Reports of Efforts to Settle the Controversy.

London, Oct. 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Disorders occurred in white hall this afternoon in connection with the coal miners' strike during a demonstration by unemployed men who had sent a delegation to Premier Lloyd George in Downing street. Several persons were injured in attempts to break through a police cordon and others were hurt when some stone work from a window on the treasury building fell.

London, Oct. 19.—One effect of the coal strike upon financial London has been weakening of the pounds sterling which has dropped to \$3.44 on buying in order to cover actual and prospective coal shipments from the United States to Europe. The effect has already been seen on continental exchanges all of which moved against Great Britain late last week and which were again slightly weaker today.

Persistent reports of effects to settle the coal miners' strike partially relieved the spirit of anxious uncertainty of the British nation today. For the moment these reports seem to have greater basis in hope than in actual information. John Robert Clynes, former food controller, and one of the most moderate of the labor leaders, has expressed confidence in a settlement within a week if both sides could be brought together to discuss calmly the controversy. He advocates as a basis of agreement the granting to the miners of half their demands, and the submission of the remainder to an impartial tribunal.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, has made moderate statements, and both these men are relied upon to do their utmost to shorten the strike.

Newspapers contrast the attitude of Clynes and Thomas with that of C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railway men, who has given significant warning to members of that union of "the serious situation which will be created if the miners are defeated." They also call attention to an utterance by another prominent laborite, Edwin Bevin, secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, who in a speech yesterday accused the government of having engineered the strike, and charged it with double dealing.

The position of the government regarding the strike is entirely different from that 1912, when it intervened between owners and miners to settle the dispute.

The government, as a result of the war, has been placed in the position of the directorate of the mining industry, the finances of which it controls

and consequently it is interested in the prosperity of the coal trade which is yielding a large sum to the exchequer. It is maintained the government wholly supports the premier's intimated readiness to explore every avenue toward settlement, and will facilitate almost any movement toward reopening of negotiations. Such a movement, it is suggested, may be started at today's meeting of the parliamentary committee of the trade union conference, with the executive committee of the labor party and labor leaders in parliament.

The country awaited anxiously a report from the meeting held this morning of the council of transport workers which includes more than twenty unions, covering the dockers, the bus tram workers, the commercial and transport men and the coal trimmers at the ports. The council, however, after a private meeting adjourned until tomorrow night without announcing its policy.

Meanwhile J. H. Thomas, John R. Clynes and other prominent labor leaders are urging moderation and compromise, while the government although making no move, let it be known it was quite ready to negotiate. With the shipping, steel and iron and other industries already hard hit, many thousands of men are out of work this morning in various parts of the country, and it seems certain by the end of the week that the total will be many scores of thousands unemployed, as numbers of factories will be able to operate only short time without new stocks of coal. The general public already has begun to feel the effect of the restrictions on coal supplies for lighting and for storing away. The people awoke today to find themselves faced with sharp fall weather which demanded either fires or warmer clothing. If the cold snap continues it undoubtedly will have an important effect upon the coal situation.

PREDICTS 1921 PRICE OF COTTON BE HIGH

Columbia, Oct. 19.—"Cotton will bring the highest price in 1921 that it has ever brought," said B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture for South Carolina, in a statement issued today. "Reports which I have received from all over this state and from other parts of the cotton belt, indicate that more small grain is being planted than ever before, and next year will see the greatest amount of diversification the south has ever known," said the commissioner. The result of the diversification, he says, will be a small cotton crop, and it will bring a high price. Mr Harris says he can already see the beneficial results of the cotton conference in Washington last week.

At Lima, Peru, the sun is scarcely ever hidden by clouds for a day throughout the whole year.

HARRIS BULLISH DESPITE PRICES

Commissioner Says Cotton Famine At Hand—Closing Down Mills Means Gain For Farmers—Talks of Bankers

"I am more bullish on the cotton market than I have been in the last ten years," said Commissioner Harris yesterday. "I hope that the cotton farmers of the South will be bulls from now on. Some of them have been helping the bears too much. The sooner will cotton go up if the farmers stick to the bull side. No matter how much the interests juggle with the futures market just remember they can't spin contracts."

"I maintain that, according to the law of supply and demand, we face law of supply and demand, we face the most acute famine in spinnable cotton in all history of cotton. The law of supply and demand can not be ignored indefinitely. It is the natural law and should govern the prices of all commodities. Now, spots holders, don't get scared when you hear of a cotton mill shutting down or curtailing. If they are not making money now out of manufacturing, God pity them, for cotton is going higher."

"By the way, I wonder if the present status of marketing is what Mr. Harding of the federal reserve board and Secretary Houston call 'orderly marketings.' I would fear to see the market when it becomes disorderly, according to their judgment."

"In many ways I consider conditions worse now than at this time in 1914, when our people were the innocent sufferers of a financial crisis brought on by war in Europe. I find that some are placing the blame upon the secretary of the treasury and the governor of the federal reserve board. I believe that there was no provocation for such a radical deflation of values as we have seen. No one seems to be willing to admit responsibility—but I claim this, it was not brought about by natural causes."

Farmer Great Producer.

"The farmer is in the vast majority in this country, and yet he has the least to say about the making of the laws under which he lives. The wealth of the world is produced from the soil, in agriculture, mining, etc. The manufacturer takes the raw material and adds a few dollars to its value. There is not a bank in the world that has produced a new dollar. Money that is produced goes through the bank and it charges percentage and interest and creates wealth for the bank."

"The merchant does not produce a new dollar. He buys his goods, puts them on the shelf and sells them for a profit. That profit is not a new dollar made, but a dollar 'turned over.'"

"The new dollar is the only thing that counts. Why, at this time, should this great deflation come when producers have produced their new crop, ready for sale, at their own expense? I would like to exonerate the bankers of this state, as far as I can. It seems that Mr. Houston's and Mr. Hardings idea of orderly marketing is to pick the crop and sell it as fast as you can, matters not whether there is a profit."

"As a matter of fact, very little money can be had to keep it off the market. Even in California and Arizona, they have their difficulties. A delegate from Arizona in Washington last week made this statement. He produces a long staple, selling for \$1.50 per pound last year. He had 200 bales, put them in a warehouse, went over to a banker and applied for \$25,000. The banker asked him if it was for an acceptance or if the owner wished to hold his cotton. When informed that the owner wished to store his cotton, the banker said, 'You can't hold it off the market.' All the money that is needed to buy cotton is reported to be available, but

none for warehousing. These orders appear to be uniform from Carolina to California in the cotton belt.

"It is all right, some seem to think for the manufacture to warehouse his product and hold for a profitable price. But it is a crime for the producers to hold theirs for a profit above the cost of production. No, it isn't fair, and such wrong conditions will eventually adjust themselves."

Caught Every Year.

"Although they were loaned money freely to make this expensive crop, the farmers are now told that they must help themselves. I hope that this is the last time that the farmers will get caught in this same trap which has been getting them for 50 years. Surely the farmer should have as much intelligence as a bird and a bird will avoid a trap in which he has once been caught. But the farmer will get caught in the same old trap and with no bait at all. He just walks in."

"Now, just remember that every day the cotton manufacturing plant stands idle, manufactured goods are getting scarcer, for the people are wearing clothes just the same. Don't get disheartened because you see that a plant here or in New Bedford has shut down, but just congratulate yourself that a great many of them have no cotton."

"To my knowledge, we have whipped the bears five years and we are going to whip them again worse than they have ever had it. By May or June 40 cent cotton is going to look cheap to them. All that the farmers have got to do is to sit steady in the boat, deflate the cotton acreage from 83 to 50 per cent, by sowing in small grain and planting good crops."

"If this is done, it will cut the fertilizer bills in half, there will be fewer mules sold, and in less than six months you will see cotton selling above the price set by the American Cotton association."—The State.

GINNERS OF YORK COUNTY REDUCE THEIR PRICES

York, S. C., Oct. 19.—Local cotton ginner's announced a reduction of 20 cents per hundred pounds for ginning. The action was taken, it was stated, because of the low price of cotton.

20% DISCOUNT

Smashing Reductions on all Clothing in our Store

American Woolen Mills

9 Washington St. Abbeville, S. C.

FIRST S. C. ARRESTS FOR GIN WARNINGS

Columbia, Oct. 19.—Jake Burton and Ben Burton are under confinement in Johnston, S. C., charged with complicity in the posting of cotton gins at that place. These are the first arrests made in this state in connection with the activities of the so-called "black-75," night riders who have warned gin owners to close their gins until the price of cotton goes up.

WHY THEY DO IT.

A salesman was showing an elderly lady the virtues of the car he sells. He made a number of turns and at the proper times extended his arm as a turning signal. The old lady watched the proceedings for some time. Then she craned her neck and looked at the sky.

"Mister," she said sternly, tapping him on the shoulder, "you just tend to your driving! If don't look like rain, but if it should I'll let you know!"—Argonaut.

The season of the Florida Winter league, opening November 11, and closing February 22, will have no fewer than seven holidays to help swell the gate receipts.

CEDAR SPRINGS GIN RECEIVES WARNING

Spartanburg, Oct. 19.—A notice was found posted on the Cedar Springs gin, four miles east of this city, this morning stating that in the opinion of citizens of the community the plant should be closed down until there is a increase in the price of the staple.

The notice was signed "Night Riders" and was fastened to the gin house door with two matches. No attention was paid to the warning and the gin is running as usual today.

McMASTER WINS SUIT AGAINST HENRY FORD

Columbia, Oct. 19.—A verdict of \$49,999 against the Ford Motor company, and \$1 against the Union Automobile company, of Charlotte, N. C. was announced today in the case brought by S. B. McMaster, Columbia, dealer, against the Ford company for a half million dollars. McMaster alleged damages by reason of an order of the Ford dealers of a wide gauge attachment. The jury had the case more than thirty hours.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

In Probate Court.
Notice of Settlement and Application For Final Discharge

Take Notice that on the first day of November, 1920, I will render a final account of my actings and doings as administrator of the estate of M. S. Langston, deceased, in the office of judge of probate for Abbeville County, and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such.

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

J. HOWARD MOORE,
Administrator.

"The :: Clean :: Market"

BOSDELL'S MARKET

LOCATED ON TRINITY STREET

WE have removed our place of business from N. Main Street, formerly occupied by Hill's Market, to our new and sanitary building on Trinity Street. Our fixtures now consists of the very latest things in refrigeration and are second to none when it comes to cleanliness.

The Ladies Are Especially Invited
To Visit and Inspect Our Place

Our line consists of all meats, fish and oysters in season and your continued patronage is solicit. We assure you of the best the market affords in meats, and a service you will appreciate.

BOSDELL'S MARKET

Trinity Street Abbeville, S. C.