

MANY WILL COME TO COTTON MEET

J. F. Hill, director of the cooperative marketing association in this county, has received replies from the majority of the farmers he invited to attend a meeting in the court house Wednesday for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary association for this county. While the meeting will be general in that everybody is invited to attend letters were sent out to one or more leading farmers in each community, in order that every section of the county would be certain to have notice of the meeting and in order that the director might know in advance whether any interest was being taken in the subject. From present indications the meeting Wednesday will be the most representative held in the county in some time. Mr. Hill has only had replies from two men who said they would not come.

It is understood that the mere act of attending the meeting need not mean belief in the plans of the cooperative association. It simply means interest in its possibilities and a desire for information about it. R. C. Hamer of Dillen, former president of the South Carolina Cotton association and one of the first big farmers of the state to indorse the idea, has made an intensive study of the purpose of the association and the means by which it is proposed to carry those purposes into effect, will be present Wednesday, it is expected, to help in the organization.

Another subject to be discussed Wednesday is that regarding the employment of a county demonstration agent. A meeting held last week to discuss this matter was adjourned after much favorable comment to Wednesday. With the several divisions of opinions it is expected that much lively debate will ensue Wednesday. The meeting will get under way at 11 o'clock in the Court House.

NOT TO CURTAIL MAIL DELIVERY

Members of Lower House Plan To Extend in Defiance Of Budget Plans

Washington, Jan 14—There will be no curtailment of village mail delivery despite the recommendation of Postmaster General Hays that the service be abandoned. Southern senators and representatives have won their fight, it is indicated. The prospects are so good that there is belief that the service will not only be continued but extended. In other words congress plans to bowl over not only the postmaster general but General Dawes, director of the budget.

Hays, in his annual report, recommended that no appropriation be made for village delivery of mails. General Dawes recommended that \$1,300,000 be allowed, enough to continue the service presently existing. The appropriations committee of the house included Dawes' recommendation in the postoffice bill. This was the defeat of Hays.

Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, in the committee, offered a resolution requiring the chairman of the committee when on the floor of the house to offer an amendment increasing the appropriation. The Byrnes resolution prevailed. The house will unquestionably adopt the amendment to be proposed by the committee chairman and, thus village delivery, very popular in the South, will be gradually extended, and for the first time since assuming office, Dawes will be overthrown.

WANTS

FOR SALE—One gray Jersey milk cow, calf one week old. Apply to W. F. Kay, Abbeville, S. C., Route Two, 1, 16-1tpd.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm for sale, give lowest price, and full particulars. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Illinois, 1tpd.

EAT WITH ME—Table board by the meal or by the week. Phone 1. Mrs. D. A. Rogers. tf.

NORMALCY COMES IN LABOR MARKET

Normalcy so long predicted has come for one thing, at least. The price of labor is back to the pre-war level. Of course everybody remembers the time when it was hard to get work done at any price—the day when the average negro laborer felt insulted if offered less than \$2 a day. Frequently they received as high as \$5 a day and the prosperity was too much for them. It is a well known fact that the average negro will work only when forced and that if he can make enough to live six days in one day, he will loaf the rest of the week.

Now things have changed. A day's work can now be had for half a dollar, and the number of persons looking for the opportunity to earn that much is increasing. A number of farmers have been talked to about the present labor market and only one confessed that he was paying as much as \$1 a day for negro laborers. Another farmer said he paid \$15 a month and board, most of those seeking jobs preferring to get some specified amount and board. They do not care to try out the share crop system, after their experiences last year.

Many negroes are coming to this county from Georgia, according to farmers along the river. They are migrating to any region that gives greater promise of a living this year. Not being well informed they do not know that conditions among the negroes already here are as bad as they could possibly be in Georgia or elsewhere.

The negroes, it will be recalled, did not care for such tasks back in 1918 and 19 as cutting wood. They got better money for easier tasks. Now the man who has wood he wants cut has no trouble employing as many men as he wants. The negroes always prefer to bring their axes to the white man's door and get breakfast before they go into the woods. Meals is a part of the labor price and the negroes never forget to report on time.

Road contractors, several of whom are engaged in such work in this county, have no difficulty in getting as many laborers as they need at 50 cents a day. The work they do is hard and the hours long but necessity is a hard driver and the forces are always at full strength. It is said that one of the contractors who laid some of the streets of Abbeville lost quite a sum of money because he had to pay exorbitant prices for common labor, in order to finish the job within the contract limit.

Negro women, who a few months ago declined the menial tasks about the house are now anxious to make anything they can and they gladly accept any tasks assigned them accepting whatever pay is given usually without comment. In fact normalcy seems to be present in everything except taxes—and most people are working.

TAKES OWN LIFE

Brooks C. Huff of Sumter Fires Bullet Into Temple.

Greenville, Jan. 14.—Brooks C. Huff of Sumter shot and almost instantly killed himself this morning about 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, his wife's parents, at Fountain Inn, this county. Mr. Huff used a .38 calibre pistol. The bullet entered his right temple and passed entirely through his head.

Mr. Huff was for a long time bookkeeper for the Fountain Inn Oil company. He married Miss Lidia Taylor of that place, then moved to Sumter, where he was cashier of the Sumter Bank and Trust company. He was also connected with an automobile business there, it is understood here.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff were at Fountain Inn for a visit to the latter's parents for a few days. This morning while Mr. Huff was washing his face for breakfast, his wife answered a ring at the door. While she was gone she heard a pistol shot and upon returning found her husband lying on the bed dead.

Beating Cereal.

If the cereal is lumpy after it is cooked beat it with the egg beater for a few minutes after taking it from the stove.

ROBBERS CAUGHT AT CALHOUN FALLS

Pete Brooks and J. P. Brooks, negro men were taken from a train at Calhoun Falls yesterday afternoon and brought to the Abbeville jail where they are held on two charges of housebreaking and larceny in this county. Last Thursday night the Brooks negroes broke into the home of Jim Elmore, an Abbeville negro and stole clothing and other articles. Friday night they entered the Sheppard Brothers store at Calhoun Falls and escaped with merchandise and \$23 in money.

Crossing the river into Georgia they broke in a store at Dewey Rose, near Elberton, Saturday night and got away with more merchandise and several hundred pennies in money belonging to the postoffice located in the same building.

Thinking the Georgia territory was too hot for them they bought tickets at Middleton, Ga., for Greenwood, paying for them with pennies, which excited the interest of the ticket agent who wired ahead and the men were taken from the train at Calhoun Falls.

After the men have satisfied the law in this county they will be delivered to the authorities of Elberton County and later to the federal government. Sheriff Haley of Elberton County was in Abbeville this morning in connection with the case. The negroes are now in the care of Sheriff McLane.

HELL IN TAMPA JAIL

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 16.—Hell was locked up by Tampa police today.

Caught running an alleged gambling house, a Cuban was arrested and taken to headquarters. When the desk sergeant asked his name, he replied:

"Hell."

The sergeant, startled, came back: "Hell it is?"

The prisoner with a grin assured the sergeant that "Hell" it was, and this entry was made on the headquarters blotter:

"Jose Hell, charged with operating a bolita game; selling bolita tickets."

Swedish people cultivate forest lands, as Americans do their farms.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT

Estate of Wade S. Cothran, Dec'd. Notice of Settlement and Application for Final Discharge.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 15th day of February, 1922, I will render a final account of my actings and doings as executor of the estate of Wade S. Cothran, deceased, in the office of the judge of probate for Abbeville County at 11 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such executor.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment, proven and authenticated or be forever barred.

JAS. S. COTHRAN, Admr. Jan. 13, 1922. 3wks.

FREE



Have Your EYES Examined FREE for 10 DAYS. Glasses Fitted From \$3.00 Up.

DR. L. V. LISENBEE OPTOMETRIST TELEPHONES:

Office 278 Res. 358

3 1-2 Washington St. Over McMurray Drug Co. ABBEVILLE, S. C.

(Becoming Glasses Cost No More)

QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT ASSOCIATION

Cotton Growers Marketing Scheme Made Plain in Catechism Form.

Because a campaign is soon to be put on to get farmers to go into the Cotton Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, the following questions and answers about the organization are printed. Mr. J. S. Stark is a member of the association and has signed the contract. J. F. Hill is the director for Abbeville County. He will gladly give further information about the plan.

Who can belong to the Association? A. Only men who grow cotton, or who receive cotton as rent.

Who will manage the Association? A. The directors, who will be elected by the members, and who must themselves be members and have cotton to sell. Whatever they do will be done for the benefit of the cotton of all the members as well as for the benefit of their own cotton.

How will these directors be elected? A. The State will be divided into ten districts. Each district will have one director. The members in that district will vote at a called election, either in person or by mail, to say who their director shall be.

But there are eleven directors. Who is the eleventh man? A. He will be appointed by the Governor of the State.

Who will sell the cotton? A. The directors will employ the best technical cotton salesman they can find for this purpose, and will oversee their work.

What is the membership fee? A. \$5.00 This is the first and last membership fee ever to be paid.

What becomes of this money? A. Whatever part of it is necessary will be spent in creating the organization. That part which remains will go into the treasury of the new organization, to help it start in business. The membership campaign will be carried on by the volunteer help of interested growers just as far as is possible so that the largest possible percentage of the membership fee can be turned over to the permanent organization, when formed.

Will the directors be bonded? A. If the members so desire. In any case the Sales Manager and the Treasurer will be bonded.

What are the obligations of the members? A. To market all of his cotton through the Association for a period of five years beginning with the 1922 crop.

Why the five year contract? A. There are several reasons. One is to insure that all of the members stick. Another is to insure that the Association will have a definite number of bales to sell, so that it can make good contracts with mills over a period of years. Another reason is that good salesmen cannot be secured unless they are assured of permanent jobs.

Can a member buy cotton to sell through the association? A. Yes, when necessary to complete a bale or to handle a crop in which he has an interest. No member will be permitted to speculate through the association, however, on the cotton of non-members.

Can a member sign up for half his crop? He cannot.

How will cotton be sold? A. When delivered to the Association, each bale will be graded and classed and put in a pool with other bales of cotton of the same grade and class. These pools of the same grade and class will then be sold at the highest possible market price, and as directly as possible to spinners.

How does the cotton pool work? A. All cotton of similar grade and class is put into one lot. Each pool continues for one season. If all of the pool is not sold or contracted for at once some may be sold at one time and some at another, all at the best possible price. If parts of the pool are sold at different prices, these prices will be averaged, and the average value per pound secured for all the cotton in the pool, will be paid to each member. It is not fair that one member of the pool should have either a higher or a lower price than every other member since neither the Association nor any member is responsible for fluctuations in the market.

What is the penalty for failure to sell through the Association? A. A

penalty of five cents per pound will be collected from any member who fails to market his cotton through the Association; an injunction will be secured to prevent further breach of contract; and a decree will be also secured to require specified performance of the contract.

When will the membership Marketing Agreement which the members signs be in effect? A. As soon as enough members are secured to make sure that the Association will have as much as 400,000 bales to sell.

What if less than 400,000 bales are secured? A. If this number is not secured by May 1, 1922, all members who previously signed will be given a chance to draw out. Those who do not draw out will get back in cash the amount of their membership fee that is still unspent. If, after all who wish, have withdrawn more than 200,000 bales remain the Association must quit right there, and the money remaining in the treasury will be divided pro-rata among all members.

Who are the members of the Organization Committee? A. J. S. Stark is the representative from this county.

What becomes of this committee when the Association is finally completely organized? A. Its members step down and out and turn the completed association over to the directors who will be elected by the members.

Is the Membership Contract binding when the Association is completely organized? A. It will be so binding that the member must die, move from South Carolina, or quit growing cotton in order to get out from under it.

Where does the member deliver his cotton? A. Either to a nearby warehouse or for shipment, as directed by the Association.

Will there be a warehouse at every shipping point? A. Probably not, though there may be one or more in every county.

When is the member paid for his cotton? A. Part payment may be secured as a loan as soon as the cotton reaches the warehouse and is graded and classed, so that its full value is known. This loan value is the amount agreed upon with the banks for cotton of that particular grade, and may vary according to the current price of cotton and the seasonal trend of the cotton market. Further payments are made as the cotton in the pool of particular grade is marketed until the whole pool is sold out.

Will the Association hold cotton? A. Yes, if in the opinion of the directors and the sales manager it is necessary. The Association is not a holding Association, however, and its plain purpose is to sell cotton as quickly as possible, and on the best market.

What about remnants or parts of a bale? A. The member having such a remnant may sell it in the seed wherever he likes, or he may buy enough cotton to make up a bale, and then market the bale through the Association.

Will there be any local Associations? A. There will be informal Local Associations with proper officers in every community or district, as desired by members. The officers of these Local Associations will have the right to advise the directors of the State Association in all their meetings.

When will the Association start business? A. Not later than October 1st, 1922 and as much earlier as possible.

How much can the Association charge for handling, grading, classing and selling the cotton? A. The actual cost only.

How will the Association handle crop mortgages? A. If the crop is mortgaged before the member joins he cannot include the mortgaged cotton in the amount to be marketed through the association without the consent of the mortgagee, who is the man who holds the mortgage. A regular legal form for such consent will be furnished by the Association. If the grower joins before the crop mortgage is made, the mortgage will be handled under a blanket agreement between the Association and the banks and other money lenders, so that when the cotton is marketed through the Association, all advances and other payments, so long as necessary, will be made through the mortgagee, and the division of the money will

be by agreement the mortgagee and the member just as it now does when mortgaged cotton is sold. Legal forms for the blanket agreement between the Association and the Mortgage will be prepared by the Agricultural Committee of the South Carolina Bankers' Association and may be had by writing to the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Columbia, S. C.

Where will the Association sell cotton? Anywhere the directors decide, either in this country or abroad, and as directly to spinners as possible.

Can a tenant farmer join whose landlord does not? A. Yes. If the landlord is not a member the tenant must buy the landlord's share and sell all through the Association, or he must arrange with the landlord to divide the cotton in the bale. If the landlord joins and the tenant does not, the reverse rule will apply. It is much to be desired that both landlord and tenant shall join.

For further information on any point not fully covered in this booklet, address the Secretary, South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Columbia, or see Mr. J. S. Stark at the Planters Bank.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As executor of the estate of Mr. John D. Duncan, deceased, late of Abbeville County, South Carolina, I will offer for sale at his late residence, on Friday, January 20th, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m., all the real and personal property, owned by said Mr. J. D. Duncan, during his life time.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for stamps and deeds.

The real estate contains sixty-eight (68) acres, more or less, with dwelling and outhouses located thereon.

The personal property consists of household and kitchen furniture, one mule, all farming implements, lot of bees, and everything of which the said J. D. Duncan was seized at time of his death.

A. M. MILFORD, Executor. January 12th, 1922.

Notice To Taxpayers

For the Purpose of Accommodating the Public in the Matter of Making Their Returns, I Will Visit the Places Mentioned Below On The Dates Indicated in Schedule.

ALL RETURNS must be made under oath of real estate and personal property returned at its market value.

Persons not making their returns between January 1, 1922 and February 20, 1922, are liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. This penalty will be enforced against delinquents; for the failure to enforce it heretofore has put on neglect of the law.

The returns of those who conform to the law are placed before the Township and County Boards, while those who disregard the law come in after the meeting of the Boards and return to suit themselves. The enforcement of this 50 per cent penalty will correct this evil.

Returns will not be taken by mail unless they are sworn to before some proper officer. All improvements or any transfer of real estate must be reported to the Auditor.

Employers are requested to return all their employees after notifying them and getting a statement of their property.

All tax returns must be made by school districts. So please look up your plats and find the number of acres in each school district, also amount of personal property.

My Appointments Are as Follows: Calhoun Falls, Wednesday, February 7th.

Lowndesville, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 9th and 10th.

Donalds, Monday and Tuesday, February 13th and 14th.

Due West, Wednesday and Thursday, February 15th and 16th.

Mr. E. A. Patterson will represent me at Antreville and W. W. Willson will represent me at Level Land.

RICHARD SONDELY, Auditor Abbeville County. ei. 3wks.