

**EMERGENCY TARIFF PASSED BY HOUSE**

**Republican Leaders Gain Support of All Except Eight of Their Party and Fifteen Democrats**

Washington, April 16.—Republican leaders, supported by all except eight of their party and by 15 Democrats, pushed the Young emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill through the house late today. The vote was 269 to 112, with two members voting present. Passage of the measure came at the end of a stormy session, during which a handful of Democrats aided by a few Republicans had harassed the leaders of the Republican side persistently for more than four hours. Charges that the Republicans had bowed to the "dictation of the senate" were hurled not only by Representative Garrett, Tennessee, acting Democratic leader, but by Representative Newton, Minnesota, and Representative Luce, Massachusetts, both Republicans, as well.

The battle was later continued when Representative Mondell, Wyoming, Republican floor leader, announced a plan for the house to meet tomorrow to receive a report from the immigration committee. This was objected by Mr. Garrett, who said the Republican members of the immigration committee had acted without first having organized their committee. Democratic committee members had not been selected, Mr. Garrett asserted, urging that the report, said on the immigration restriction bill, be delayed until the "Democrats have a chance to see it."

After half a dozen exchanges, Mr. Mondell agreed to wait, and the house adjourned until Monday.

Heated discussion marked the tariff debate, which revealed a wide split in the Texas delegation. Several Louisiana members also supported the tariff program. The discussion was particularly pointed when Representative Connolly Democrat, Texas, chided his colleague, Representative Hudspeth for "deserting his party."

Beside Mr. Hudspeth, the roll call showed the following Democrats voting for the tariff: Parrish, Blanton and Jones of Texas; Dupre, Favrot, Martin and Lassaro of Louisiana, Smithwick of Florida, Taylor of Colorado, Lea of California Clark of Florida, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Langford of Georgia and Deal of Virginia.

Republicans voting against the bill: Stafford, of Wisconsin, Tinkham of Massachusetts, Periman, Volk, Ryan and Siegel, New York; Luce, of Massachusetts and Keller of Michigan.

Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee precipitated the charges of senate dictation when he declared the senate would accept no changes in the bill as it was passed last session not so much as "a crossing of 't' or the dotting of an 'i'." "Those are instructions," he added.

Mr. Newton who had the floor, retorted that he would not "surrender judgment and intelligence both" on a question of which he felt he was right, "senate orders notwithstanding." "I don't propose to have the house accept the dictation of the other body," he exclaimed.

**Most Amazing Admission**  
"The admission by Mr. Fordney is the most amazing I have heard in my 18 years' experience in the house," Representative Garner of Texas shouted. "It appears that the constitution is being violated for it says explicitly that revenue measures must originate in the house and here we have the chairman of the ways and means committee admitting frankly that the bill was dictated by the senate."

Mr. Garrett described the position in which the house was placed by Mr. Fordney's statement as "indefensible" adding that all discussion in the house later will serve no purpose.

Representative Mann, Republican, Illinois, attempted to smooth the troubled waters but the Democrats kept up a running fire of wit and sarcasm during the rest of the debate.

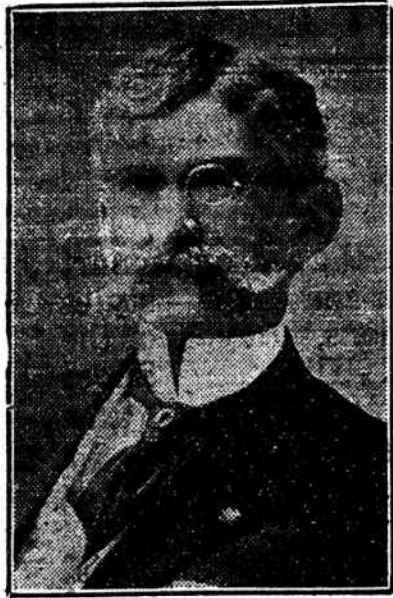
Mr. Fordney's earlier declaration that no amendment could be attached was followed by the Republicans who downed every attempt to make changes and the bill now goes to the senate.

The bill as passed by the house, is practically identical with the Ford-

**"SAM" SMALL LECTURES AT BAPTIST CHURCH**

"Sam" Small, the famous Southern evangelist, editor and lecturer, will deliver a patriotic address on "The Salvation of Uncle Sam" in the Baptist church, Monday evening, April 25th, at 8:00 o'clock. His visit has the endorsement of all the pastors in Abbeville.

Sam Small has been before the public for over thirty years, parti-



"SAM" SMALL.

cularly combatting the licensed liquor traffic. He is consequently entitled to a place among the leaders in the successful campaign for national prohibition. He has also been active in public life for many years, having served on the American Commission to Paris in 1878, in the United States Army in Cuba, as a supervisor of public instruction, and editor of many Southern newspapers.

Mr. Small, however, is chiefly known because of his power on the platform. Vice-President Fairbanks said of him, "During my tour of the South, I learned of many orators of high distinction but none is more popular and more deservedly so than Sam Small, as his own people affectionately call him"; and President McKinley said, "I heard Dr. Small last evening and as often before, got both instruction and fine amusement from his versatile genius."

The meeting here is a part of a national campaign being conducted by the National Reform Association, the oldest reform body in America, in behalf of law enforcement and of national righteousness and justice. The public is not only invited, but urged to attend this service.

**METHODISTS GO IN FOR GYMNASIACS**

Chicago, April 16.—Plans whereby it is hoped to make the church the recreational center of the community, as well as the religious center, were announced today by the committee on conservation and advance of the Methodist-Episcopal church. The plans contemplate erection of playgrounds organizations of athletic teams and classes in economic house keeping and kindred subjects.

A committee was appointed to visit all conventions of rural ministers during the next six months to give instructions in the direction of games and calisthenics. Gymnasium paraphernalia, it was said, would be supplied to all churches of the denomination.

The work will be conducted, it was said, from the \$22,000,000,000 Centenary fund of the church.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS**

**Abbeville County Memorial Hospital.**  
This is to notify you that the certificate representing the number of shares of stock to which you are entitled is ready for delivery. We request that you call at once on S. H. Rosenberg for your certificate.  
Abbeville Co. Memorial Hospital.

ney measure vetoed in the last congress by President Wilson. Protection would be given a number of agricultural products, including wheat, cotton, sugar, wool, corn cattle and sheep but the bill would be operative for only six months instead of the ten provided for in the Fordney measure.

The anti-dumping provisions also were not included in the Fordney measure in addition to a system for estimating the duties imposed on the basis of the American value of foreign coin determined by the secretary of the treasury.

**FAMINE FUND WORK AT HALF-WAY MARK**

**Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman, Tells of Relief Administered and Task to Be Completed.**

The American Committee for China Famine Fund, according to a statement issued by Thomas W. Lamont, chairman, has reached the second stage of its mission of mercy of sending funds from America to feed the millions of starving famine victims in the far eastern republic. At the lowest estimate, the statement says, just as much more is needed to carry "the last 5,000,000" through to the June harvest as has already been sent.

Mr. Lamont points out that quick response by America to appeals made by President Harding and his predecessor, President Wilson, has resulted in such prompt distribution of relief that the threatened magnitude of the famine has been checked to a marked extent. A continuation of the efforts so far made, it is declared, will place the famine relief for China among America's most effective philanthropies.

**The Waiting Millions**

There remain, however, the statement shows, a "last 5,000,000" to be saved, and these people can be saved only by continuous and voluminous relief resulting from American subscriptions.

The statement, in part, follows: "Quick response to the appeal of the American Committee for China Famine Fund gives us at the half-way point in our work the cheering assurance that the subscriptions from generous America already have served a great humanitarian purpose, inasmuch as relief already administered has held the famine in bounds and made it possible for America to save a multitude of human beings.

"Whereas early estimates made it seem that millions must perish, we now are advised that instead of the 15,000,000 who, it was originally feared, were doomed to death from hunger, relief at present in sight from all sources, American, Chinese and foreign, is sufficient to provide scanty rations until the June harvest for all except 5,000,000 people. These 'last 5,000,000' are destitute, according to our latest reports from the American Advisory Committee in Peking and are dependent for existence upon new help coming from outside sources, and this means America.

"It is the earnest hope of the Committee that the number of contributions made as well as the aggregate will be such as to make our humanitarian gift, in a real sense, a gift of the American people as a whole.

"One way to make individual effort and generosity contribute toward saving China's starving population is for every one responsive to China's need, in effect, to 'pick a pal in China for a day.' The thought behind this special appeal in connection with the latter part of our effort will be for American men, women and children to choose, figuratively, a Chinese famine victim as a friend for a day and to send what they spend one day on themselves or an American friend to the China Famine Fund either through local committees, banks or churches or direct to Vernon Munroe, treasurer, Bible House, New York City.

"No American is so poor that he cannot save a life at the lowest rate ever quoted, one dollar a month. Life's quotations fluctuate, sometimes in one nation, sometimes in another, but the lower the quotation the greater the opportunity of humanity, the opportunity of human beings to save human life. China is far away—6,000 miles—but hunger is hunger, whether around the corner or beyond the Pacific.

"We appeal to America to make effective the work already done in checking the China famine disaster by saving until harvest those already saved from death."

**"CHINA WEEK" IS SUPREME EFFORT OF FUND WORKERS**

As a practical and popular demonstration of the sympathy of the nation for a sister republic, a "China Famine Week," to be observed throughout the United States, has been set for the eight days from Sunday, May 1, to Sunday, May 8, inclusive.

In this week it is hoped that the churches and civic, commercial and professional bodies will take an active part. The success of this week will determine largely the amount of relief which can be sent through personal sacrifice to 5,000,000 starving people still dependent on outside aid.

**SEND What You SPEND ONE DAY To China**

5,000,000 Chinese Famine Victims Still Need American Help Before June.

\$1 will save one life one month.  
PICK A PAL IN CHINA FOR A DAY

To hasten the work of relief, this newspaper will forward contributions to the local Treasurer, or to the National Treasurer, China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City.

**ON GROWING "SUGARSLIPS"**

**Suggestions for Care of Sweet Potato Beds and Setting of Plants to the Field.**

Clemson College, April 18.—At this season the sweet potato slips should be coming up in the sweet potato bed. Care should be taken that the bed is kept moist at all times in order to encourage growth of the slips. Usually four inches of sand or sandy loam soil is placed over the potatoes in the bed. This will force the slips to come up through four inches of soil or sand.

When the slips are three inches above the surface of the ground they will be large enough to set to the field. Care should be taken to wet the sweet potato bed thoroughly two or three hours before the slips are drawn; otherwise they may be broken in drawing.

It will require three bushels of potatoes to furnish sufficient slips to plant an acre. One acre transplanted early in the season, say during the middle of May, will provide enough vine cuttings to set five acres more. After the vines have made a growth of from ten to twelve inches they are cut and transplanted in the same way as slips. These cuttings are usually from eight to ten inches long, and set their full length in the soil, leaving two or three buds only above the surface. In order that a large number of cuttings may be available early in the season, it is desirable to transplant the first acre of slips on comparatively rich soil, or to fertilize the land heavily with a commercial fertilizer in order to stimulate a vigorous growth.

**Use Vine Cuttings.**

Potatoes grown from cuttings will be freer from disease than those grown from slips. Therefore, it is desirable to have as large a per cent of the crop as possible produced from vine cuttings rather than from slips. Three or four drawings may be made from the potato bed, provided the slips are not allowed to grow too long before removing them. The slips are supported by the plant food contained in the potato itself, and after the third drawing is removed, will not sprout freely.

In order that the slips or cuttings may be transplanted to the field as soon as they are large enough, the ground where the potatoes are to be planted should be prepared in advance, so that advantage may be taken of a good season; otherwise it may be necessary to water the plants as they are transplanted to the field. This, of course, is very expensive and should be avoided wherever possible.

**Distance for Setting.**

The usual distance for setting the plants is from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in three-foot rows. When set eighteen inches apart it will require 9,680 plants to set an acre; if set twelve inches apart, as is sometimes recommended, it will require 14,520. Potatoes are seldom set as close as twelve inches in the row, and this is done only when the tendency is for the potatoes to grow too large. By close setting a larger number of potatoes is produced, but very few of the large or jumbo type are found, the idea being to produce as large a percentage as possible of the No. 1 potato, that is one that is not more than 3 1/2 or less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

**Preparing and Fertilizing the Land.**

After the land for sweets has been thoroughly plowed, the rows should be laid off three feet and a deep furrow opened with a shovel plow. The fertilizer should be applied in this drill at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds per acre, a ridge formed over this furrow by running two furrows with a half-shovel turn plow on each side. The plants should then be set on this bed. A fertilizer analyzing 8 percent phosphoric acid, 3 percent nitrogen, and three percent potash is recommended for the Piedmont region, whose the soils are clayey, or clayey loam. In the central and southern parts of the state, where the soils are more or less sandy, a fertilizer analyzing 8 percent phosphoric acid, 3 percent nitrogen, and 6 percent potash is recommended. The greatest care should be taken in the preparation of the land and the subsequent cultivation in order that as high a yield as possible may be obtained. We should endeavor to produce not less than 150 bushels per acre. Two hundred to 225 bushels are frequently harvested where the fields are properly plowed, fertilized, and cultivated.

**Varieties Recommended.**

The Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, and Triumph are the three varieties now being grown most extensively in the South. The Porto Rico is the most popular variety in this state. The Triumph is an early variety and is planted extensively when the potatoes are shipped green to the northern markets during August and September.

In an age demanding efficiency there is no place for the scrub.

The progressive dairy farmer can not afford to be without a silo.

A good sow is a gold bond yielding six to eight coupons semi-annually.

There is no equivalent or substitute for good milk.

April and May are good months for preserving eggs in water-glass for fall and winter use.

There is insurance against decay of farm buildings and farm equip-

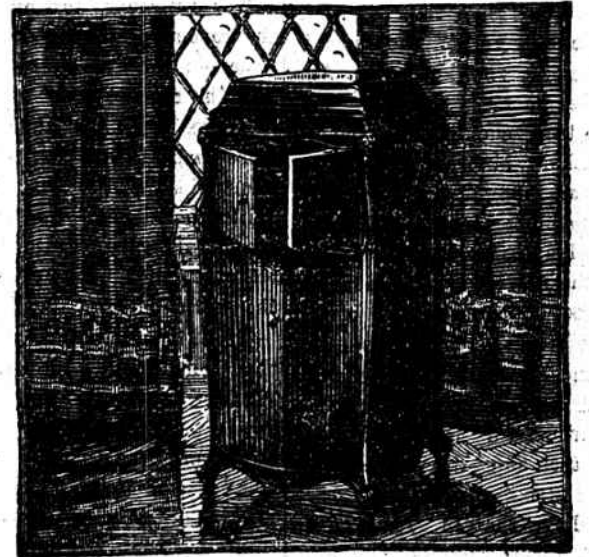
**GERMANY LED ALL IN COTTON EXPORTS DURING MARCH**

Washington, April 16.—More cotton was exported to Germany than to any other country during March. Census bureau statistics today show 105,788 bales were sent from the United States to Germany during the month, while the united kingdom, the United States' best customer for raw cotton, took only 64,490

bales, and Japan's imports totalled 87,030 bales. The second largest amount taken by any country during the month.

Cotton exported to Germany during the nine months ending March 31, has amounted to 830,190 bales valued at about \$85,000,000. Prior to the war Germany took an average of 2,250,000 bales of American cotton annually.

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