

PACKING PLANT AT ORANGEBURG IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

226 Hogs Slaughtered in Scientific Fashion on First Day of Operation

PROCESS IS INTERESTING

Edisto City's Newest Big Enterprise Only One of the Kind in South Carolina

Orangeburg, Feb. 5.—Special: The Orangeburg packing plant did its first practical work today when the slaughter of hogs began. The board of directors and a number of invited guests were present to witness the first actual operation of the plant. The work from beginning to end was highly interesting and the modern methods employed are quite novel to most people hereabouts, who are accustomed to the old methods which consume much more time and require more labor. The machinery is up-to-date and adequate in every particular.

From the time when the hog is hoisted automatically to a bar, on which he slides from one station to the next until he is cleaned and ready for the cold storage room, there are various operations which are performed by men who are experts in their line. This work is largely in charge of W. H. Baer, who has had much experience and knows his business thoroughly.

How It Is Done

The hogs are killed and cleaned on the top floor of the building and the various parts are thrown into shoots through which they go to the next floor, where a man is waiting to take charge of and prepare each part. They go on down through other processes and finally reach the bottom floor where the cutting boards and cold storage rooms are located. There are rooms where sausage is manufactured and lard is extracted and packed. The lard and first grade products of all kinds will be packed under the Palmetto brand, while the second grade will be known as the Edisto brand.

Today's slaughter, which was a trial, totaled 226 hogs. For the present the capacity will be 400 hogs. The possible capacity is many more than this, but it is thought best to keep to a number somewhat below the full capacity until everything becomes adjusted. The machinery for the slaughter of cattle is in readiness, but this will not be employed just yet.

Backed by Prominent Men

The Orangeburg Packing Company is an organization of which the public generally of this community is proud. It is the only plant of its kind in the State and is being watched with much interest from all sections. Great things are expected of it in the future. The board of directors consists of men who are among the most prominent and competent business men in the community. M. P. Burt, the superintendent, has had wide experience in the supervision of similar plants, and it is expected that he will do all in his power to operate the plant in a manner leading to success. H. P. Hefflin, who has also had much experience in large packing plants of the West, is employed as general utility man to work in cooperation with Mr. Burt and the secretary, S. A. Dantzer. The board of directors is as follows: P. M. Smoak, president; M. O. Dantzer, vice president; S. A. Dantzer, treasurer; M. P. Burt, superintendent; J. M. Albergotti, J. W. Culler, J. M. Green, Robert Lide, W. L. Moseley, J. S. Salley and Dr. J. G. Wannamaker.

The company is in the market for stock in any quantities and the highest market price will be paid for same. There are now on hand a number of hogs of extra fine size and appearance.

TO TRAIN UNDER BRITISH SYSTEM

Congestion at French Ports May Divert American Units

Washington, Feb. 5.—In view of the difficulty in finding ships to put American fighting power in France, Gen. Bliss, representing the United States at the military sessions of the Supreme War Council, is considering with British officials the advisability of starting a flow of American battalions through the British training system to front line trenches in Flanders.

This project, it was learned today, has been talked over in various forms, one of the concrete proposals being that 150 battalions be assigned for such training.

Congestion at the American debarcation ports in France lies back of the suggestion. By diverting certain units to British ports, passing them through the British system, it has been urged that a considerable body of men could be trained and put on the firing line who otherwise could not be sent forward for months.

It is known that offers of British and French ships to carry Americans has accompanied urgent representations from the other side in behalf of the early movement of as many men as possible across the Atlantic. There are intimations, in fact, that British transports already have been used to carry American troops to a limited extent.

LAST OF THE DRAFT TO MOVE ON FEB. 23

Movement Will Continue for a Period of Five Days, Says Gen. Crowder

ARMY WILL BE 685,000

All States Will Have Furnished Their Full Quotas Under This Order

Washington, Feb. 4.—Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increments of men selected in the first draft will begin on February 23 and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all States will have furnished their full quotas.

The movement will bring the strength of the national army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft.

The number of men which will be started to the Southern cantonments on February 23 are:

Camp Lee, Va., 3,000; Jackson, S. C., 3,383 (negroes); Gordon, Ga., 2,800 (negroes); Travis, Texas, 7,558, and Pike, Ark., 2,000 (negroes).

West Virginia will send 1,520 men to Camp Meade, Md., instead of to Camp Lee.

FARMERS WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY TAX ON NITRATE

Columbia, Feb. 4.—Special: The farmers of South Carolina will not have to pay fertilizer taxes on the Chilean nitrate of soda purchased through the federal government, according to a statement given out here tonight by the Clemson College board of fertilizer control. The board takes the position that, as the farmer who buys the nitrate does so on the recommendation of the government, and should the fertilizer prove of inferior quality, he can not assess damages, therefore he should not be made to pay the fertilizer tax.

Statement by Board

"The Clemson College board of fertilizer control," says the statement, "has decided that the farmers of South Carolina shall not be required to pay an inspection tax on the nitrate of soda which is to be imported by the government and distributed in this state. In purchasing this nitrate the farmer will have to do so on the good faith of the government. It would not be possible for him to recover damages, even if the goods proved inferior. The farmer, therefore, would get no benefit in this particular case from the fertilizer tax and the board felt that it would not be just for him to have to pay it."

"Ordinarily in the purchase of fertilizers from private concerns, the inspection and the analysis protects the farmer from inferior goods and in case they prove inferior the analysis made at Clemson College enables the farmer to recover damages."

Believes It Unjust

"It is estimated that the fertilizer tax from the government assignment of nitrate of soda in South Carolina would amount to between \$6,000 and \$7,000, but the board of control foregoes the collection of this money on the ground that it would not be just to collect it. Farmers who purchase nitrate of soda from the government should see that the tax is not charged them by mistake. The Secretary of Agriculture recently announced that the farmer must pay \$75.50 per ton plus all transportation charges from port of entry, and in addition the fertilizer inspection tax required by state laws."

ARTILLERY PLEASES FRENCH OFFICER

With the American Army in France, Feb. 4.—A French officer commanding a "sausage" balloon company behind the American front, who was formerly an artillery commander, today took occasion to praise the work of the American artillery.

He commanded French batteries early in the fighting in Verdun and then participated in the Somme offensive, being later transferred to the balloon section where his expert knowledge of artillery stood him in good stead.

"I have been working in cooperation with the American artillery for some time now," he said, "and I was particularly anxious to see how they would perform. Please don't think I am using what you call 'salve,' but if your infantry comes up to your artillery we needn't worry about what you'll do in this war."

"For example, one of your batteries was firing this afternoon on a certain German position in the corner of a wood while I was observing the effect of their work from my 'sausage.' Their fire was almost perfect."

Two American artillery observers are making daily trips at this particular point. They are learning to become balloon observers.

FRIGHTFULNESS OF U-BOAT

Death Toll 14,120 Men, Women and Children

London, Feb. 5.—German U-boats, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons today, have done to death 14,120 non-combatant British men, women and children.

SUMMERTON NEWS BRIEFLY WRITTEN

Dear Editor:

My last letter to "The Times" was written so hurriedly that I had to leave off a few items. I should have mentioned these items of news first and if anything had to be left out it should have been some of the "other stuff." But it is simply more than I can do to tell you "all" that is going on in these "diggings." Of course I wouldn't tell you all that is happening in Summerton even if I had plenty of time.

In my letter two weeks ago I mentioned a few changes that had taken place "on the street." Well, I didn't get through, so will try now to finish up with that subject. Of course, you and everybody else over on that side of the county know H. P. Troy, who has been conducting a fancy grocery business in Summerton for several years, and who has built up such a fine business—it certainly is very appropriate that a man named Troy should be in a business where such valuable and precious things as sugar, grits, flour, and butt meat are sold in retail, and where so much depends on the scales being correct. His "Troy" weight and measure is well known over the surrounding country. In fact, I hear from some of the "young folks" around here that David W., who is known as "Woodrow" gives more "sugar for a dime" than anybody they ever saw. Well, "Woodrow" is the "whole cheese" in that store, and must be the "sugar barrel" too, judging from all I see and hear. Believe me, Mr. Editor, he was out walking yesterday afternoon with one of the ;Oh! well, what's the use of me trying to get the proper adjectives for this subject. But will say that had I been in Woodrow's place I certainly wouldn't have been thinking of the scarcity nor of the high price of sugar, or of something real sweet that I had with me. Now, please don't understand me to say that David was talking "shop" to this "little friend," for it's not "at all" like that. Mr. Troy is now to be found at the Clarendon Hardware Co.'s store, just next door to his grocery. He has acquired an interest in this business and is looking after the books, especially the collections, and believe me, Mr. Editor, he has the reputation of being an artist in that line. I hear that he has performed several miracles since he has been in the grocery business, such as getting "blood out of turnips," and money out of "dead beats." I hope this is true that he is gifted in this way.

Wish that I was able to do stunts like that myself. I have been told by several that I was pretty good on collecting. No one ever accused me of being behind time in coming around with their bills. And I may be fairly good in getting coin out of "the living," but am not much when it comes to getting money out of "beets," especially when the "beet" has been dead so long that it has become rotten.

Mr. M. C. Fischer, who had been with the Clarendon Hardware Co. since it first opened up eight years ago, gave up his position first of the year and moved out in the country to the A. P. Brock place. Mr. Fischer is running quite a farm out at the place. He certainly knows farming from A to Z, having been engaged in that following from his boyhood till he went into the hardware business. And if cotton brings a good price next fall, he expects to make "a killing," and I hope that Mr. Fischer will make a big crop, and a "big killing" also.

Mr. Editor, did you ever notice how much there is in names? Some being so appropriate, just like I said before of Troy. Now, Fischer, besides being a good farmer and a good hardware salesman, is good with the hook and line and I hear that he, to show his friends just what he can do, he is going to the lake soon, and if he has his usual luck, he is going to "fetch" back a good string of the fine tribe to the place, and give his friends a fish supper, and I, knowing that I am a friend of his and will be invited, am hoping and praying that he won't be too long about doing it.

I am almost dead for some good old catfish stew. I would love to have a good "bait" of it some night, and after it settled down good, take my pen and write you what I think of some of the great laws that our present Congress has passed. In particular, I have in mind the one giving our fair women the right of voting equal with men. This I consider is the greatest piece of legislation passed by

our Congress in many, many years. It is manifestly just and proper, and with out women voting, I can see better things ahead for you and me and for the whole county. And as soon as I get that catfish stew I will show you that it is a good thing.

I have never heard anyone accuse Ike Appelt of being blind. In fact, most people think like I do that he is blessed with extra good sight and can see far ahead, just like his father could before him; just like "Curly Head" John Lowndes McLaurin, who can see things not miles ahead, but 20 years ahead of his party. It's a wonder to me that this man, who is gifted with more brains than any we have had in Washington, for I may say, 30 or 40 years; as that is as far back as my memory goes, is living today. He certainly must be a man of great physical as well as mental strength to survive the wound he received when he had the pitch fork stuck into him. I suppose it was for it's quite evident that his brain was not injured by the terrible stab from the High Lord and Master, the then wheel horse in the pulling, but whose strength is all gone now, and the time is near at hand for the people of South Carolina to get a younger horse to put in the harness that this great statesman will have to get out of if what I hear is true.

MANY ALIENS REGISTER

Washington, Feb. 4.—Thousands of unaturalized Germans living in the United States registered today with police of cities or postmasters of smaller communities under the rules of the Department of Justice providing for a complete census of German alien enemy. The registration will continue all week and about 500,000 are expected to enroll, giving information concerning their nativity, occupation and relationship, which will facilitate their surveillance by government agents.

Neither subjects of Austria-Hungary or German women are required to register, but many of both classes who did not come under the regulations appeared at police stations or postoffices, according to advices to the Department of Justice.

Later a census of German women may be taken, as a bill to include

our Congress in many, many years. It is manifestly just and proper, and with out women voting, I can see better things ahead for you and me and for the whole county. And as soon as I get that catfish stew I will show you that it is a good thing.

Speaking of horses, I do love a fine horse, a high stepper, with plenty of good old horse sense, but of course I wouldn't have a blind horse as a gift, as tired as I am of walking around all the time. And as I don't care to purchase a "broken-down," blind animal for myself, I don't want to see the State of South Carolina, the grandest in the Union, invest in one; that is not perfectly sound in every respect. I want to see this old Palmetto State, ably represented in Washington. We are now in the Lower House, but not in the Senate, where we have in one case a man, although he has been a power, is now growing old; in the other we have a "rapid-fire" talker who talked himself into office by "fooling" the people, especially the farmers. I have never yet seen a man who could talk so fast that it took 27 stenographers in "relays" to take down his speech that was worth a cent. Certainly not 30 cts, which is about what one pound of cotton is worth; and as cotton is the only thing that he knows and thinks about, I could bet you that an X-ray examination of his head would show instead of its being full of the much-needed gray matter, is full of cotton, not fair, or strict good mid, nor even mid, but full of low, ordinary, or linters, the kind he used to make a specialty of handling at such tremendous profit. Poor old South Carolina, the laughing stock of the country north of Mason and Dixon line and west of the Mississippi river. Some people say we are going to have a grand shaking up this summer, and let it come for the Lord's sake, for we need it real badly. Oh! if we could just get a man in the Senate like McLaurin, a man who knows a good thing when he sees it, and who always sees it in advance, whether it was born in Maine, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, and is good for South Carolina and the whole United States, and I will vote for such things regardless of pitch forks and critics at home.

We can't afford to have a man in Washington who is not a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson and the present administration. And if the people of South Carolina would pray and ask for light and guidance in the matter, I feel sure that their prayers will be answered, as prayers are when they ask for the right things, such as light and guidance in order that we make no mistake. When a man has been the victim of foul play and has been unjustly treated it is due him that the wrong should be made good. And now is the time to do it. Now is the day of salvation. My friends and voters of South Carolina, send McLaurin back where he justly belongs. Don't ask him if he will change his mind about standing for anything else that he might have in mind. But just go right ahead and make him enter the race for the Senate and you can rest assured of having a thoroughbred, sensible, far-seeing horse in the race, a regular Dan Patch or Nancy Hanks. I will bet on this horse. Who will you bet on?

F. A.

AMERICANS MADE IT WARM FOR THE HUNS

Officers Blated Over Results of First Artillery Duel with Kaiser's Gunners

GERMANS OPENED BATTLE

Within Twenty Minutes American 75's Were Booming All Along the Valley

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Feb. 3.—(By the Associated Press).—American officers are elated over the results of the first artillery duel between American and German gunners, which followed a preliminary shelling by the Germans Saturday evening. In official reports to the headquarters of their organizations, the infantry commanders today paid tribute to the promptness with which the artillery responded to the call for barrage and to the effectiveness of the artillery fire.

Destructive Fire

Aerial reconnaissances today showed that the American gunfire had a very destructive effect. It will require several nights of hard work under artillery fire for the Germans to repair the first line trenches caved in by the American 75's and to patch the gaps in the barbed wire. It is known that at least three enemy dugouts were demolished, probably with some casualties. On the other hand, the damage done to the American trenches will be repaired before tomorrow morning.

Buildings Wrecked

In a regimental headquarters town shelled by the enemy many buildings were wrecked completely or in part, the debris being piled in the streets. There were no casualties among the officers. The whistling of two big shells gave warning of the coming bombardment and officers and men sought shelter in the dugouts. The bombardment of the headquarters village came at the end of a period of shelling which had extended gradually along several kilometers of the front.

Germans Open Up

The German artillery opened the engagement with a desultory bombardment of the American trenches at a certain point. Firing many shrapnel shells. In the midst of this a red pocket calling for a barrage ascended from the German first lines.

Before the German artillery could respond the American 75's summoned into action by a signal from the first line laid a curtain of fire along the enemy first lines. Then began the battle of the gunners. The increased intensity of the German fire was met immediately by the Americans, who not only showered shells on the original sector, but quickly extended their activity to a wide front.

75's Get Busy

Within twenty minutes the 75's and larger pieces were booming all along the valley, the shelling finally spreading to a town in which regimental headquarters were located.

As darkness settled down the guns grew quiet. Heavy mists again overhung the American sector today. Consequently there was little artillery work and no aerial activity.

DR. BARRON DETAILS TO DUTY IN COLUMBIA

Acting upon the recommendation of Col. Kent Nelson, division surgeon, General McIver has very generously detailed Dr. Edward Barron to duty with the city health department for service in connection with such meningitis cases as may occur in Columbia. Dr. Barron has been on duty at the base hospital at Camp Jackson and has had invaluable experience in the treatment of meningitis. Dr. Fishburne expressed himself as highly gratified at the action of General McIver, saying that the service which Dr. Barron would be able to give would be of the greatest benefit to the city.—The State.

CASTOR BEANS ARE FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Hamlet, N. C., Feb. 2, 1918. It is believed that Pro-Germans are endeavoring to interfere with the conduct of the war in spreading the following rumors with respect to the growing of the castor bean. Investigations are being carried on now to trace these rumors to their source. These Pro-Germans are telling it that the castor bean is a difficult crop to raise, and that it is impossible to harvest and trash it, and insinuating that these beans are not being grown for the government.

To such rumors no attention should be paid, because the government would not ask the farmers to do something that was impossible, and the government has fixed a liberal price so that it will be very profitable to grow these beans. The beans, when gathered, if put into a barn in a dry place, will trash themselves just as a cotton boll will open, and an ordinary velvet bean or pea huller, with a few minor adjustments, will trash them. The government needs these beans, and it is going to surmount any difficulties met with by the farmers.

Mr. T. S. Evans, Assistant Development Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with offices at Hamlet, N. C., who has undertaken the planting of 10,000 acres in the territory for the government, says that he believes that when the farmers found out that these rumors were the result of Pro-German propaganda they would come to the support of the government and would take these contracts in a short time.

WILL PROBABLY CUT IMPORTS AS TO MOVE TROOPS SOON

Overseas Transportation Recognized as the Real Problem Now Facing Uncle Sam

ALLIES TO LOAN TONNAGE

In Cutting Down Imports the Government Would Select Non-Essential List

Washington, Feb. 4.—A fifty per cent reduction in the volume of imports is one of the measures under consideration by the administration to make available ships for transporting troops to France. Overseas transportation is recognized the coal problem facing the government in its effort to put on the firing line a big fighting force and keep it supplied. Estimates of the amount of tonnage necessary to keep an army supplied vary all the way from four to seven tons in continuous service for each man engaged. The United States now has in all services about four million tons of shipping, of which probably one-fourth is engaged in bringing in materials heretofore regarded as essential to the national industrial life.

Neutral Tonnage

If negotiations now under way with neutral countries are concluded successfully a large amount of neutral tonnage will be used to supplant American ships engaged in the non-hazardous trades. It is regarded as entirely likely that the entire one million tons of American ships engaged will be put into the trans-Atlantic service, leaving the neutral ships to supply in so far as possible the gaps made. The general opinion is that about 50 per cent of the shortage will not be supplied.

In addition to its efforts to obtain neutral tonnage the government expects soon to take over all American sailing ships and a large number of French sailing ships, all of which will be put in the non-hazardous trades. This move will add some tonnage to that available for bringing in imports.

Non-essentials

If a cut in imports is made the government will select for elimination a list of articles which it regards as non-essential in the prosecution of the war. Imports of certain materials, including nitrates and manganese, must be kept up to a maximum. The country will need this year about 1,500,000 tons of nitrates from Chile and fully 750,000 tons of manganese from Brazil.

Officials working out details of the transportation of troops have not disclosed to what extent the allies are ready to assist with a loan of tonnage, but many American soldiers will go abroad in allied vessels. This was arranged for in the inter-allied conference at Paris.

Shipping board officials estimate America's shipping output during 1918 at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons, much of which they expect to become available in the summer. Officials say the shipping situation will grow steadily more favorable as the year advances.

Shipping Congested

Supplies for the allies and for the American army abroad still are piling up faster than they can be transported, and it is estimated that more than a million tons of cargo are awaiting shipment along the Atlantic seaboard. Even had the country's production of materials come up to expectations and had the railroads been able to transport it, not more goods officials say, could have been transported across the seas.

The shipping board, realizing the situation, is redoubling its efforts to speed up the building of ships. With the assistance of labor department they are creating a reserve of shipyard labor, which they expect to place in the yards as fast as it can be absorbed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Feb. 4.—The British casualties reported during the week ended today totaled 6,354, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 51; men, 1, 325. Wounded or missing—officers, 173; men 4,805.

BOLSHEVIKI STILL HOLD HELSINGFORS

Stockholm, Feb. 4.—Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is still in the hands of Bolshevik Red Guard and continues to be the scene of violent street fighting. Scandinavian nationals are seizing every possible means to get out of the city and out of Finland. The wires between Helsingfors and Petrograd are still cut.

Sweden does not expect to intervene in Finland, according to an official announcement today by Premier Eden. He expressed, however, warm sympathy with the people of the new republic.

Red Guard forces in their northward march have penetrated as far as Uleaborg, 73 miles from Tornea, which lies on the Swedish border.

The Russian situation has taken a comparatively quiet turn. The All-Russian council of soviets at Petrograd has adjourned, leaving the decision of war or peace in the hands of Lenin and Trotzky.