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WALHALLA, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1921.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
IV.—GEORGIA



ON JANUARY 2, 1788, Georgia accepted the Constitution and became the fourth state in the Union.

The settlement of Georgia was conceived as a buffer against the depredations of the Spaniards and Indians, whose invasions of South Carolina had reached a climax in 1715 with a raid in which four or five hundred settlers had been massacred. To protect South Carolina from future invasions James Oglethorpe planned a colony to the south, and in 1782 he obtained from George II a grant of land. The new territory was consequently named Georgia, after the king. The deed stated that the land was granted "in trust for the poor." This referred to Oglethorpe's plan to have as the settlers the insolvent debtors who, according to the laws of that time in England, were cast into prison. Many of these were released from prisons and, re-enforced by some Germans and Scotch Highlanders, founded the town of Savannah in 1733 and rapidly spread up and down the coast, where successful plantations of rice and indigo soon became established. Georgia continued to prosper until the population of its 59,265 square miles entitles it to a representation of 14 presidential electors.

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WHERE "G. WALKER" STAYS.

Something About a Young Cotton Exchange in New York City.

The following clipping has been sent to The Courier, and the story of this young cotton exchange will find interest in many quarters through the fact that the name of a former Walhalla citizen, George Walker Pratt, is mentioned as one of the gentlemen who operate this growing business. The article is as follows: Editor Cotton and Cotton Oil News: I would like to tell a little story to you and to the cotton people of the South—a story which means something to every one who deals in cotton.

There is a cotton exchange in New York city which a year ago had two or three active traders on its floor and had at no time more than five members of its clearing house, and whose gross trading was less than 40,000 bales of cotton a month. That same exchange is to-day handling cotton at the rate of over 100,000 bales per month, or one thousand per cent increase in the volume of its business in a year's time. That exchange has to-day 648 members, largely through the South; 14 active clearing house members, and from 25 to 30 men actively engaged in trading across the ring every business day.

The name of that exchange is the American Cotton and Grain Exchange, at No. 81 Broad street, New York. It was only a comparatively short time ago, as time goes, that there were a good many things said about this exchange and its method of doing business which were not particularly complimentary, to say the least. It is about time that that earlier impression, if it still exists, was eradicated. The interests which were responsible for that early unfortunate condition have been eliminated entirely, and the best proof, the best test, of to-day's trading conditions across that floor, is afforded by the marvelous growth which I have just noted. No one ever saw a

growth registered like this by any business organization unless both the management of that organization were competent and trustworthy and the facilities offered by the organization were of very real value to that portion of the public which it serves.

On the directorate of the American Cotton and Grain Exchange are W. S. Forbes, Richmond, Va., with large cotton mill interests in North Carolina; J. N. Williamson, Jr., Burlington, N. C., is at the head of a great many mills; Capt. T. I. Hickman, Augusta, Ga., does a large cotton business there; T. T. Graham, of New York, is president of the D. & C. Company; Judge A. W. Graham and Geo. Walker Pratt, president and secretary, are both well-known cotton men.

These men would not remain at the head of this or any other organization unless the conduct of that organization was something in which they could take pride. Once more the growth of business over its floor is sufficient proof.

Many people seem to think that because the "board lot" on this exchange is ten bales that trading is restricted to amounts of this size. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Individual transactions of a hundred bales are much more frequent than are transactions in ten-bale lots, and 1,000-bale lots are of very common occurrence. It is the privilege which the exchange offers, unique among all exchanges, in dealing in any amount of cotton at any time from ten bales up that makes it of inestimable value to the cotton man. The smaller man can enter no other market than this; the larger trader can make use of these facilities to scale his position to a degree impossible on any other exchange. That is a privilege worth having.

The Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has allowed this exchange to name ten points of delivery, which practically places it on a spot cotton basis, as a member who buys or sells cotton on this exchange can have his cotton delivered at any one of the following points: New York, Charlotte, New Orleans, Augusta, Montgomery, Memphis, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Houston, Dallas.

This exchange is to-day frequently handling more business in a single day than it did in a whole month a year and a half ago. It owns its own building at 81 Broad street, New York city, from which it receives a substantial net income over and above all carrying charges each year. The organization is on a safe and sound financial basis.

You may construe this as just a boasting story if you wish, and it is just that. I am sending it to you, hoping that you will publish it, because it is a frank boost of an organization which my own years of experience in the brokerage business have shown me to be one about which your readers should be informed.

Sincerely,
W. L. Fleming.

FREE Sample
To the First 50 Persons presenting this coupon we will give free a generous sample of
Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription
or
Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders
They are the personal prescriptions of Dr. L. D. LeGear, for 29 years America's foremost Veterinarian and Expert Poultry Breeder. Come at once before samples are gone.
W 26

NOIRMAN'S DRUG STORE, Walhalla, S. C.
HUTCHISON BROTHERS, West Union, S. C.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS LOSE.

Mrs. Victor Berger Goes to School Board as Only Winner.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.—Unofficial returns from all but four precincts in Tuesday's municipal election revealed an almost complete defeat for Socialist candidates. Mrs. Victor L. Berger was elected to the school board, and she was the only Socialist among the winners.

Emil Seidel, former Socialist mayor, was decisively defeated for alderman at large by William B. McKinley, non-partisan. Circuit Judge P. J. Gregory was an easy winner over John Kleist, Socialist, and Civil Judge Cordes, who left the Socialist party after the St. Louis platform was adopted, was re-elected.

The proposal to adopt daylight saving was carried.
Japan's dykes are more extensive than those of Holland.
From twenty-five to thirty tons of ensilage are obtained from each acre of sunflowers in Alberta.

SOME TIMELY NOTES, Getting an Early Crop of Cotton.

Clemson College, April 8.—The following practices are advisable in getting an early crop of cotton under boll weevil conditions, says Prof. C. P. Blackwell, agronomist.

1. Thorough preparation of the seed-bed.

2. Application of a fertilizer containing a small amount of readily available ammonia. The fertilizer should be well mixed with the soil before planting, so that seed will not come in direct contact with the fertilizer.

3. Planting of only varieties that have proved their worth under boll weevil conditions. The following are recommended: (a) Short staple cotton, on land free from wilt, Cleveland Big Boll; wilt-infested land, Dixie Triumph; (b) Long staple cotton, Delta Type Webber and Webber 49.

4. Working the cotton well, so it is never stunted by weeds.

5. Chopping early and leaving the plants close in drill.

6. The delinting of seed where it is convenient. Delinting is especially valuable when conditions are unfavorable for seed germination. It hastens germination from two to eight days, depending on soil and climatic conditions. Delinted seed can be more evenly planted, and it requires fewer seeds to plant an acre. Below are directions for delinting seed with sulphuric acid:

Delinting Cotton Seed.

Materials Needed.—Concentrated sulphuric acid, about 9 pounds for each bushel of seed. Three wooden or earthen tubs, one of which should have a number of small holes in the center of the bottom, with a copper wire screen over them to prevent the seed from passing through. A large glass or earthen funnel with a screen may be used instead. Plenty of water.

Directions for Treating Seed.

Place seed in tub "A," which has no holes in bottom, and cover with acid five to ten minutes. Stir seed constantly with a wooden stick until lint is removed. Next pour seed and acid in tub "B," which has holes in the bottom and which has been placed over tub "C," which has no holes in bottom. As soon as the acid is drained off, wash seed with water until free from acid. If a good stream of running water is applied this does not take long. Spread seed on floor or on sheets in the sun to dry. When dry they are ready to plant.

Cautions.—If left unnecessarily long in the acid the seed will be killed. Wooden tubs must be tight. Tubs which require to be tightened by swelling with water will not do, as the acid takes all the water out of the wood. Acid must be handled with care, for it will eat holes in any clothing which it touches.

See Notes.
"Have your bees ready when the honey flow begins. Do not raise your bees on the honey flow, but raise them for the honey flow," says "the bee man" of the extension service.

As soon as the weather is warm enough, examine the bees and determine, first, if they have plenty of stores; second, whether they have a good laying queen; third, whether they have sufficient room.

A queenless colony, or a colony with a failing queen that does not lay a sufficient number of eggs, should be united with another colony having a good queen. Two colonies may be united as follows:

Place the hive containing the weak queenless colony over the hive containing a colony with a queen, putting a single sheet of newspaper between the two. Of course this requires the removal of the bottom board of one hive and the cover of the other, so that nothing separates the frames of the two hives except the paper.

If the weaker colony has brood, it is best to shake the bees off the brood frames into their own hive and put the brood frames into the hive containing the queen, before uniting, for otherwise this brood may become chilled. It is not necessary to leave the weak hive above the other, and in case of cold weather it should be removed as soon as the bees accept each other, which should be approximately in 24 to 48 hours. If left there during cold weather it taxes the bees too much to keep this amount of extra space in a properly warm condition.

To Stop a Cough Quick

take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, a cough medicine which stops the cough by healing the inflamed and irritated tissues. A box of GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. The salve should be rubbed on the chest and throat of children suffering from a Cold or Croup. The healing effect of Hayes' Healing Honey inside the throat combined with the healing effect of Grove's O-Pen-Trate Salve through the pores of the skin soon stops a cough. Both remedies are packed in one carton and the cost of the combined treatment is 35c. Just ask your druggist for HAYES' HEALING HONEY.

COMMON ERRORS OF SPEECH.

Use of Wrong Form of Verb One of Most Common Errors.

Editor Keowee Courier:

The most common errors of speech probably are those in using the wrong forms of verbs—that is, in using the past tense for the past participle, or vice versa. The past tense expresses that which took place in the past, as I saw, I wrote, I took, etc. The past participle is the form of verb after have or had, as, I have seen, I have written, I had taken, etc. The following are some of the verbs most commonly misused, giving the present tense, past tense and past participle of each: See, saw, seen; write, wrote, written; take, took, taken; go, went, gone; lie, lay, lain; lay, laid, laid; sit, sat, sat; set, set, set. The correct use of these verbs is as used in the following sentences: I see a man in the house; I saw my brother yesterday; I have seen many things in my life; I write you this letter to let you know, etc.; I wrote to him last week; I have written to him twice already, and so on through the list. The words lie and lay are correctly used in the following sentences: I lay a book on the table now; I laid a book on the table yesterday; I have laid the books on the table already; I lie on the couch; I lay on the couch yesterday; I have lain on the couch all day, and similarly with sit and set.

Another common error is the expression, those kind of things. The word "kind" is singular and not plural, and the expression should be that kind of things. If more than one kind of things is referred to, as two or more kinds of things, those kinds of things would be correct.

The word molasses is singular and not plural, and we should say "this molasses is good," and not "those molasses are good," or, as sometimes expressed, "them molasses."

Many words are mispronounced by accenting the wrong syllable, as "armistice," which should be accented on the first syllable, (ar), and not on the second, (mis), and many are mispronounced by giving the vowel in the accented syllable the wrong sound, as in such words as aunt, calf, half, laugh, psalm, etc., are mispronounced with the flat sound, as in hat, instead of the broad sound, as in arm.

Use your dictionary regularly, and note there are six things in regard to many classes of words to be observed, viz.: First, the spelling; second, the pronunciation; third, the derivation; fourth, the division into syllables; fifth, the different forms of speech—if a noun, the singular and plural, as child, children; if a verb, the three forms, as defined above; if an adjective or adverb, the three degrees of comparison, as good, better, best; and, sixth, the meaning. In regard to pronunciation, learn to use the diacritical marks as used with the words printed along the lower edge of each page in the dictionary. In regard to the division into syllables in words of more than one syllable, it is necessary, if part of a word is written at the end of a line and the remainder on the next line, to divide it by syllables, and not divide a syllable. In regard to the derivation, it is usually not of much benefit to those who have not studied any foreign language to consider the derivation, but is of great assistance in many instances in obtaining a correct understanding of its meaning to those who have studied such languages as Latin, Greek, French, etc.

A careful observance of the three forms of verbs is the most important, as it is impossible to speak correctly without this knowledge. His X Mark.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

For Expectant Mothers
Used By Three Generations
WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 3-D, ATLANTA, GA.

Many Lives Lost Through Storm.

Tokio, Japan, April 5.—Great property damage was done, and thirty lives were lost, in a terrific storm which swept the southern coast of Japan on Sunday night. Telephone and telegraph lines are prostrated throughout the southern part of the empire. Tokio is still in darkness and a number of houses were destroyed.

The storm was especially severe in the harbor of Yokohama. The Japanese steamers Alabama Maru and Atlas Maru dragged their anchors and went ashore. The former vessel was about to sail for Seattle, Wash., and had her passengers on board. Belated dispatches received from the province report inundations in many prefectures, and it is said that many houses were demolished by the wind.

An Egyptian document written 4,100 years ago mentions shoes.

IS YOUR HEALTH GRADUALLY SLIPPING?

Interesting Experience of a Texas Lady Who Declares That if More Women Knew About Cardui They Would Be Spared Much Sickness and Worry.

Navasota, Texas.—Mrs. W. M. Peden, of this place, relates the following interesting account of how she recovered her strength, having realized that she was actually losing her health: "Health is the greatest thing in the world, and when you feel that gradually slipping away from you, you certainly sit up and take notice. That is what I did some time ago when I found myself in a very nervous, run-down condition of health. I was so tired and felt so lifeless I could hardly go at all. "I was just no account for work. I would get a bucket of water and would feel so weak I would have to set it down before I felt like I could lift it to the shelf. In this condition, of course, to do even my housework was a task almost impossible to accomplish. "I was . . . nervous and easily upset.

"I couldn't rest well at night and was . . . just lifeless. "I heard of Cardui and after reading I decided I had some female trouble that was pulling me down. I sent for Cardui and began it. "In a very short while after I began the Cardui Home Treatment I saw an improvement and it wasn't long until I was all right—good appetite, splendid rest, and much stronger so that I easily did my house work. "Later I took a bottle of Cardui as a tonic. I can recommend Cardui and gladly do so, for if more women knew, it would save a great deal of worry and sickness." The enthusiastic praise of thousands of other women who have found Cardui helpful should convince you that it is worth trying. All druggists sell it. J. 78

NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

State of South Carolina, County of Oconee. (In Court of Common Pleas.) Ex Parte Mrs. N. A. Watkins, Petitioner for Homestead. To Whom It May Concern: Please take notice that Mrs. N. A. Watkins, widow, and her six minor children, to-wit: Jesse Irby Watkins, George Watkins, Amanda Watkins, John Watkins, May Watkins and Mary Watkins, respectively, have made application to me, stating that she is the head of a family, and asks that a Homestead Exemption be set off to her and her minor children above named, in the real estate of Wm. Jesse Watkins, deceased, in Oconee County, S. C., not to exceed in value the sum of \$1,000.00, and also a Homestead Exemption in the personal property of said deceased, not to exceed in value the sum of \$500.00. That said Petition will be heard by me, at my office, at Walhalla, S. C., on April 15, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. O. WHITE, Master for Oconee County, S. C. March 23, 1921. 12-15

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION'S OFFICE DAYS FOR APRIL AND MAY.

The public will please take notice that I will be in my office only on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays of each week during April and May. L. C. SPEARES, Superintendent of Education. March 30, 1921. 13-17

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

State of South Carolina, County of Oconee. To the Qualified Electors and Residential Freeholders of Legal Voting Age in Bounty Land School District, No. 20: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: That an Election will be held at Bounty Land School House on SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1921, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of levying a Special Tax of Four Mills on all taxable property of said District, to be used for school purposes in said District, in accordance with Section 1742, Civil Code of South Carolina, 1912. Respectfully, L. C. SPEARES, Supt. of Education. L. M. SMITH, M. C. McDONALD, E. L. STONE, Trustees. April 6, 1921. 14-16

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The State of South Carolina, County of Oconee. To the Qualified Electors and Residential Freeholders of Legal Voting Age in Picket Post School District, No. 47: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: That an Election will be held at Picket Post School House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1921, for the purpose of voting upon the question of levying a Special Tax of Two Mills on all taxable property of said District, to be used for school purposes in said District, in accordance with Section 1742, Civil Code of South Carolina, 1912. Respectfully, L. C. SPEARES, Supt. of Education. L. A. LAY, J. C. RANKIN, H. M. HARKINS, Trustees. April 6, 1921. 14-15

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
DR. W. R. CRAIG, Dental Surgeon, WALHALLA, S. CAROLINA. Office Over C. W. Pitchford's Store.
J. R. EARLE, Attorney-at-Law, WALHALLA, S. C. State & Federal Court Practice. FARM LOANS. BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. E. L. HERNDON, Attorney-at-Law, WALHALLA, S. C. PHONE NO. 61. BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. J. P. Carey, J. W. Shelor, Pickens, S. C. W. C. Hughs, CAREY, SHELOR & HUGHS, Attorneys and Counsellors, WALHALLA, S. C. State & Federal Court Practice.

C. L. DEAN, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, SENECA, S. C. Farm Loan Act Decided Constitutional. Get a Government Loan.

DAN E. GOOD, High Class Guttering a Specialty. Walhalla, S. C.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. State of South Carolina, County of Oconee. To the Qualified Electors and Residential Freeholders of Legal Voting Age in Oconee Creek School District, No. 50: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: That an Election will be held at Oconee Creek School House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1921, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of levying a Special Tax of Four Mills on all taxable property of said District, to be used for building purposes in said District, in accordance with Section 1742, Civil Code of South Carolina, 1912. Respectfully, L. C. SPEARES, Supt. of Education. J. H. HUNNICUTT, J. L. HALL, E. J. ROGERS, Trustees. April 6, 1921. 14-15

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS. All persons indebted to the Estate of CYRUS COLES (alias St. Elmore C. Coles.) Deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or be barred. MRS. MARY COLES, Executrix of the Estate of Cyrus Coles (alias St. Elmore C. Coles.) Deceased. March 30, 1921. 13-16

Good Is the Sap of Life; Keep It Pure
You grow by good blood as a tree gets run down and weak—easy prey grows by sap. Rich blood, robust man. Good sap, sturdy tree. Keep the blood healthy and wholesome; poor, impoverished blood cannot nourish the body or remove the waste as nature intended. When your blood is impure, itching, flaming skin eruptions often break out, and your body gets run down and weak—easy prey for disease. To be safe, keep the circulation wholesome. For this S.S.S., the famous vegetable blood remedy your druggist keeps, is excellent. Start enriching your blood with S.S.S. today, and write about your condition to Chief Medical Advisor, 838 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.