

**A TREMENDOUS OVER-SUPPLY**

**Of Cotton in the South—Wannamaker Issues Note of Warning.**

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The cotton acreage committee at Memphis is in receipt of a communication from J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, which is of so much importance that it is being distributed for publication. The communication, which brings out the fact that there is a tremendous over-supply of cotton, was as follows:

**Mr. Wannamaker's Letter.**

"The South is in a very grave situation. The fact must be recognized at once and faced. The great hope is that the South will see and understand that a further increase in the supply of cotton means calamity—that cotton is no longer a cash crop.

"Dr. Bradford Knapp, in a recent statement made at Memphis, said: 'Get it out of your head that anything but the supply of cotton and the world's ability to buy fixes the price of cotton.' That summarizes our present predicament.

"Col. W. B. Thompson, of New Orleans, has also said: 'It makes no difference whether there is too much cotton or too little demand for it—the result is the same.' To-day, in comparison with world demand, there is a world surplus of cotton amounting to not less than 10,000,000, and possibly to as much as 15,000,000 bales. The present supply is not far from 27,000,000 bales, and may be as much for the current year as 30,000,000 bales.

"True enough, the total supply this year is not much more than the world production in 1913, when, according to Prof. John A. Todd, the world production reached a total of 27,703,000 bales. But we are feeling right now the effect of tremendous world crops of cotton produced in 1911, 1912 and 1913. According to Todd, the world crop, including America, during these three years, was 79,915,000 bales. Perhaps, had the war not come on, a very rapid increase which had been occurring annually in spindleage capacity, might have taken care of all this cotton; but while there may be many 'ifs,' no 'if' has ever changed a single fact. The ten-year average amount of American cotton on hand unspun, at the beginning of each fiscal year, prior to the war, was 1,200,000 bales. At August 1, 1920, according to the American Cotton Association, the amount of American cotton unspun on hand was 6,000,000 bales. The government's final estimate places the crop this year at 12,987,000 bales, and while some of us may think the estimate too large, we must accept it for the present, at least.

"The amount of cotton that has come 'in sight' this year is approximately 1,200,000 bales less than the amount brought 'in sight' to the corresponding date last year. Notwithstanding this decrease in the 'in sight,' the visible supply has increased about 100,000 bales or more, which figures must be added to the carry-over in any attempt to forecast the carry-over at August 1, 1921. And since the crop is also larger, the difference in the size of this year's crop and last year's crop, 12,987,000 against 11,325,000, or 1,662,000 bales, must be added, making a total indicated carry-over exceeding 9,000,000 bales.

"Government figures, issued by the Bureau of the Census, indicate that the world carry-over increased last year 1,168,000 bales, notwithstanding a decrease of considerable proportions in the world's supply of American cotton. This increase in the world supply of all kinds was due largely to the tremendous crop of East India. We are now threatened with a world carry-over of 13,000,000 bales, which on top of a possible world crop of 27,000,000 bales, would give us a world supply for the next fiscal year of 40,000,000 bales. He it said, however, that world production of commercial cotton has averaged less than 20,000,000 per annum during the last five years. World consumption of all kinds of cotton was never as great as 21,000,000 bales in a single year, including linters at the peak of linter consumption for manufacturing explosives during the great war. This greatest consumption of American cotton in any one year, including linters, was never as much as 15,000,000 bales.

"The ten-year average consumption of American cotton prior to the great war was about 13,000,000 bales, or only 4,000,000 bales more than our prospective carry-over. The ten-year average consumption of all kinds of cotton, including American, prior to the great war, was about 17,500,050 bales. The world is not likely to consume more than 15,000,000 bales during the present fiscal year, and we have no assurance that it will consume that much, nor do we know—nor are there any signs as to—when conditions may be expected to improve.

"Europe is bankrupt. It requires nearly 4,000 German marks for the former par value of 24 cents each, to buy a bale of American cotton at 10 cents per pound, so bad is the state of foreign credits. The number of spindles fit for use the world over has been reduced about 16,000,000 out of a total of 154,000,000. England's 55,000,000 spindles, the majority of which are working American cotton, are operating only 24 hours per week, and there are many American spindles either totally idle or running short time because of lack of orders.

"It is folly to delude ourselves as to the supply by pretending that it consists only of that amount of cotton in domestic positions, or to attempt to judge the total supply by the 'visible.' We feel confident that any sensible, reasoning man will see the necessity for reducing acreage if he will take the trouble to read and analyze the figures that I have given in the foregoing.

"It would be folly—and the next thing to criminal—if those who pretend to speak with authority in the South, to lead or to keep the Southern cotton grower informed, should conceal these facts. The spinner knows his statistics and studies them—possibly more religiously than he does his Bible. You cannot fool him, but we can easily fool ourselves. If statistics are worth anything at all, they warn us now to beware."

**Confederate Stamp was the Gem.**

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Philatelic experts from all parts of the world came to Berlin recently to attend the great stamp sale held here, which, it is claimed, has a wider range than any ever before held in Europe.

The total number of lots was 5,387 and the value at upset prices exceeded \$250,000 nominally, but rarer specimens were not priced, and for many there were no standards. During the first day's sale there was a rush for rare Argentine, Brazilian and Bolivian issues. United States issues included the only known cancelled copy of the "Franklin Carriers," brown orange (error), of 1851; the Livingstone (Alabama) 5c, blue of 1861, and three blocks of the new U. S. A. 90c, and 30c, issues of 1869, with flags inserted.

The gem of the American collection was a postal envelope of the Confederate States of America, bearing on the right hand a stamp in black on the left hand a Confederate seal, and on the back the "Stars and Bars" in the most and in the center of the official post office poet's lyrical efforts, as follows:

"On, on to the rescue, the vandals are coming;  
Go beat them with bayonet and sabre and spear;  
Drive them back to the desolate land they are leaving—  
Go—trust in God—you have nothing to fear."

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**Aged Anderson Veteran Passes.**

(Daily Mail, Jan. 6.)

The death of Archie W. McKee recently removed perhaps the oldest male citizen of the Iva section of Anderson county. He had just passed his 84th birthday. He was born in the community and died near by his old birthplace, having spent his entire life in the same vicinity. He was a Confederate soldier, having belonged to the 24th South Carolina Regiment. He was one of the very last of that regiment to answer the roll call on the other side, as only two members of the regiment are now living. For several years Mr. McKee had been retired from regular work on account of feeble health, but until a few days before his death he was able to be about his premises. His death marks the passing of another generation of one of the pioneer families of Anderson county. A large family and connection mourn his death. His last days were without apparent suffering. The end was very peaceful.

**MOTHER!**

"California Syrup of Figs"  
Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruitly taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California"—adv.

**GIVE THEM A SQUARE DEAL.**

(Progressive Farmer.)

The first requirement in interesting boys and girls in farm work is to be fair and square with them in making any plan or promise. Do not give or promise them something for their own, then pocket the proceeds when the sale is made. Do not expect the boy or girl to work day after day and month after month without encouragement of some kind. Let them have an acre or two of corn, cotton or peanuts to call their "very own," and give them the proceeds at the end of the year, or when sold.

It's a nice and proud farmer indeed who can print on his buildings the name of his farm, and under it his name "and sons," breeders of pure-bred cattle, swine and poultry. Such a farmer has dealt fairly with his boys and girls, being wise enough to interest them, and has made farming so pleasant for them that they are glad to stay on the farm.

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**Kitten Turns on the Gas.**

New York, Jan. 10.—A playful kitten was believed Saturday night to hold the answer to the asphyxiation of Conrad Weber, 41 years of age, and his wife, Esther, 40 years old, in their Brooklyn home. The kitten was found dead beneath the gas stove, its paws alongside a tube connecting the stove with a jet. The tube had been detached, presumably by the kitten, while the couple were sleeping.

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One-seventh of the total peat lands in the United States are located in Michigan.

**COTTON GINNED TO DEC. 13.**

**South Carolina Ginning Only 1,057 Bales Short of 1919.**

Washington, Jan. 1.—The following figures have been issued from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Agriculture, showing the number of bales of cotton ginned in South Carolina, by counties, up to Dec. 13, 1920, with figures for comparison on the same date in 1919: The figures are as follows:

County	1920.	1919.
Abbeville	29,809	25,553
Aiken	41,396	38,973
Allendale	13,133	19,816
Anderson	73,958	77,879
Bamberg	20,011	23,986
Barnwell	28,018	29,659
Berkeley	7,242	9,688
Columbia	35,330	32,239
Charleston	17,627	15,763
Chester	31,150	29,898
Chesterfield	30,678	32,891
Clarendon	43,483	38,469
Colleton	6,557	12,334
Darlington	44,227	40,085
Dillon	34,344	39,710
Dorchester	9,382	14,795
Edgefield	24,564	23,189
Fairfield	24,601	21,082
Florence	39,275	40,107
Georgetown	3,437	4,333
Greenville	40,782	48,403
Greenwood	36,524	32,986
Hampton	6,813	10,489
Horry	7,379	8,520
Kershaw	34,753	28,692
Lancaster	20,692	21,000
Laurens	56,777	46,736
Lee	42,621	41,705
Lexington	29,199	26,858
McCormick	15,080	16,373
Marion	17,665	18,070
Marlboro	59,048	71,385
Newberry	41,364	32,069
Oconee	19,232	22,511
Orangeburg	84,311	83,944
Richland	33,285	25,669
Pickens	16,477	22,787
Saluda	28,447	23,467
Spartanburg	73,159	72,920
Sumter	51,490	44,270
Union	22,102	17,865
Williamsburg	29,457	25,973
York	37,580	41,512
All others	1,908	11,891
Total	1,364,367	1,366,024

**Health Department Had Busy Year.**

Columbia, Jan. 6.—Much has been accomplished during the year by his division of the State Health Department, according to the annual report for 1920 by Dr. J. A. Shaffer, its chief of rural sanitation and the county health work. There were 655 homes sanitized in the counties of Orangeburg, Darlington, Lee, Calhoun and Cherokee, the largest number of these being in Orangeburg. In those counties 2,727 homes were screened, an increase of 2,432 over 1919; 1,093 cases of hook-worm disease were treated, 3,810 typhoid inoculations were given and 17,514 persons were vaccinated against smallpox. The number of homes visited by health officers, inspectors and nurses and health workers was 27,757, and there were 12,225 office letters written, 21,691 circular letters mailed and 70,637 pieces of literature distributed. There were 494 lectures delivered to audiences aggregating 57,051 persons.

**\$100 Reward, \$100**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CLEMENT & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 7c.

**N. C. Doctor Commits Suicide.**

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 5.—Dr. Dunlap Thompson, physician, of Wadesboro, this State, aged 42 years, killed himself here to-day in a local hotel, leaving a note to a local narcotics inspector to whom he had on Tuesday applied for permission to use his own prescription to obtain certain drugs.

**Million Packets Of Flower Seeds Free**

We believe in flowers around the homes of the South. Flowers brighten up the home surroundings and give pleasure and satisfaction to those who have them.

We have filled more than a million packets of seeds, of beautiful yet easily grown flowers to be given to our customers this spring for the beautifying of their homes.

Wouldn't you like to have five packets of beautiful flowers free? YOU CAN GET THEM! Hastings' 1921 catalog is a 116-page handsomely illustrated seed book with twenty beautiful pages showing the finest varieties in their true natural colors. It is full of helpful garden, flower and farm information that is needed in every home, and, too, the catalog tells you how to get these flower seeds absolutely free.

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**DO YOU CATCH COLD EASILY?**

Your Vitality is Low—Resistance is Weak.

**YOU NEED PEPTO-MANGAN.**

Rich, Red Blood Will Strengthen You and Put You on Your Feet, Able to Resist Colds.

Your system, normally healthy, should never catch cold. Your body is adjusted to take care of sudden changes in the weather.

It is when you are run down and your vitality is low that your body cannot adjust itself. Then you take cold.

If you keep your blood in good condition, with plenty of red corpuscles, you will be strong, and your body will easily adjust itself to sudden changes. You will throw off the cold germs that go flying into the air when someone with a cold sneezes.

Red-blooded men, women and children eat well. They have plenty of energy. They go along with a smile because they feel right.

Try Pepto-Mangan, the successful tonic. It is a wonderful blood builder. Take it for a while till you feel right.

Pepto-Mangan is widely and heartily endorsed by physicians. It is effective and easy to take. It is prepared in both liquid and tablet form. The medicinal properties are the same.

Sold at any drug store. But be sure you get the genuine Pepto-Mangan—"Gude's." Ask for it by name, and be sure that the full name, "Gude's Pepto-Mangan," is on the package.—adv.

**Will Sue U. S. Officials?**

New York, Jan. 6.—The Italian Chamber of Commerce announced to-day that a \$100,000 damage suit will be filed here in the State Supreme Court against Attorney General Palmer and four other officials of the Department of Justice in connection with the death of Andrea Salsedo, who jumped 14 stories to his death last May while under detention at department headquarters here in connection with the bomb outrages of June, 1919.

The suit, brought by Salsedo's widow, named also William J. Flynn, chief of the department's bureau of investigation. It was charged that Salsedo had been beaten "terribly" and "tortured mentally and physically," that he had lost his mind and become suicidally despondent.

The chamber announced that copies of the charges had been sent to the Italian embassy at Washington and to the Italian consulates at Boston and New York.

**YOUNG TOLLISON WRITES HOME.**

Talks of His Travels Since He Has Been One of Uncle Sam's Boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff D. Tollison, of Wauhatchie, R. F. D., recently received the following interesting letter from their son, Ernest B. Tollison, who is with the military contingent at Camp Lewis, Wash.:

Camp Lewis, Wash.,  
Dec. 23, 1920.

Dear Homefolks:

As you have often asked me to write you a letter giving you something of an outline of my travels, I will try to do so to-day:

As you already know, when I left Greenville, S. C., I was sent to Columbus, Ohio. I saw a lot of beautiful mountain scenery on my way up to Columbus. I remained there about one month, when I was going again, this time on my way to Texas City, Texas. I found there a large training camp, just off the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The land is almost perfectly level as far as one can see. This camp could accommodate about 2,000 soldiers. We sure did enjoy the sunbathing here. One day while out swimming I saw one of the largest fish that I have ever seen. It seemed to be perfectly harmless. One could swim all around it, and the big fish would "play hide and seek," swimming around the "human fish" that were out there in the water with him. I saw a man shoot one, one day, as it was near the dock, and finally they succeeded in getting it out on shore. Some one said that it weighed 150 pounds, but do not know if this was merely a guess at the weight or not. Anyway it was a mighty big fish.

We remained at Texas City for almost two years, then we were ordered to the Philippine Islands. We left Texas City on the transport Buford, traveling by way of the Gulf of Mexico until we reached the Panama Canal. Just before we reached Colon (as you remember, they had just completed this great waterway for transports) there had been a great slide of earth into the cut, almost filling the canal. We had to remain there about two months until they could get the canal opened up again. We enjoyed this, as we had no duty except to march out every morning and watch the dredge boats take the earth out of the canal. It was at Christmas time, but everything was as summery there as in June back home. The scenery was grand. There were about 1,700 soldiers in our crowd.

Soon after the canal had been repaired and passage made possible, we were out on the mighty Pacific, and on our way to the Philippines. We stopped at Honolulu for supplies, then were on our way again, taking twenty-eight days in all to make the trip. Indeed, I felt like I was a long way from home then—13,000 miles. We had a very good time while on the islands until the United States declared war with Germany. Then we began to prepare to do our part, too. We commenced training in the spring, and as it is very hot there we soldiers became covered with prickly heat. The only relief from this was to bathe three or four times a day in the ocean. We sure did suffer there during the months of July and August.

During the early fall we were ordered away, of course we were expecting to go to France, but not so. The officers said it was to be Siberia, Russia, so we landed there just as it was beginning to freeze in the ports. This seemed to me to be as cold a country as the islands were hot. But Uncle Sam supplied us with plenty of good, warm clothes and

good things to eat. My work was in connection with the base hospital while there. It looked mighty sad to see the ruined people there. It seemed to me to be the most God-forsaken place on earth, and certainly the worst I had ever seen. We were 8,000 strong there from the United States, and did not fight any, but guarded the railroads and supplies so as to make it possible for these people to live. It was a work of mercy, and only the big heart of Uncle Sam would have sent his troops there to do it.

Leaving there, we sailed back to the Philippines, and from there to Frisco, Cal., U. S. A., on the great German transport Madawaska, that had been captured in the recent war. It sure was a fine transport. We were the happiest soldiers on earth when we heard the band playing our own National Hymn again and we stepped out on our own home soil again. We would have liked to have had opportunity to stay in California longer, but we got only six weeks there, then were sent to Camp Lewis, Washington State. We will remain here until I get my discharge, which, I think, will be on Feb. 6, 1921. It will cost the government about \$140 to send me home from here.

I am sure that if all the allies that I have traveled were summed up—and that I will travel until I reach home—it would reach around the earth and near half way again. I must say that I have done enough traveling to last a life-time, but am glad that I have seen so much of the world.

Wishing all a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, and hoping to reach home safely after six years of being away, some time in February, 1921.

Sincerely and lovingly yours,  
Ernest B. Tollison.

**Colds Cause Grip and Influenza**

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 3c.

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**Walk Two Miles in Cooking Meal.**

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 6.—The average housewife covers two miles daily in preparing meals for an average family, according to figures given at the home economics section of the conference of vocational workers of the South to-day. Miss Purfield, the home economics instructor at Livingston, introduced a pedometer into the kitchen of the model home at the school, and the above figure was the result.



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