tice Day.

Mr. T. A. Hightower, the popular superintendent of the Addison Mills arranged for a suitable observance of Armistice Day. He invited Mr. J. H. Cantelou to speak, to those who are pression "In union there is strength." employed, in the mill. Mr. Cantelou We want to say there must be union spoke in part, as follows:

Friends, I am glad that I know so many of you and I wish that I knew either of the other and you have no every one of you and wish to assure union. Now, you have got two things, you that it gives me great pleasure you have labor on one hand and capto stand before you and talk or speak a few words in behalf of No- capital without labor and what is lavember 11th.

the past few days and, when Mr. Hightower asked me a few minutes lungs in our body, even more so for as the little verse of poetry goes:

"I wish I were a little rock, A'sitting on a hill, A'doing nothing all day long

But just asitting still.'

That is about the way I feel. It is not a speech that I am going to make, but in my honest opinion the 11th day of November, 1918, is the greates day without exception, f-,a,asiptT__oiuc'ctT othtiw fflxxx that the history of the world has ever known since the Star of Bethlehem guided and directed the Wise men of Eygt to the Christ. True the crucifixion is a day of no mean imporment. All these are great. It was a great day with France and Germany and England and with Italy and Spain and with all of the countries of the east when they fought and won their famous battles. But there has never been in the history of the whole

of November 11, 1918. Now, that is a rather broad statement to make but I think everyone of you will agree with me that it is true. I believe that it is true, not only in America but with France, England, Spain and Belgium as well. I think it very important that we set apart these brief minutes to reverence, honor and bow in the most reverend thanks to God because of the glorious victory with which he has so greatly blessed us. .

We have now a past, present and future. Let us bear that in mind. This country is not going to pieces. Our government shall never be buried so long as this world stands. This is the greatest and richest government that stands upon the earth. Do you realize that the American nation is the greatest nation, then if we sink if our government sinks, what, I ask in the name of God, in all reverence, will become of the nations other than America?

The soldier boys have taken care of the past, the heroes, our own boys Sea-yes, I say Death Sea, as the German submarines were lurking , there to send a cargo of men-American boys-down without one moment's notice. Now these boys have gone. There are many of them, I regret to say that have died, have been killed and destroyed, and yet should I say I regret? We have won this great world war and are proud of the fact. No, we should feel like President Roosevelt, that they were martyrs for a great cause.

present is the time that we are to take care of. Let's don't talk about ifornia fruit, it will soon be so with the past, but let's don't bury it but tobacco. Is the cotton grower going experience by the past for there are on forever, on a basis of going in no teachers equal to experience. Let debt for supplies to make a crop and us profit by the past and then we will then selling it at a losing figure in orhave a better and brighter present. der to pay his creditors? The people Don't think that we are going to of the South, particularly, deserve pieces. God still reigns and it gives better treatment. But they will not me great pleasure to say that he is ever willing and ready to help us. We not only have a great Christ but a great God, and why should we feel that we are going to pieces?

Now the future is before us. That is the principle issue which we are to look forward to. The present is with us only a few minutes then future is the time that is before us. Let young partrides returned and told her us give much thought to the education of our children. Germany's great strength lay largely in the fact that me, to cut and bind this wheat. When her men were educated .: You edu- everybody fails us, we must act ourcate a man and yau make him more selves or starve." Then the mother able to think. While there are plenty of splendid men without an education, lots of them have never been rwo." The mora lis plain .- Columbia educated until they were grown. Record. Abraham Lincoln for instance, was not educated in his youth. When we look upon this bunch of school children we know that they will soon be the leaders in this country. If you are the father or mother of any of these don't spare a single effort, dollar, nor any possible exertion that you might give them an education and keep them in the schools as long as you possibly can. Give them a better opportunity than he had. Our future is going to depend largely upon our children, while we are living and tak-

Addison Mill Observed Armis- child so that when you pass out of this world you can say "Take the burden on thy shoulders." Don't let your child grow up in ignorance.

Now, there is one other thoughtyou have heard of the great old exin two ways. There must be a union in labor and a union in spirit. Rob ital on the other. What is a man's bor without capital? They are both I have been very busy, though, for equally important as much as and as dependent upon one another as the ago if I would make a talk, I felt just it is said that man can live a while with only one lung. That is the way the whole matter stands. Let us have harmony always, live in harmony with the people you work for and with, and if you do that we will all be a better people and a much better

It May Be a Blessing.

Senator Smith's prediction that the world will face a cotton shortage next summer fits deduction logic from every standpoint. With an average crop of little more than one-third of the bumper crops of some years past it would seem plausible that the textance. Again there are other great tile industry alone will consume all days; the day of our own indepen- the supply that is now in sight, if it passed him up and heaven could not dence, July 4th, 1776, when we keeps the spindles and the looms gofounded and established our govern- ing at a normal ratio from June to

On top of this there are indications that normal or near normal export trade will be resumed by that period, and if this is correct, the supply will have dwindled to zero, probably before the sun stands in midsky world since the birth of Christ a day in 1922. The small crop of this year, that has meant so much like the day added to the surplus which has accumulated, gives the world a limited supply with which to meet its needs during the next twelve months. The one moat in the ointment at this time, is that in the face of this low supply, prices of the product still flare around the prices of fat cotton

The South too often, particularly the cotton grower has been forced to sacrifice cotton by the acceptance of impoverishing prices. This to a large extent was caused by the farmer dumping his crop on the market, as soon as it was gathered. Those able to hold the staple which they had bought at a low price, generally waxed rich by selling it when the in-tosight supply was low, or limited, at a big profit. If anything were needed to prove to the farmer of the South the value of holding associations, perfected by the farmers themselves, surely it would be this history.

It may be pointed out that the same condition as prevails in the South's cotton belt today prevails in who went to France across the Death the Kentucky burley tobacco belt. But the tobacco growers have grown tired of playing the goat forever and they have been organized into a holding marketing association almost to a man. The campaign is just about finished there. Hereafter, it is the intention to set a reasonable and always equitable and profitable price on the tobacco, and then the farmers' own association will finance all the members who need ready cash from their receipts.

We have not been able to see why Now we have the present. The such a thing could not be done with cotton. It is so with Florida and Calget it until they act themselves. Remember, that the mother partridge made light of the loud talk of the wheat grower, who was going to invite, or hire his neighbors to cut his wheat.

She told her brood to make themselves at home as these reports were made to her. Finally, when the rivers are not deep enough, or garthat the farmer told his sons: "Get up by daylight. Come here ready with partridge said: "Children we shall leave this field before sunrise tomor-



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Br. Aing's New Biscovery ing care of the present. Educate your | CLLS THE COUGH. CURES THE LUNGS

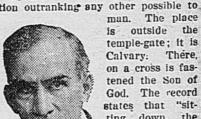
"T-H-E-R-E"

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT .- And sitting down they watched him there.-Matt. 27:36.

Upon that word hinges a considera-



man. The place temple-gate; it is Calvary: There, on a cross is fastened the Son of God. The record states that "sitting down, the people watched him T-H-E-R-E." The suggestion

is of composure, if not, also, indifference; at least,

it does not rise above crude amazement. Man, sin-blinded and finite, sits and stares.

It is of him who dies there that Micah's prophecy, when referring to the place of his lowly birth says, Whose goings forth are from eternity." The limitless past speeds its tribute to that Cross, and the unmeasit. Surely it claims of man something more than sitting down and watching. For Jesus on that Cross is between

earth and heaven. As if earth had get receive him, or as if some mysterious reason had caused him to be adjudged unfitted for either, there he is suspended on the Cross. "He was made sin for us who knew

no sin, that we might be made the righteausness of God in Him"; "He was made a curse for us"; "He died the just for the unjust that he might bring us to God."

There is the place of Love's wonder work. There is the public explanation of God's estimate of your sins and mine. There is the counting out of the price of liberty from the bondslavery of sin.

There is He who came down to earth and was "lifted up"; hence, looking there, you see the ladder that connects earth with heaven

How long, how tiresomely long have people sought that connecting ladder. Like the telephone operator at the central office seeking to establish communication for us with our distant friends, so has been the waiting and trying of the millions seeking that connecting ladder with heaven.

Struggling through the deeds of the law, or listening for the voices of the dead, or torturing themselves with physical suffering, they have sought the way up in the dark.

But there it is. His death on the Cross provides the way, the sure way, up to where He invites poor, lost sinners, saying, "Come."

Could we but see in one short space of time all that centers there, then the soul accorded such a gaze-full would see wealth uncounted, wealth indestructible, wealth eternal.

Looking there one would see the mothless, rustless "riches of grace."

That gaze would result better than the most promising markets of worldly and defended. They may fail. But what that gaze could claim would be for you!

There we see as if in letters of fire the final word of infinite wisdom on how to rescue our souls.

Ther; could not be discovered or presented any other way by which to save us. Reverently, let us say it, God can

find no other way. His angels or archangels working and investing through much as one lost soul.

And the project of Calvary will not submit to explanation on the ground of anything that human invention or human effort could add to its value. No. It's God's best. "There is none night. other name"; "In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son"; "how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

The statement, "That whosoever believeth in him might not perish" places the "believing in" so over against the "perislfing" that if words are of any value to express truth, it is evident this is the final word of how God can save our souls.

Come then, come with me. Let us center our attention there. An, soul! dens beautiful enough, or mountains high enough, or buildings costly enough to classify as sacred there. It is He; it is He!

And there, and there alone do you find that the worth of your soul is so great that through his blood it is accounted holy, and it becomes the temple, the shrine of the Holy Spirit.

O, find what is your worth there. Cleansed from sin by his most preclous blood, you become the shrine. .Calvary never cheapens us. It condemns us only to justify us. The in- Ninety Six. vestment made in us is there. Yes, we are there. And, there to be glorifled!

One Body, One Spirit. There is one body, and one Spirit. even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one who is above all, and through all, and in you at! But unto every one of us is goe grace according to the measare of the gift of Christ.-Ephesians

Others Named in Governor's Race.

The office of governor seems to be the focusing point for the vision of all political eyes in the state, all ambitions seeming to be aimed at present at that office. Today new names are mentioned in connection with next year's race for the governor'smansion, and already the list of possible condidates is long.

There is a persistent report in Columbia to the effect that a movement is outside the is on foot in Greenville to put B. E. Geer, former professor at Furman and now a banker and cotton mill executive, in the race for governor. Mr. Geer's name is possibly the last to be mentioned in this connection. It is stated that Greenville men are enthusiastic in their endorsement of Mr. Geer as a possible candidate. The name of United States Dis-

trict Attorney Francis H. Weston, of Columbia, has also been considered in connection with the race, and it is understood his friends have suggested that he run.

State Senator George Washington Wightman of Saluda, known as "Battle Axe," because of his ruthless attacks upon the governmental expenditures, has definitely announcured future can have no glory without ed that if he enters the arena he will run for governor and he has indicated that he intends to be in the race. He stated in Columbia recently, in answer to the direct question as to his candidacy, that he would run for governor, unless some other strong man entered the race on the same platform as his.

Former Congressman Lever will also likely be a candidate, as will also former Governor Blease, former Lieut. Governor Bethea, former Attorney General Thos. H. Peeples, and probably others. Among those who are mentioned as possible candidates are Lieut., Governor Wilson G. Harvey of Charleston; State Senator J. H. Marion of Chester; Col. Holmes B Springs, of Greenville; Henry C. Tillman, of Greenwood; Senator George L. Laney, of Chesterfield; Mendel L. Smith of Camden; and W. G. Querry, of the State tax commis-

Lieut. Governor Harvey wants to be governor, but if Gov. Cooper is elected to the supreme court in January, leaving the governorship for a year to Mr. Harvey, then the present lieutenant governor will not be in the race next year, it is understood.

Mr. Querry states that he has not reached any decision as to the race, though he is being urged to run. Mr. Querry is one of the best men of the state and an authority on tax matters. His platform would likely be tax reform, an unpopular subject.' His race would prove a great service to the state, even though it meant the sacrifice of the candidate.-Columbia

News Letter From Kirksey.

There isn't very much improvement in the weather for November.

Miss Grave Verner was a visitor secure forever. It is all there. And Friday and Saturday with her parents in Richland, S. C.

> Mrs. W. S. McDowell of Kirksey is spending a few weeks with her son, Mr. J. S. McDowell of Greenwood.

> Mr. J. D. Ouzts of Ninety Six was visitor of Mr. Serenus McDowell of Meeting Street last week-end.

Miss Grace Ouzts of Pleasant Lane countless ages could not rescue so visited her sister, Mrs. T. L. Pardue of Kirksey last week.

Miss, Viola Robertson entertained a number of her friends with a delightful birthday party Saturday

We gladly welcome Mr. Earl Ouzts and family back to Kirksey again. Mrs. C. B. Ouzts was shopping in

Greenwood Tuesday. Misses Gell Wood, Ethel and Alma Long of Ninety Six visited Miss Viola

Robertson last week-end. Mr. Ben Dorn is a business fellow in Kirksey section. He makes his

rounds every Saturday and Sunday. Mr. E. T. Chappell of Kirksey was

visitor in Johnston Monday.

Miss Annie Timmerman of Pleasant Lane visited Miss Gladys Robertson of Kirksey section last week. Mr. and Mrs. George Ouzts were

visitors in Greenwood last week. Mr. Bruce Cheatham of Epworth was in Kirksey section Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Ouzts of Columbia visited Kirksey last Sunday.

Mr. Serenus McDowell of Meeting Street is spending a few days in

Mr. Will Burnett is a visitor here for a few days. Miss Emma McClure is visiting her

sister, Mrs. J. D. Timmerman of Wiggins, for a while.

STRAYED: A fine young Jersey baptism, one God and Father of all, heifer, butt-headed, strayed from my premises about the first of November. Any information will be appreciated. I have for sale a steer four years old.

.. M. C. PARKER.

11-9

IMPROVED ROADS

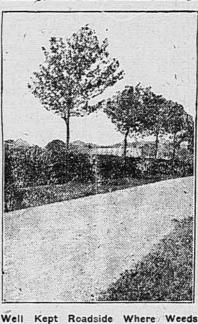
ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1920

Cost Was About Twice as Much as in 1917 on Account of Distinct Shortage of Labor.

(Prepared by the 'U. S. Department of

Every kind of road-cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the chief of the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles and material shortages.

After the war there was a great public demand for improved roads. Many roads had been seriously damaged by war traffic, and it appeared that the return of men from military service would provide an abundance of labor. The army of laborers which was expected to apply for the work did not, however, materialize. On the contrary, there was a distinct shortage



Are Controlled by Frequent Mowing.

of labor, and wages reached the highest levels attained in the history of the country. In 1917, competent labor could be secured for from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, but the corresponding wages in 1920 were from \$3 to \$5 for a shorter day's work.

In proportion to this demand there was also a pronounced scarcity of construction materials. Sand, gravel, stone, and cement, and materials commonly used in road work increased in price between 1917 and 1920 from 50 to 100 per cent. Naturally, these increases in cost were reflected in the prices paid to contractors for read work. Gravel roads increased from \$4,535 to \$7,250 per mile; concrete from \$21,165 to upward of \$40,000 per mile, and brick roads from \$33,000 to \$55,000 per mile.

As funds available for road construction are largely limited by statute, or by the returns from taxation, a majority of the states this year have deliberately withheld work, the plans for which had been completed, until they could obtain a greater return for their expenditure.

SCOTS USED FIRST MACADAM

Resident of Ayrshire Made His First Experiments About 1814-Roads Now Common.

Macadam roads are so common in America that national pride may well lead us to look upon them as a domestic product.

But John MacAdam was a Scot, resident in Ayrshire, where he made his first experiments about 1814, according to the New York Sun. Five years later the first public roads were laid with the pavement and a grateful parliament awarded the inventor a grant

of \$50,000. In 1827, after the new pavement had been thoroughly tested, MacAdam was made surveyor general of all metropolitan roads in and about London and the use of his method became general throughout the United King-

HARDING LAUDS GOOD ROADS

President in First Message to Congress Deplores Money Wasted in Improved Highways,

In no uncertain terms, President Harding expressed his opinion of the automobile, motor transport and good roads in his first message to congress. He said: "The motorcar has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and industrial life. I know of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways-wasted because there is no policy of maintenance. Highways must be patrolled and constantly repaired."

Hens Vary in Weight. Egg-producing hens vary in weight

the average being about four pounds. The principal breeds of egg producers are the Leghorns, the Wyandottes, the Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds and the Minorcas.

Work Is World Wide.

Road construction and maintenance have become world wide as well as provincial problems and foreign governments are doing much work toward highway development.

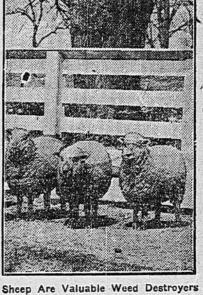
TEMPORARY PASTURES ARE BEST FOR SHEEP

From 10 to 14 Days Is Long Enough on Same Ground.

Basis of 1 Acre to 25 Animals Is More Satisfactory Than Seeding Larger, Areas-Smaller Lots Are Convenient.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

For health and for economical use of the pasturage it is undesirable to keep sheep on the same ground more than from ten to fourteen days, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing the question of raising sheep on temporary pastures. The most generally



and Will Keep Fence Rows, Roadways and Waste Places Clean.

useful size of lot is one acre to 25 sheep. This area, on an average, furnished in experiments 14 days' feed.

Arranging the size of lots on the basis of one acre to 25 sheep is more satisfactory than seeding larger areas and using hurdles to permit advance to fresh feed each day. Less labor is necessary, and by going to entirely new ground after ten or twelve days the danger of picking up parasite larvae on ground grazed over earlier is prevented. With a one-acre lot for 25 ewes, or correspondingly larger ones for larger flocks, it is an added advantage if their length is two or three times the breadth.

With a heavy crop of forage that would last longer than was considered safe to hold the flock on the same ground, a short piece of cross fence can readily be put down to divide the pasture into two parts. The smaller lots are also convenient with purebred flocks to provide for the separate pasturing of smaller lots of ram and

ewe lambs. Movable fencing is not likely to be satisfactory for the outside-lot fences unless the whole area to be used lies in a long strip with side fences, when only two end pieces need to be in place at one time for the ground being

STANDARDS FOR CONTAINERS

Hamper, Round-Stave Basket and Market or Splint Basket Lack in Uniformity.

Three important shipping containers in need of standardization at the present time are the hamper, the roundstave basket, and the market or splint basket, say specialists of the bureau of markets; United States Department of Agriculture. Investigations in all parts of the United States where these packages are used have shown a serious lack of uniformity in capacity, shape and strength which could be corrected by the adoption of standards which have been prepared by the bureau of markets.

These standards have been written into a bill, H. R. 4900 now before congress. Its adoption should go a long way toward eliminating the 15 styles and sizes of round-stave baskets, 25 styles and sizes of splint baskets as well as the 50 styles and sizes of hampers. The bill provides for five sizes of splint baskets, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24 quarts; five sizes of round-stave baskets 1/2-bushel, 1/4-bushel, 11/4bushel and 2-bushel, and six sizes of hampers, 8, 16, 20, 32 and two styles for 48 quarts.

KILL GREEN CABBAGE WORMS

Arsenate of Lead Spray Will Prove Satisfactory to Destroy Various Insects.

The green cabbage worm can be killed with an arsenate of lead spray in which laundry soap has been mixed to make it adhere to the leaves. This treatment will also kill the cabbage, looper and other cabbage worms. Nicotine sulphate or kerosene emulsion and soap should be used against the harlequin cabbage bug and plant lice or "aphis."

MANURE PRODUCED ON FARM

Dairy Cows Lead All Other Animals Yielding 8.5 Tons Yearly-Goats Give Least.

Under farm conditions it is estimated that the following amounts of manure may be saved each year from mature animals: Horse, five tons; dairy cows, 8.5 tons; other cattle, four tons; sheep and goats, 0.4 ton, and hoge, 0.8 ton.