

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918

No. 45

S. C. FARMERS TO HOLD COTTON OFF MARKET; WANT 35c POUND

The

sonnel.

able.

Second. That the members of this convention be asked to contribute one thousand dollars at once for the pre-

limnary expenses of the committee

limnary expenses of the committee of fifteen. Third. That the farmers of South Carolina be urged to either hold all cotton from the market pending the action of the committee, unless the market in the meantime reaches 35 cents middling basis. Fourth. That the banking interests be urged to cooperate fully in the campaign for better prices. Fifth. That all owners of cotton be urged to store and insure all cotton, using the facilities of the State ware-

using the facilities of the State ware-house system as far as they are avail-

Sixth. That the comimttee is expect-

of to use the organization of the Council of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and of the

extension division, to secure the full

Several Hundred Delegates at Agricultural Meeting in Columbia Yesterday Form Plan for Stabilizing

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

Abolition of National Cotton Committges Asked of President-Bernard M. Baruch Object of Censure

as of South Carolina in conference iere today pledged themselves to hold the crop off the market until the sta-ple is selling at 35 cents a pound, mid-dling basis. Columbia, Nov. 18 .- Cotton grow-

A committee of 15 was also created to study the cotton situation, to estab-sh and maintain cooperative action with the other cotton states, to advise the farmers and other allied in-texests as to what steps are to be taken to secure the best possible puces for the 1918 crop for their mutual protection. Eight of the members of the committee are to be bona fide farmers, and each congressional district is to have a representation. The eight members of the committee inamed in the resolution are to name the remaining personnel. The eight the remaining personnel. The eight amed are: Governor Manning, A. C. Summers, Commissioner of Agricul-ture; W. M. Riggs, president of Clem-son College; W. W. Long, Capt. Claf-fy, president of the State Farmers' Union; J. Scottowe Wannamaker, president of South Carolina Bankers' Association, and V. M. Montgomery, resident of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Senator E. D. Smith was present

Senator Smith's Plea Senator E. D. Smith was present and made an earnest plea for the hold-ing of the cotton, presenting statis-tics to prove that the recent decline was not incident to over production. Senator Smith called on the conven-tion to inquire of Chairman Baruch of the way inducting heard and of Chair the war industries board and of Chair-man Brand of the marketing board from whom the order came last week to sell 600,000 bales of cotton. He said there would be an investigation by the Senate if the people themselves did not call for an explanation. Senator Smith had been told by a banker this morning that the cotton would be fi-nanced to the extent of 20 cents a pound, which meant the farmer could borrow \$100 on each bale. Coker Resolution

The following resolution, offered by David R. Coker, of Hartsville, and heartily seconded by Capt. Claffy, president of the State Farmers' Union, summarizes the attitude of the farm

Whereas, the best available figures seem to show that the present crop of American cotton will not exceed

consumption under war conditions. And, whereas, hostilities having ceased, a resumption of a part of the ide spindles of the world may be ex-pected before the next crop is avail-

idia spindles of the world may be ex-pected before the next crop is avail-able: "And where is, there is an abuer-mally small reserve of citton hid by mills for operating. "And, where reconsiderable amount of top adle cotton could be had for the building up of the reserve mill stocks of for the resumption of new mills without, reducing visible upoprison of the method and the ures to finance proportions next sum-

South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' **RED CROSS CHAPTER** Association. The eight above mentioned are to The eight above mentioned are to meet at once and select seven other men well qualified in agriculture, marketing or finance. The commit-tee as finally constituted shall consist of at least eight bona fide farmers, and at least one of its members shall come from each of the seven con-gressional districts of the State. The committee shall meet, organize and proceed with its duties at once. It shall have power to call together this cenvention from time to time, and **ELECTS OFFICERS FOR** THE COMING YEAR

On last Wednesday afternoon the Clarendon County Chapter of the American Red Cross held its annual meeting for the election of officers. convention from time to time, and may fill vacancies in its own per-

This meeting, as was explained by the Chairman, should have been held on October 23, which was the day set for chapter elections throughout the country, but was postponed on account of the epidemic of Influenza. Mr. F. P. Burgess, the Chairman, presided and after carling the meeting to order, re-quested the Rev. L. B. McCord to of-fer a prayer, after which the request of the War Council that the Silent Moment of prayer be observed at noon in onch workness et the Bed Core Moment of prayer be observed at noon in each workroom or the Red Cross was then read by Mr. McCord. Mr. Burgess read the Annual Message of the War Council to the Chapters of the American Red Cross, a most in-spiring story of the growth and ac-complishment of the national organ-ization during the past work. After ization during the past year. After which the chairman made his annual report of the work of the local chapter ter—a report of which the chapter has reason to feel very proud. This report follows:

War Fund Voucher

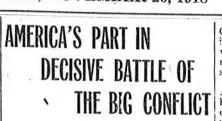
.	co-operation of all the farmers in this program.	War Fund Vouchers\$ 8,733.42 Donations\$ 4,405.85
t	Senator Smith Speaks Senator E. D. Smith was then called	Memberships 882.25 Red Cross Magazine 4.25
7.1	upon by the convention, and he re- viewed the cotton situation. We of	Total Receipts\$14,025.77
-	the South alone produce the textiles	Balance on hand Nov. 1 9,467.33
1.	for the whole world. He quoted Sir Arthur Hutton, president of the Brit-	Amount of Expenditures\$ 4,558.44
5	Arthur Hutton, president of the Brit- ish Textile Association, to show that Lancashire converts 4,000,000 bales of	Amount due to Chapter by
1	cotton. The cotton of India is so short	War Fund 995.32
	and weak that it is a negligible fac- tor in English spinning, and weaving.	Total salaries paid \$252.00
t	The invested capital of England is the quality of American cotton. He re-	Present membership of Chapter,
-	called the disaster of 1914 with the	1415 members.
	disruption of the channels of com- merce. Cotton could not then be sold	Knitting
-	at all. It was fully predicted that the South would have four or five million	Sweaters259 Prs. Socks249
-	bales to carry over. England made	Multiers 40
1	cotton a contraband, and Germany was bottled up.	Helmets 7

-	quality of American cotton. He re-	1415 mombors
-	called the disaster of 1914 with the	rito members.
2	disruption of the channels of com-	Knitting
	merce. Cotton could not then be sold	
-	at all. It was fully predicted that the	Sweaters259
F	South would have four or five million	Prs. Socks249
- 1	balog to corry over England made	Muillers 40
1	cotton a contraband, and Germany	Wristlets
\$	cotton a contraband, and Germany was bottled up.	itelmets 7
1	Smith Gives Figures	the second se
2	The country was face to face with	Total 569
1	a large surplus. He, with others, had	Hospital Garments
r	pleaded with the government to sta-	Hospital Garments1,511
5	bilize cotton, as it was the basis for	Bed Quilts 1
-	credit, and to bond cotton to tide over	m
1	the crisis. The government said it was	Total 1,512
1	an economic mistake to interfere with	Linen for France
1	cotton. What happened? From August	Bath Towels460
1	1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, right in the	Hand Towels804
7	midst of the shock there was con-	Manhier
1	sumed 14,800,000 bales of cotton, to	Handkerchiefs
	the absolute astonishment of the	Hospital Sheets187
	world. From August 1 1915 we con-	Total 2.045
4	sumed 14,200,000 bales. The next year	
1	we consumed 12,400,000 bales.	Old Linen
s	In the early part of this present	Old Linen, pieces
0	year there was circulated a report that	Total number articles shipped
1	there would be a five million bale sur-	to Red Cross Division Head-
	plus, and this plus the report of a 15	quarters4.280

to Red Cross Division Headquarters __4,280 Clothing for the Belgians Five Cases Clothing. Total num-

plus, and this plus the report of a 15,-.000 bale crop indicated another 1914 crisis. In the years subsequent to 1914 there was consumed within two ber garments Two cases shoes. Total num-_2.22 ber pairs, _____ 149

Of the total donations, amounting to \$4,405.85, the greater portion was raised by the college girls of the town, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. R. D. Clark, who was respon-sible for the undertaking, and its great success. They collected tobacco fully gave in, and consented for his great at the various warehouses during the past summer. This was a work requir-ing much zeal, for the members of the committee were on duty each day the committee were on duty each day in the hot, dusty warehouses, working faithfully that the Red Cross pile might grow. That they accomplished much with the cooperation of the farmers who gave willingly of their loads, may be seen from the fact that the fund donated from this source amounts to \$3,686.12. The number of hospital garments and knitted goods represents a great amount of loving work on the part of many ladies, who put aside their own tasks that the Red Cross garments might be completed and sent on time. During the completed and sent en time. During the Influenza cpidemic the Chapter did a big work through the Home Service School, which has com-mittees in each auxiliary, but a full report of this may not be given, since the work is not yet completed. Community nurses were furnished in the villages. In Manning a diet kitchen, which furnished dozens of families with nourishment, was established. As many as one hundred and seventy persons were fed from this kitchen at a single-meal. The various auxil-inries did splendid relief work also. A workroom for the making of sur-gical dressings was fitted up, and a class completed this course. After this splendid report had been adopted, the nominasing committee, consisting of S. Oliver O'Bryan, Mrs. R. E. Harllee, Mrs. J. K. Breedin, Mrs. C. P. Gable and Miss Pearle Whender uns adda to make pearle Wheeler, was asked to make nomina-tions. When Mr. Burgess was nomi-nated for re-election as chairman, he asked Mr. McCord to take the chair, and then said that while he thanked the chapter for the honor bestowed on him in making him chairman for the past year, he felt that it might be better if another were elected for the ensuing term. This suggestion met with opposition on all sides, Mr. November 21 and not before. met with opposition on all sides, Mr. McCord voicing the sentiments of the Met with opposition to the sentiments of the Met and State of the sentiments of the Met and State of the Stat co-operation—particularly from the well as the letter of the request of my officially admitted that the Amer-men of the chapter—if he would ac- the War Department is obeyed. "I did



Manning Armes.

Twenty-one Divisions, or 750,000 Men, in Action in Taking Argonne—Oth-er Armies Balked on This Prob-lem for Four Years

Paris, Nov. 19.—Out of the confu-sion and daze of the crowding military events on the western battle line since late in September, when battle followed battle until from Flanders to Verdun there was ceaseless action, it is now permissible to outline to a cer-tain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive

American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice of last Monday. Military reasons heretofore have prevented accentuating the accom-plishments of the Americans, except in a most ge and manner. The dis-patches from the field have been nec-essarily fragmentary and possibly were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the the more dramatic operations over the historic battle fronts to the west.

21 American Divisions

But it now may be stated that twen-ty-one American divisions, totaling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action be-ginning September 26, known variously as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may well call Sedan—the bat-tle that brought Germany to her knees and as far as human foresight goes ended the world's bloodiest and weathingt way costliest war.

In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne opcrations the crux of the war it is nec-essary to go back to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American accomplishment is still fresh in his-tory. It cut off at one stroke a men-acing projection toward Verdun and weakond the anomyle defension he wcakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two greatest advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

Metz the Pivot

Metz the Pivot Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung through Belgium in-to France and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retire-ment must hinge. The Argonne, the next step below here, threatened the great railway arteries running west-ward from Metz. With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a displace-ment of power as between the Allied and German armies. Thus it no longer

and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or nibbling at it

Germany had in four years fortified it to the last degree of military skill, with superb roads, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear po-sitions and bases. The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chain of hills running north and south, cov-ered with a dense growth of trees and undergrowth, making an advance dif-ficult and offering superb defensive qualities. Virtually no roads exist in this forest, except for a few transver-sal passe running east and west. The this forest, except for a few transver-sal passe running east and west. The soil is such that the least rain con-verts it into a slippery, miry mess. In other words, the physical condi-tion is such that the ime attack for an advancing army is limted to val-leys, chief among which is that of the Aire river.

Huns' "Life Artery" From the edge of the forest, where From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously strong, the enemy possessed innumerable flanking positions. But beyond this difficult region, lay the Montmedy-Sedan line, which was recently cap-tured. A German order described it as "our life artery." It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the western front. It meant death if cut. The high command told Pershing to cut it. The American First army was put in motion from St. Mihiel, In nine days it was on the Argonne line reredy for an attempt, the failure of which might mean disaster, and the success of which would give untold results. This quick movement of an enormous bedy of men, the establish-

ican commanders. The Americans knew what con-fronted them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel but an en-terprise at which other armies had balked for four years. They knew that here was to be fought a fight to rank with the first battle of the Marne, with Verdun, with the Somme, and the Chemin Des Dames; and they knew that on them depended the fate of the great attack on the rest of the front. If forced back here the enemy must give way to the west. If he held he could hold elsewhere. It was at daybreak of September 26 when the Americans went in. Using

It was at daybreak of September 26 when the Americans went in. Using nine divisons for the preliminary at-tack and under vigorous artillery sup-port they advanced five kilometres the first day. But the enemy was not taken wholly by surprise. The second day he threw into the line five count-er attack divisons he had held in close reserve. They were his best troops, but they failed not only to push the Americans back, but they failed to check the gradual advance of the Americans over the difficult terrain. terrain.

First Phase Ended

The first phase of the action ended October 31, during which the Ameri-can gains were not large but they compelled the enemy to use a large number of divisions, which became was necessary to parsac a parsac a problem difficult to describe. reducing a salient or nibbling at it. The American troops had shown what they could do. **Broader Policy** A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted and the high command called upon Gen. Pershing to take the Argonne sector, admittedly one of the most, if hot entirely the most difficult of the whole from. The broken terrain, the tergography, and the lack of roads made a problem difficult to describe. cept the office for another year. Since

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{cept the office for another year. Since everyone felt that he was the man for the place Mr. Burgess very grace-fully gave in, and consented for his name to be presented for reelection. \end{array} \label{eq:since} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{the max} hen were thrown in until every division another part of the line had been put into action. \\ \mbox{It is a fact commented upon with pride by the American commanders and complimented by the Allies that drove} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{The belief is expressed at army headquarters that very few Americans will be left long in England, as it is thought that the hospitals in France and complimented by the Allies that drove \\ \mbox{Were} -W-S-S- \end{array}$ and complimented by the Ailies that seven of these divisions that drove their way throug hthis hard action never before had been in an active wetter while the theory from the theory of the theory from the theory of the the theory of the the sector, while green troops, fresh from

SESSION THURSDAY

Members Will Be Able to Secure Mileage

NO MERGING OF SESSIONS

While Congress is Adjourned Finance Committee Will Work on Revenue Bill

Washington, Nov. 18.--Adjourn-ment of the present session of Con-gress next Thursday was arranged today by Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House. This will enable members to secure travel railcage allowances and also will pre-

results. This quick movement of an most pressing business of tch session enormous bedy of men, the establish-ment of a new line of supply and all the complicated military preparations, was regarded with pride by the Amer-ican commanders. The Americans knew what con-fronted them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel but an en-terprise at which other armies had balked for four years. They know that the war in view, sharp reductions in the appropriations are contemplated ty congressional leaders. The House appropriations sub-committee will meet tomorrow to begin hearing on the logical time are are indicated. the legislative, executive and judiciary till, while the naval committee will begin work on the naval appropriation measure.

As practically no further business is pending before Congress now, both houses adjourned tomay until Thurs-

AMERICAN TROOPS TO START HOME SOON

Movement of Men in England Com-mences Within Week

London, Nov. 18 .- The first American troops to depart homeward as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 18,000 men stationed in Eng-land. The American army expects to

start the first ship load of these sol-diers homeward within a week and to have all the men on their way back to the United States ten days later. The plans for clearing England of American treasure are immerched by

ures to finance proportions next sum-mer; and, whereas, there is an ac-cynulation deficiency of all textile iabrics throughout the world, which should stimulate manufacture and trade as soon as transportation is available, "And, whereas the above facts not

cnly do not justify the recent heavy decline in the market, but foreshow an actual scarcity and much higher prices for the balance of the present

erop; "And, whereas, the restoring of cot-ton prices to a figure justified by effect of production, and the world's need is the most important task of all Southern interstate dependent directly or indirectly upon cotton.

"And, whereas, many new and seri-ous problems effecting the future of American agriculture in all of its American agriculture in all of its branches have suddenly been injected into the situation by the end of the wher, which makes necessary a thor-ough study of the new status in all its prices to the end that wise and united action may be taken by the Southern farmer and his allied business interest.

ness interest. Now, therefore, be it resolved by this body representing the cotton in-ferest of South Carolina: First: That a committee of fifteen be constituted to study the cotton situ-ation to establish and maintain coopcrative action with the other cotton states, to advise the farmers and other allied interest as to what steps to take to secure the best possible prices for the 1918 crop and also to cotton and food production for 1919, and 'to organize the farmers and al-lied interest for their mutual protec-tion; that said committee be constituted as follows

tuted as follows: Governor R. I. Manning, A. C. Sum-mers, Commissioner of Agriculture; W. M. Riggs, president of Clem-son College; W. W. Long, director of extension work; Capt. H. N. Claffy, president of Farmers' Union; Col. W. tria and Italy receive a solution con-formable to the just aspirations of the people and recently we have given president of Farmers' Union; Col. W. Smith, State Warehouse Commis-sioner; J. Scottowe Wannamaker, president South Carolina Bankers' Association; V. M. Montgomery,

government. And even then ther was a propaganda that there was a 5,000, 000 bale carry over. He was glad to see that the figures that Mr. Coker had brought back from England cor-

roborates these facts. England today, which consumes 4.000,000 bales had on hand no stock at all. They are trying over there to buy ten bale lots. Germany consumes 2,000,000 bales and Austria consumes ,000,000 bales and the rehabilitation

of those countries will mean that it will go under the eye of England and France and Italy and America. The factories in Germany have not been destroyed. He had been told that it would not been fair to permit Germany to pick up the threads and go on where she left off, before France

and England could be rehabilitated. He has a plan to offer, that the German mills may be used to rehabilitate France and Italy and England. He had been criticised for voting to give au-tocratic power to the government in the distribution of grain, but he thought that it was not essary to sac-rifice democracy that democracy might live. -W-S-S-

POPE IS NOT REGRETFUL

Rome, Nov. 17.—'The Observatore Romano, the official Vatican organ, today prints a letter from Pope Bene-dict to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal secretary of state, in which the Pon-tiff says that after the recent happy success of the Italian armies efforts were made to excite in the Italian public mind the belief that the Pope ad experienced some regrets over the victory. The letter points out that in a Papal letter on the first of August, 1917, and on other occasions, we have expressed repeated wishes that the territorial questions between Ausname to be presented for reelection. Other officers and chairmen of com-mittees elected were as follows: Vice Chairman, Mrs. Joseph Sprott. Treasurer, Mr. T. M. Wells. Secretary, Miss Virginia Wilson. Committee on membership, E. C. forton.

Committee on Finance, the Execuve Committee, the chairman of the hapter to be chairman, ex-officio. Supervisor of woman's work, Mrs. E. S. Ervin.

Committee on knitting, Mrs. J. H Orvin.

Committee on inspection, Mrs. J. A Weinberg. Committee on Packing and Ship

ping, A. Abrams. Committee on Publicity, I. I. Appelt.

Committee on Nursing, Enrollment and Service, Mrs. R. D. Clark. Home Service Section, S. Oliver

'Bryan, chairman. Disabled Soldiers, J. E. Dickson.

The following letter with regard to the Red Cross Christmas boxes is selfcxplanatory: The War and Postoffice Depart-

The War and Postoffice Depart-ments have issued the following new instructions governing the handling fresh divisions, but all in vain. instructions governing the handling Christmas parcels for American of

of Christmas parcels for American-soldiers overseas: 1. The mailing date has been ex-tended through November 30. 2. The War Department has au-thorized the American Red Cross to have printed sufficient additional ha-bels, exactly similar to those received from abreed to be furnished on refrom abroad, to be furnished on re quest by Chapters to individuals who have not received labels from abroad, or whose labels have been lost or destroyed.

3. Applicant for label is required to make affidavit similar to that re-onired for parcels addressed to war relief organization workers, and file it with Chapter official issuing label.

home wer poured in as replacements.

Germans Beaten

The Associated Press dispatches from day to day told what these men did; how the enemy was slowly pushed Lack from his trongest and most vital jositions, through one defense system after another, using his finest selected troops, which had been withdrawn in many instances from other portions of the line in an effort to hold an enemy which he declared last spring could not be brought to Europe, and if so, would not fight, and even if he tried to fight would not know how to do so.

The attack delivered the morning of November 1, which began the second phase of the Argonne battle, was the geath blow to the German army. Be-tween September 26 and October 31. enemy divisions to the number thirty-six were identifed as being opposed to the Americans in this sec-tor. Between November 1 and Novem-

Fighting every foot of the way the American advance averaged five kilo-

meters daily over terrain constantly growing more difficult, with the lines of communications and supply daily

Like an Electric Shock

Day by day the official communi-cations and the telephone even to the

farthest advanced line told the Ameri-

KINDLED REVOLT

Order to German Fleet for Final Bat-tle Caused Mutiny

Copenhagen, Nov. 16 .-- Friday afternoon's edition of the Vorwaerts of Berlin declared that the report was true that the German fleet was ordered out on October 20 for a final bat-tle which was to be fought until the last ship was sunk. The pan-Germans believed that such a battle would re-animate the German people with the pirit of 1914.

It is said that the order to the fleet poke merely of a "manoeuvre cruise but the rep rt that a sacrificial battle was intended spread like wild-

fire. A general mutiny followed, "This," says the Vorwaerts, "was the real spark that kindled the revolution.

The number of persons killed in Berlin since the revolution broke out is said to be about 100.

-W-S-S

VON TIRPITZ A FUGITAVE

Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Admiral con Tirpitz former nanister of the 17.---Admiral German navy, and the man who was chiefly responsible for Germany's inof communications and supply daily lengthening and attenuing, while road makers for the transport and other supply organizations worked day and witch at their tracks the Frankfort Gazette

> through. The Americans knew that what finally happened on the morn-