THE MANNING TIMES

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919.

A FEAST—OR A FAST?

Looking back on the way in which Memorial Day was spent throughout the country, we feel that its significance and purpose are being forgotten. We have made it a day for junketing—a Fourth of July epidemic in milder form. Gloomy solemnities have little value. Crepe hanging is

a function in which no one wants to specialize. But the day has now acquired a new meaning-particularly to

gold star mothers.

It originated in the self dedication of between two and three million men, of whom nearly one-half paid the supreme price, that certain ideals might live. For their sake, and for the sake of those youngsters whose graves are less than a year old, we should insure the permanence of all that is implied in the observance of this anniversary.

The Huns are not even entitled to the praise of being good losers.

The saloons will run until July 1st, and then the saloonkeepers will run.

The principal amusement in Europe at present is waiting to see which way the cat will jump.

Turkish dates may be desirable for the United States, but she doesn't care for any Turkish mandates.

While the soda fountains exist the United States will not be entirely dry. It will only have a different wetness.

The cost of the war to the United States was over \$21,000,000,000. And the money amount was the least part of what it cost us.

The German populace has changed its mind during the last few years. It is now crying as loudly for peace as it, formerly howled for war.

While the Germans are considering the peace treaty, It pays handsomely where it is our army of occupation is considering what a privilege it would be to occupy Berlin.

Venus and Jupiter shine close and brilliant in the early evening. It is strange that we are not obliged to pay a rapid gains on this crop, the carcasses luxury tax for having two evening stars.

It is hoped that the disposition of the railroads will im- producing hogs that sell to better adprove the disposition of travelers, which has suffered severely under government ownership.

The Germans style the conditions of the peace "ruin- uct which sells well toward the top of the wonder how they would describe the peace "ruin- the market rather than to get a repous." We wonder how they would describe the condition utation for soft hogs and take a cut in which they left Belgium and northern France.

The world is waiting with deep anxiety for the college graduate's view of the peace treaty and the financial situation and the problems of reconstruction.

Hogs will be marketed this fall in carload lots from practically every county. Aim to provide a few surplus hogs for these shipments to help establish a hog market in this state. Be

If some day you were to hear a sound like thunder, and in response to your amazed inquiry were informed, "Oh, hear farming in South Carolina the that was only prices falling," wouldn't you be delighted?

No wonder that the Germans cling to the Saar Valley | GPEEDY HENS ARE GOSD time. mines. They will need coal in this life, although some of them will have it furnished free in the next.

MEMORIAL TO NEGROES

Commission Named on Building Commemorating War Services.

Columbia, June 2 .- In accordance with the terms of a joint resolution passed by the 1919 General Assembly, Governor Cooper on Monday appointed a commission of seven members to have charge of the memorial building to negro soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians who rendered service during the world war. The commission consists of six trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, a negro institution located at Orangeburg and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson its president. The joint resolution provides that the memorial building by Goevrnor Gen. Harrison today at shall be upon the grounds of this, a joint session of House and Senate school, the commission will have charge of the campaign in raise memorial presented yesterday by the funds to supplement the \$100,000 Philippine mission to the United made available by one General Assembly. The resembly. The personnel of the commission is g well Dr. William R. Lowman, Orangeburg; Mr. E. D. Hodge, Alcolu, Mr . A. L. Dukes, Orangeburg;

. C. E. Sawyer, Aiken; Mr. G. D. White, Chester; Mr. C. F. Brooks, Laurens and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg. The following statement was made by Governor Cooper in connection with the appointment of the commission.

"The General Assembly is providing \$100,000 for a negro memorial, had in mind, I am sure, not only the bonoring of those who rendered war race. This being true, I thought it tempt to colonize a trophical country." wise to appoint on this commission, trustees of the State negro college for | today.

these men are best equipped to carry out the full purpose of the joint resolution. They can at once erect a building that will preserve the records of negroes' services, will do hon- This yolk will not be digested for a or to these services and also possess utinlitarian features.

"The commission can for purpose of the campaign to raise money and for carrying out other phases of the duties laid down by the joint resolution, associate with them various commit-

tees composed of representative negroes of this State."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Washington, June 3 .- Independence for the Phillippine Islands was urged committees holding hearings on the

"I am glad to go on record and support most heartedly the request of the Philippinos that this government grant them their independence," Governor Harrison said. "They have established a stable government which

Asked regarding possible exploitation of the Philippines by the Japanese, Governor Harrison said the Japanese question did not loom large in the islands as in this cour.-

"The Japanese do not take kindly to life in the trophics," said he, "and service but also the betterment of the I do not believe they ever would at-

The committee concluded hearings

ECONOMIC HOG PRODUCTION

Plant Grazing Crops and Feed Heavily at All Times.

Clomson College.—"The market hog that sees his first birthday usually loses money for the owner." This statement is made by D. W. Williams, livestock specialist of the Extension Service, in discussing profitable hog production in South Carolina. This means that the hog must go to the slaughter at eight to ten mothhs of age, weighing two hundred pounds. This is not an unusual weight for hogs at eight months. Recently one feeder averaged over two hundred on twelve head at five months. To make profits from hogs it is necessary to feed heavy at all times. A starving process is a losing one in growing

The hog raiser's problem, therefore, is "How can I make the most hog, in the least time at the lowest cost?" Plenty of feed provided ahead of time is the solution. Pigs farrowed in Jan uary and February should be ready for the October and November mar-

Start now and provide the feeds that will be needed this fall. We cannot compete with the corn belt farmer raising hogs in a dry lot on corn and purchased supplementary feeds such as shorts and tankage. While these are always necessary to make the best gains, we must use forage crops just as much as possible. With the wide use of forage crops cheaper pork can be produced in South Carolina than in the corn belt.

Be sure to plant some supplementary feed crop with your corn. Cow peas, soy beans, and velvet beans all furnish good grazing for hogs. In the fall let the hogs do the harvesting and you will find but very little wasted. Let the hogs you are going to market gather most of the feed; then when it gets so scarce that they must cover a great deal of ground in getting enough to eat, remove them and let sows and smaller pigs finish cleaning up the field.

A small patch of sweet potatoes will furnish much succulent feed, which

Every farmer, whether or not he raise hogs, should have some alfalfa, grown. As a forage crop for hogs it

It is questionable whether it is advisable to plant very many peanuts for hogs this fall, says Mr. Williams. While hogs make very cheap and are greatly discriminated against on the market. Soft drippy pork is not desirable. South Carolina is now variage than those from other Southern States, because these hogs kill hard as a rule. It is to our advantage to continue marketing a superior prodin price which is often three or four cents per pound.

sure to kill enough to essure your

MOTHERS.

Clemson College.-It is not gener ally known that the greedy mother who eats almost all the food thrown to the baby chicks is doing her best to prevent the loss of her brood. Just before a chick is batched it absorbs the greater part of the tolk of the egg. week or ten days, and if the chick is overfed its system becomes clogged. the yolk decays, and the chick dies.

Many persons raising chickens in brooders make the facal mistake of feeding the biddles too much. The brooder is not a greedy hen and it cannot eat the food and thereby prevent the chicks obtaining more than they should have to eat.

Place the brooder on sharp sand; have the temperature one hundred degrees when the chicks are removed from the incubator, and do not feed the chicks the first day. Give them. buttermilk or sour milk; otherwise fresh water. A tomato can with a hole punched near the open end should be filled with liquid and inverted over a saucer to prevent the chicks from becoming wet.

On the second and third days scatter a little rolled oats on the sand floor four or five times daily. On the fourth day begin alternating rolled oats with some coarse hominy or commercial chick feed. The latter is preferable because it contains also millet seed and cracked wheat. Scatter these on the fine litter to make meets the American requirements in the chicks exercise.

On the fifth day provide a dry mash of equal parts hominy, wheat shorts, rolled oats, (or ground oats with the hulls removed), wheat bran, sifted beef scraps, and bright yellow cottonseed meal. Keep this dry mash before the chicks constantly.

If these suggestions are followed, the baby chicks are likely to pass through the critical period without any mishap.

'The South's greatest need for food is for soil food,





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SUMTER, S. C.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Southern Tobacco Journal.

Manning, S. C., May 19, 1919. Editor Southern Tobacco Journal: I want to ask that you please pub-lish the following article on the 1919 tobacco crop situation. In the first ice, that tobacco companies valuable Journal may h

South Carolins.

an average, is at least from ten days to two weeks later than last year. The tobacco stand, as I see it, is about eighty per cent of last year's stand in the hill. Take the stand and the general condition of the present prospect, eral condition of the present prospect at this can below last year's prospect at this caused Carolina. With the cost of labor at time. This condition was caused largely by the fact that we had excessive rains early in the plant-growng season; and, secondly, most of the farmers in their eagerness to be sure of plenty of plants sowed too many seed on their beds. This with other causes produced small, slender plants, which did not take root well. resetting. Some of them setting as many as four and five times. This is unusual for the tobacco grower of South Carolina, especially if he has good plants and the right kind of seasons for setting. I have been associated with the tobacco growers and the crop situation and the buying and handling of the South Carolina crop for twenty years and my experi-ence in the past has been that we did not get a heavy crop where the above conditions have preaviled.

I have now reached the second and post important part of this article. Of course the acreage and cost of production come in for a double share of consideration. As regards the increase in acreage, I do not think the old belts or sections that have been planting tobacco for a good many years have made material gains, possibly ten or fifteen per cent. We will have an increase west of Manning hat will amount to from twenty to twenty-five per cent. This is a new section that has planted out very little tobacco in the past. Of course, I mean a small section of the country contiguous to this market. I feel safe in saying that we will not grow as arge a crop in South Carolina as we have been given credit for. Manning is one among the oldest markets in South Carolina and will have the largest increase possibly this year and this increase will be almost entirely from the territory referred to above, that has not planted much in the past. So far as the other markets in South Carolina are concerned I cannot see, aside from small strips of new territory, where the increase

can be very material.

Now I know that supply and demand govern the price of all necessary commodities, and of course any dis-cerning person knows that tobacco belongs to that family. I could prove this, but haven't time and space. To-bacco has performed a great service to mankind and to the civilized na-

I want to call the attention of the trade to the fact that this year's crop of tobacco will cost the farmer more money to grow it than last year's least fifty per cent higher than last year, land rents, fertilizers and in fact everything from the plant-bed up to the housing and curing will be fifty per cent higher. I am not guessing or surmising at all. I am farming myself and am thoroughly familiar with conditions as they exist. Western hay costs from fifty to fifty-five dollars per ton. Last year was a poor year for growing hay in eastern South Carolina, and as a result most of the farmers, and especially the small farmer, is buying hay and two-dollar corn. I have mentioned the above facts in

order that the trade may know our real condition. I believe the companies that buy our product are highclass concerns, made up of sensible business men who know that the farmer cannot grow tobacco without getting a remnuerative price for his crop. The public has gotteu used to paying high prices for the manufactured product. What the business men of every walk will want this year will be the highest possible price for the raw material. for the raw material.

Let us hope and pray that when

the companies send representatives to the South Carolina markets this summer that they will send along train loads of money and thus save the farmer and the good name the tobacco industry in eastern South Carolina. Respectfully submitted, R. D. Cothran.

MR. HARVIN GIVES OUTING

Harvin, S. C., June 2, 1919.

Editor The Times:

On behalf of Rev. P. R. Kilgo, Hon. J. A. Dominick, and Mr. A. D. Johnson of Kinard, S. C.; and Mr. G. B. Son of Kinard, S. C.; and Mr. G. B. Summer, Mr. A. M. Summer, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. R. L. Lurie and Dr. J. W. Folk of Newberry, who were my guests on a two-day fishing outing at Home Lake Club, I desire to extend my most sincere thanks to extend my most sincere thanks to many members of the club and many of the good folk of Manning for their of the good folk of Manning for their assistance in giving my visiting friends an enjoyable outing. I am particularly grateful to Hon. S. W. Barron, Federal Nitrate Agent, and Prof. H. J. Bomar of The Bank of Clarendon for the part they played in promoting the pleasures of the

tions of earth who have recently participated in making the world safe for democracy against German tyranny. I think the great service that King Tobacco has rendered in this epochmaking period in the world's history should be enough to write its name high upon the walfs of the halfs of fame. I am one that believes that God put tobacco upon this earth for man's solace and for his comfort, and if we believe in the fact that man should have these things, we of course are broad-minded enough to give tobacco the place in man's life and in the world's history that it belongs. So much for the little digression from the real subject.

Jessey the control participated in making the world safe for daught and every member of the party expressed himself as highly pleased. They were most comfortably housed at The Central Hotel where Mrs. Sistrunk did everything in her power to add comfort to an already pleasant occasion. Dr. Folk is a genial member of the legislature from Newberry and soon as he struck Manning he looked up his friend Judge John S. Wilson who, according to the State. He is certainly a very loyal friend of Judge Wilson. The trip covered 190 miles and it was the concensus of opinion that the best crops they had seen were in Sumter and Clarendon countries. they had seen were in Sumter and Clarendon counties.

Ben H. Harvin.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

The Army Airmen to Attempt Gotham to Frisco.

Washington, June 2 .- An attempt to make a transcontinental flight from New York city to San Francisco in less than two days with only one stop en route will be made by the army air service within the next few days. A Martin bombing plane will

The start will be from Mineola, Long Island, New York. North Platte, Neb., 1,500 miles from New York, has been selected as the midway point. The schedule allows only 16 hours and 39 minutes for the first lap and the departure from North Platte is set for 3:30 o'clock on the following morning. The plane should land at San Francisco about 5:58 p. m. Officials here believe the trip should be made easily within the thirty-seven hours and twenty-eight minutes in the schedule.

Capt. Roy N. Francis, a flyer of long experience both in military and commercial planes, will be in charge of the flight. He will be accompanied by Lieut, Edmund Clune and two or three mechanics. The plane to be used is capable of carrying one ton of freight or from ten to twelve passengers.

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