

TO HELP FARMERS OF THE PIEDMONT SECTION.

Prominent Greenville Men Plan for Taking Care of Cotton in Upper Part of State—Cut Acreage in Half for 1915, They Say.

Greenville, Sept. 2.—The organization of the Security Storage Company Tuesday guarantees that the farmers of the Piedmont section of South Carolina will be able to get plenty of money upon their cotton, in that the bankers will be willing to loan money upon the certificates given by the warehouse custodians of this company. Very naturally the amount of money upon the bale which the bankers loan to the farmers will be entirely regulated by supply and demand and will be a pretty heavy per cent of the true value of the cotton, owing to the fact that both the bankers and the farmers will be safeguarded by bond and insurance.

The scheme was thought out by W. G. Serrine and he will be general manager and the executive officer.

The meeting was called to order at noon in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, having been advertised by personal letter and request to those interested to be present. There were a number of cotton mill men present, and since the floor space is to be rented from them, it was necessary that they understand the plan of organization. A. G. Furman was asked to preside and he called upon Mr. Serrine to explain the object of the meeting and the object of the Security Storage Company.

The first object, Mr. Serrine explained, was the formation of a company that would safeguard the farmers of the Piedmont section of South Carolina. He explained that when a compartment or compartments of the warehouses was rented, the company would place a sign of the "Security Storage Company" over the door and take charge of that part of the warehouse as completely as if it were owned by the Security Storage Company. The warehouse keeper for the mill will be the sworn custodian of the compartments controlled or leased by the storage company and he will be under heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duty. No cotton can be placed in these compartments unless placed there to the credit of the storage company, and no bale can be removed except upon presentation of the original certificate. No one can enter the compartment except those who rightfully belong in them.

The cotton will be insured in a regular company at the highest possible value and every safeguard will be placed over the warehouses for loss by fire or otherwise.

Possibly the most interesting phase of the storage plan is the fact that upon presentation of the certificate by a patron, the identical bale of cotton for which the receipt was given will be returned to the holder of the certificate.

A reputable audit company will check up the cotton in the compartments each day and will keep a count of the bales and the certificates. The receipts of the company will, therefore, be safe. If the United States government licenses cotton storage warehouses, the company will secure license under the government.

There are 110 cotton mills in the Piedmont section of the State, and they have warehouse space which they cannot use. It is this space which the Security Storage Company would rent or lease at a small cost and use for the benefit of the farmers and the bankers.

Rigid contracts have been drawn up with the cotton mills which when signed will be ironclad and will fully safeguard the Security Storage Company and the cotton stored in their compartments.

It is readily understood that all mills now build their own storage warehouses in compartments of 500 bales capacity each. The company plans to rent one or two of these compartments just as one would rent one or two cottages in a row.

After the matter was fully discussed, upon motion of Lewis W. Parker, it was decided to carry into effect Mr. Serrine's plan, and that any other necessary steps be taken to safeguard the cotton in the Piedmont section. A committee consisting of W. G. Serrine, John B. Harris and W. B. Thaxton was appointed to meet and organize the company.

This company met and effected the organization to carry out the plans outlined, and within a short time it is hoped that the scheme will be in working condition. The committee will have to confer with both the farmers and the bankers, for it is realized that the two must enter heartily into the scheme before any great good to this section can be realized. It was the sense of the meet-

ing that the cotton acreage should be cut in half in 1915.

The committee will get actively to work at once to have the company in running shape by the time the fall cotton begins to come in so that the farmers can secure the money and the banks be willing to loan it upon the certificates of the storage company.

Diversification of Crops is Urged.

Albany, Ga., Sept. 4.—At the recent convention of the Georgia State Agricultural Society held in this city, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the length of the war in Europe and its resulting influences upon conditions in this country have proved so depressing in so many respects, therefore, we call upon the farmers of Georgia to exercise the strictest economy possible in their expenses of every character, and to proceed at once for a self-supporting condition by planting fall crops of every kind—both garden and field—raising hogs, cattle and sheep and run a successful campaign of 'hog and hominy.'

"Resolved, That in pitching their crops for 1915 they should let food supplies be their main crop and make cotton what it properly should be, surplus crop.

"We have seen darker and more depressing days than we are now passing through, but what prevented serious suffering was that our smoke-houses and cribs were full. A determination on the part of our people to act in concert for what is the benefit of all—be cheerful and encourage each other, and we will find that things are not as discouraging as they might be. Be cheerful and you will be happy."

Barrett Re-elected President.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 4.—The sub-committee of the committee of forty appointed by the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America to secure emergency legislation to relieve the market situation leaves immediately for Washington.

The convention adjourned last night. President Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, was re-elected.

SIR WILLIAM'S GHOST STORY.

"Who's There?" He Asked; "Answer Me or I'll Shoot."

(Philadelphia Press.)

Psychical research makes no appeal to Sir William Henry Perkins, the inventor of coal-tar dyes, who visited New York recently. He confesses to believing in only one ghost story and that related to a friend to whom he gave the name of Snooks. He explained:

"Snooks, visiting a country house, was put in the haunted chamber for the night. He said that he did not feel the slightest uneasiness, but, nevertheless, just as a matter of precaution he took to bed with him a revolver of the latest American pattern.

"He slept peacefully enough until the clock struck 2, when he awoke with an unpleasant feeling of oppression. He raised his head and peered about him. The room was wanly illumined by the full moon, and in that weird, bluish light he thought he discerned a small, white hand clasping the rail at the foot of the bed.

"Who's there?" he asked, tremulously. There was no reply. The small, white hand did not move.

"Who's there?" he repeated. "Answer me or I'll shoot."

"Again there was no reply.

"Snooks cautiously raised himself, took careful aim, and fired.

"From that night on he limped. Shot off two of his own toes."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MOVED.

Paris May Become Pivot of Armed Forces—Battle in Air.

Paris, Sept. 3.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

The proclamation was issued by the Minister of the Interior, who said the decision had been taken solely upon the demand of the military authorities because the fortified places of Paris, while not necessarily likely to be attacked, would become the pivot of the field operations of the two armies.

The building of supplementary defense works is proceeding vigorously. Several of the gates of Paris were closed to traffic last night.

A flight in the air over Paris took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meanwhile rifles and machine guns mounted on public buildings kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction. The Germans opened fire to which the Frenchmen replied vigorously.

The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level, and holding this position, was saved from further attack. He finally disappeared in a northwest direction over Fort Romainville after a vain pursuit.

The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns, and after circling about for a considerable time, disappeared from view.

French Money Coming to U. S.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Heavy transfers of French money to New York are in progress. There are several reasons for this, among them the moderate interest paid on current accounts which may be withdrawn at any time, a privilege not granted in any important European market. Then the price of exchange is regarded as certain to rise whatever course the international war takes. Altogether French cash is considered safer in the United States than in Europe.

Need Compulsory Education.

A dispatch from Gaffney, S. C., says: "The enrollment in the graded schools of Gaffney for the session just commenced is more than 1,100, and yet there are many children here who are not in school. It is a significant fact that there are more negro children enrolled than whites in proportion to population, and it is hard to understand why the parents of the white children will allow their offspring to grow up in ignorance when the tuition in the schools is free.

HELP THE KIDNEYS.

Walhalla Readers Are Learning the Way.

It's the little kidney ills—The lame, weak or aching back—The unnoticed urinary disorders—That may lead to dropsy and Bright's disease.

When the kidneys are weak, Help them with Doan's Kidney Pills.

A remedy especially for weak kidneys. Doan's have been used in kidney troubles for 50 years.

Endorsed by 30,000 people—endorsed at home. Proof in a Walhalla citizens' statement.

Mrs. Martha Driscoll, 9 Factory Hill, Walhalla, S. C., says: "My kidneys were in bad shape. I had severe attacks of backache and pains in my sides. I was also subject to dizzy and nervous spells. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I got a supply at Dr. Bell's drug store. They restored me to good health."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Driscoll had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

POPULATION AND WAR STRENGTH OF FOES.

Based on the latest figures obtainable, approximately 82 per cent of the population of Europe is at war. Of an estimated total of 465,473,000 persons in all Europe, nations having an approximate total of 407,073,000 inhabitants are fighting against each other with a total army strength in time of war of about 18,700,000 men. The statistics of the eight warring nations are approximately as follows:

Nations.	Estimated Population.	War Strength of Army.
Russia	160,100,000	5,400,000
Germany	64,900,000	4,350,000
Austria-Hungary	51,340,000	1,820,000
England (United Kingdom)	45,000,000	800,000
France	39,610,000	2,500,000
Italy	34,700,000	*3,220,000
Belgium	7,423,000	340,000
Servia	4,000,000	270,000
Totals	407,073,000	18,700,000

The figures for the Italian army include about 2,000,000 territorials, who are only partly trained.

TURKEY MAY NOW ENTER WAR

Against Russia—Greece Will Follow, Fighting With Allies.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier has informed the American government that the waters of the Dardanelles are mined and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign warships, and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion, on duty in Turkish waters, be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

This was the substance of a long cablegram received at the White House and State Department to-day from Ambassador Morgenthau, the first message from him in several days. The ambassador made no mention of any declaration of war, but referred to the diplomatic situation as highly critical.

The ambassador reported that all Americans who wished to leave had done so, and he thought funds aboard the North Carolina would be sufficient for immediate needs.

Why Turkey Delays.

From Turkish officials it was learned that the first declaration of war probably would be against Russia, and that Turkey's delay in announcing her intentions was due to her desire to complete military preparations. The Turkish ambassador said Turkish mobilization had been in progress for nearly a month, and that he believed 500,000, or possibly a million, men had been enrolled. He reiterated that the mobilization was not aimed at Greece or Bulgaria.

Diplomats generally believe Greece immediately will align herself with the allies against Turkey if the latter declares war. The expectation also is growing that Italy is preparing to side with the allies. If she intends to stand by Germany and Austria, they believe, notification already would have been sent to Italian ships to stay in neutral ports and avoid British war vessels.

No More "St. Petersburg."

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, via London.—The name St. Petersburg does not appear in any Russian newspaper to-day. This has been observed the imperial edict changing the name of the Russian capital to Petrograd, on account of the German form of the name under which the city has been known since its foundation.

Other cities in Russia with German names have asked that their appellations be Russified. It has been suggested also to discontinue the use of German words such as "Kammerer" in court communications and substitute the Russian equivalent.

80,000 Russians Landed in France.

London, Sept. 4.—Reports have reached London from Liverpool that England has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by transports sent north of the Scandinavian Peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports.

Because of the mines in the Baltic and North Seas, and the presence of the German fleet, it had been regarded as impossible for Russia to reach France except by marching through Germany.

Have We Violated Neutrality Laws?

New York, Sept. 4.—Count Van Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, announced to-day he has positive information that a vessel flying the American flag had been supplying two British cruisers with coal, provisions and ammunition. The cruisers are lying ten miles outside of New York harbor.

TO REDUCE THE ACREAGE BY LEGISLATION?

Commissioner Watson Sees No Relief Except by Legally Curtailing Acreage of Cotton in the Southern States—Texas is Appealed To.

Columbia, Sept. 3.—That legal prohibition against the "over-acreage" of cotton is a necessity, is the opinion of Col. E. J. Watson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, given to-day officially as the president of the Southern Cotton Congress. Col. Watson says the Cotton Congress has taken up the fight for curtailing the acreage of cotton, and the Governors and Legislatures of the various cotton States will be petitioned to pass a planting prohibition law. Such a law, he says, is the only way negro cotton planters of the South can be forced to curtail their cotton production. Their participation in a reduced acreage movement is necessary, as they produce the bulk of the crop, said Col. Watson. In speaking of the cotton situation to-day, Col. Watson said:

Reduced Acreage of Cotton.

"As president of the Southern Cotton Congress, I desire to state manifestly that now the crux of the whole cotton situation depends on restraining the people of the South from planting an over-acreage of another crop of cotton, and because of the fact the bulk of the crop is raised by negroes working on their own account who cannot be restrained in any other way than by law. The national organization is paying more attention to that question than to any other.

"Last night the Southern Cotton Congress took the first step towards securing legal prohibition against planting cotton by passing a resolution asking the Governors and Legislatures to take the matter up. Only one Legislature is now in session, and that is the extraordinary session called in Texas to consider the cotton situation. All cotton troubles begin with Texas, as it is the largest cotton-producing State. If Texas will assist in taking care of a portion of the four or five million bales produced in the 'Lone Star' State, there will be no trouble to make the other States follow; for there will be no trouble in calling the Legislatures of the other States together to consider the question of legal prohibition of planting.

Writes Governor Colquitt.

"I am to-day requesting Governor Colquitt, of Texas, to immediately present the question squarely to the extraordinary session of the Legislature meeting in his State, and get them to pass on it one way or the other. It will be a waste of time and a very expensive proposition to get other States to act unless it is known what Texas is going to do. If Texas passes such a planting prohibition law the other States will follow.

"The best lawyers say such a law is perfectly constitutional, and it is absolutely vital to anything that can be done in any way, shape or form in having an extensive curtailment in the acreage planted to cotton in 1915. The acuteness of this necessity is apparent now more than ever before, for, within the last three days, the fact that we have a fifteen-and-a-quarter million crop is evident, and we have not only got to fight the total loss of the year's export consumption, the caring for a debt of \$550,000,000 against the crop of 1914 for supplies and fertilizers, etc., but also the realistic nightmare of overproduction—a condition that has not been figured on even as late as a week ago."

FARMERS APPEAL FEDERAL AID.

Ask Appropriation to Meet Emergency—To Send Committee.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 2.—An appeal to Congress to appropriate funds necessary to finance the marketing of the cotton crop of 1914 was authorized to-day by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in sessions here. Details of the plan to relieve the situation caused by the war in Europe were left to a committee, which will go to Washington to present the appeal. The delegation which will be named to-morrow will include at least one representative from each of the cotton growing States and the national officers of the farmers' organization.

This action was taken by the adoption of the report of a committee appointed to devise a scheme to insure the movement of the present cotton crop.

"But one course is open to any civilized nation when any considerable number of its citizens are threatened with peril, occasioned by no fault of their own, and that is direct aid from the Federal treasury," the committee urged in its report.

Cotton Bill Favorably Reported.

Washington, Sept. 3.—As an outgrowth of emergencies occasioned by the European war, the House committee on agriculture filed to-day its favorable report on the proposed Federal supervised warehousing system for cotton, grain and other non-perishable agricultural products. The bill, a consolidation of two measures, will be pressed for action at this session.

"The dire situation confronting the cotton producers," the committee reported, "emphasizes most strikingly the utter inadequacy of the present system of marketing American standard farm crops. The essential weakness is lack of adequate storage facilities and their non-relation to the country's banking system."

The bill provides that uniform warehouse receipts will be issued on agricultural products stored in government licensed warehouses. The system is not compulsory, however, and does not interfere with warehouse systems now organized under State or local authority.

Cause and Control of Cancer.

It is frequently said that we do not know the cause of cancer. In one sense this is true. What it is that starts the growth of cancer in the body is, as yet, an inscrutable mystery. Years of experimentation and research have not solved this riddle and the disease still remains the foremost problem of medicine.

On the other hand we know much more than is commonly supposed about the "causes" of cancer. If by "causes" we mean "conditioning factors." We know, in some cases almost to a certainty, the combinations of circumstances which result in this disease. A noted authority recently undertook to write a "prescription for cancer." He said that he could name certain states of the body, which, if they occurred together, would be likely to be followed by cancer; for instance, syphilitic subjects with bad teeth, who were confirmed smokers, might reasonably be expected to develop cancer of the tongue. Irritation for a long period in any part of the body may lead to the development of cancer.

While we do not know just why cancer cells set up a growth of their own outside of the law and order of the human body, we can nevertheless describe a great number of conditions under which they have been observed to do so. The influence of racial, local and personal habits on different organs, heredity, the evidence and nature of constitutional predisposition, the influence of chronic infection of wounds and other injuries, and many other factors may be profitably studied in connection with the development of cancer. Incidentally, this is one of the ways in which cancer research hospitals are of value.

It is not necessary to know the ultimate cause of cancer in order to control the death rate from it. We can remedy many of the conditions under which the disease develops by increasing the knowledge as to the facts about cancer. Campaigns of education have as their object the spreading of information about the disease, and pointing out the need of the earliest possible recognition of the symptoms in order that competent medical and surgical advice may be sought in time. The American Society for the Control of Cancer has recently been formed to encourage and direct this kind of educational activity in all parts of the country. The society plans to cooperate with all existing agencies engaged in studying the disease, and to publish in every city, town and village of the country the message of hope which lies in the early recognition and proper treatment of cancer.

REMEMBER YOUR LAST DOSE OF CALOMEL?

You probably recall the bad after-effects of the calomel more than the sickness you took it for. You need never again go through with being "all knocked out for a day or two by calomel."

Next time your liver gets sluggish and inactive, we urge that you go to Dr. H. M. Barton's or Norman Drug Company for a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, splendid vegetable liquid medicine that will start your liver as surely as calomel ever did and with none of the after-effects of calomel. It's absolutely harmless both to children and adults and demands no restriction of habits or diet.

A large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone costs only fifty cents and the druggists who sell it guarantee it to take the place of calomel, and will refund your money if it fails in your case or if you are not satisfied.—Ad.