

AMERICANS SAFE IN TURKISH MOVE

All Believed to Have Escaped From Marash.

RETIRE TO ISLAHIE

Commission for Relief in Near East Receives Tidings of Good Cheer.

Constantinople, Monday, Feb. 16 By the Associated Press.—The American commission for relief in the Near East today received a message dated February 13 from its offices at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, which was construed to mean that all the Americans have escaped from Marash (northeast of Adana and north of Aleppo) southward to Islahie, which is on the railroad. The message says:

"Information this morning is that the personnel of 2,000 refugees retired to Islahie with Colonel Normand. There was extreme destitution and many were sick or wounded. There is no information from Aintab or Hadjin. The situation is serious."

Maj. David G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., managing director of the American commission for relief in the Near East, said today that there were ten American relief workers and six American missionaries at the headquarters of the American board college at Marash. The relief workers, he said, were Dr. Mc. Wilson and wife of Boones Hill, Tenn.; Dr. Marbel Elliott of Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mabey H. Power of North Hero, Vt.; Helen Shultz of Reading, Pa.; Minnie E. Dougherty of Holyoke, Mass.; Frances S. Buckley of Cape Vincent, N. Y. Paul V. Snyder of Plain View, Texas; Evelyn Trostle of McPerson, Kan., and Stanley E. Kerr of Darby, Pa.

The missionaries, all of whom are under the American board of missions, Boston, are: James K. Lyman, Ellen O. Blantyre, Bessie Hardy, Agnes Salmon, Inez Lied and Kate E. Ainslee.

Constantinople, Monday, Feb. 16 (By the Associated Press).—There is much uneasiness concerning the fate of 20 Americans at Marash, north of Aleppo, Turkey, in Asia, where a region of terror has existed since January 21. The last word was received from them on February 1, when their food supply was short and the Christian refugees were in a state of terror.

In occupying Cilicia the French troops frequently took over American mission property and schools, which were the best buildings and the easiest to defend. Consequently, the Americans were regarded by the Turks as Frenchmen. There have been many conflicts between the French occupying the district and the Turks. The French are using Armenian and Senegalese troops, which apparently have excited great hostility among the Moslem tribes.

Rustem Bey, nationalist delegate from Angora, told the correspondent that James Perry and Frank S. Johnson, representatives of the American Y. M. C. A. killed recently near Aitab were mistaken for Frenchmen by natives, who had no grievance against Americans. He declared that Americans were not in danger in Anatolia and Cilicia if properly distinguished from the French.

Rustem Bey said that the trouble at Marash started through a controversy between Armenians and Turks, eventually involving the native tribesmen in a siege of the town.

APPEAL FOR RUSSIA VOICED BY GOMPERS

New York, Feb. 17.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today appealed to the American people not to "turn their backs on Russia because of opposition to present conditions there." First of all, Mr. Gompers, said in a statement to the American Central committee for Russia relief, "Russia needs the establishment of industries which supply the basic needs of her people."

"There is need for those of us who live where free institutions have been established to hold out a helping hand to the people of Russia in their present plight; they are passing through a terrible ordeal," the statement read. "This is not the time for free Americans to turn aside because we are opposed to what is transpiring in Russia."

DOINGS OF OUR COUNTY FARMERS

The first Co-operative shipment of hogs made from Clarendon County was shipped last Tuesday from Pine-wood. Messrs. J. J. Broughton, J. E. Broughton and George Tindal made up the car. 106 hogs were loaded. Although this is the first cooperative shipment from Clarendon we do not want it to be the last, this coming fall and winter should see a larger number of cars shipped. This method provides the farmers with a market for their surplus stock and a market on which you will get the prevailing market price for the grade of hogs shipped.

Don't forget: the boll weevil is still here.

Mr. J. Elbert Davis and brother are going to put in a modern dairy on their farm a few miles from Manning. Plans have already been made and the Davis brothers are now waiting on materials to commence construction. This is one of the best things that has happened in Clarendon for several years and I hope more farmers will soon follow suit. There is not enough milk, butter and cheese consumed in this State and as yet the supply of whole milk is not sufficient for the demand in this State so you see there is a big market for dairy products. This is also one of the best methods of fighting the boll weevil and likewise a business that will do a great deal towards increasing purebred dairy cattle.

Fight the boll weevil with dairy cows.

The business men and farmers in the Pinewood section are a wide awake bunch, listen here what they are doing. They have already formed a marketing association in their community. They are going to build a small ice plant with a cold storage room. The cold storage room will be a big help to farmers in the summer time. A sweet potato storage house will also be built as well as warehouses to store peanuts, velvet beans, corn and anything else the farmers in that community will have for sale. These men are working in the right direction for it is absolutely necessary that facilities be arranged for the marketing of the crops that the farmers will now grow instead of so much cotton. Mr. Leslie Tindal is president of the association. Now everybody boost the association and pull together and you will have no reason to regret it.

Fight the boll weevil with sweet potatoes.

Mr. Clarence Baggett has fenced more of his fields where he will plant pasture crops for his hogs this spring. Mr. Baggett has a fine bunch of purebred Durocs and it certainly looks good to see his fields fenced. Fences make a farm look as if the farmer means business, that he is not on the place just for his health and don't care how much his neighbors stock run over his fields. Fence your farms it is a big advertisement for any farmer who does.

FENCE YOUR FARMS

I am still busy inoculating hogs. Those who have asked me to come and treat their hogs will have to be a little patient for I am getting around as fast as I can. I have already treated about 1200 this year. Yesterday I had the misfortune to lose my field note book in which I had all the names of farmers who want hogs inoculated. If anyone finds same around Manning or on the road to Davis Station please send it to me. My name and address is stamped all over the book so that it will not be hard to see who it belongs to.

One of the things Clarendon especially needs is a good Bull Association. Such an association will put the dairy industry on the map and put it on to stay. It will do more towards getting the members of such an association good then better and in a few years the best dairy cattle that can be found. Each member can have the use of from three to five bulls for the price he puts up to help buy one. Each member can then have the use of bulls that now only the best dairymen can afford to buy; the best there is. There is nothing to lose in such an association and the gains have no limit. Think it over and talk to your neighbor about it.

A. M. Musser,
County Agent.

MUNICIPAL TICKET

In a letter addressed to the Times signed "Taxpayer," he suggests the following ticket for Mayor and six Aldermen to be chosen in the town election to be held on April 12:

- Mayor
S. J. SMITH.
- Aldermen
DR. R. E. BROADWAY,
S. L. HUGGINS,
I. I. APPELT,
JNO. C. BAGNAL,
H. C. CURTIS,
H. M. THOMAS

The above ticket is merely a suggestion, as we doubt if the gentlemen named have been consulted about the matter.

SOME VIEWS ON OUR TOBACCO MARKET

OUR TOBACCO MARKET

A Discussion of Several Important Phases of Subject.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: In your editorial of the 12th you quote the Wilmington Morning Star of Tuesday, the 10th. I note that you claim that the Wilmington paper confirms a statement made in The News and Courier of last Monday with reference to the very great advantage the old North State tobacco markets have over the South Carolina markets. I did not read this article; am sorry I missed it, and have also misplaced my Monday's paper. I note what the Board of Trade at Rocky Mount has to say in reference to the sales of tobacco made on that market this past season. I haven't the remotest idea but the figures given by Rocky Mount are correct. These figures I notice come from the Board of Trade at Rocky Mount. Sales at that place up to February 1, 1920, amounted to 20,727,000 pounds, which sold at an average of \$51.56 per hundred.

Now getting back to what we had in mind when we started to write, I note after you quoted the Wilmington paper you made some comparisons of the South Carolina and North Carolina markets. You state that in July, August and September, 1919, the South Carolina markets sold \$1,123,916 with a money valuation of \$8,439,336.74. You also state further that the total figures will exceed that you gave in your editorial by two or three million pounds. I think in this that you are right; I expect probably six or eight million would be nearer it.

Now about the average price that you claim we obtained for the South Carolina crop. You say we averaged 10 cents per hundred pounds or, to be exact, a little over ten dollars per hundred or about one-fifth of what Rocky Mount averaged. You further state that Rocky Mount alone brought approximately as much as the whole of South Carolina market or probably more.

I do not know where you obtained your information about the price paid for the South Carolina weed, but you are certainly are mistaken. If you will get in behind it you will find that we averaged, I think, a little more than twenty-three dollars per hundred; more than double what you have given us credit for.

You refer to the fact that Rocky Mount stays open for months after the gathering and curing has been completed and that they only closed this week. North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and all the loose-leaf tobacco markets that I know about require the farmer to grade tobacco before it can be marketed, and this requires lots of time. The people in the States referred to have been growing tobacco for generations, just like we have cotton in South Carolina. The grading of tobacco comes perfectly natural to them. The farmers get their first load graded out and it goes to the market to sell; before he can sell again he has got to go back home and gather his little family about his knees and sit and grade and tie tobacco for a week or ten days before he can market again.

In Virginia and Kentucky, where I usually go in the winter to do a tobacco warehouse business, the farmers have to have grading houses in the ground. The places are called pits. The trouble he has in the grading and handling, etc., would make the average man down here want to quit with tobacco. In Virginia, where I was this winter and last fall, the farmers found it very hard, indeed, to get tobacco graded on account of the scarcity of labor. Many farmers neglected the sowing of wheat and the gathering of his corn and hay simply because he had to grade his tobacco. Of course, he did not have to do this, but he preferred to grade tobacco rather than wait and take a chance on the prices going down on him.

Now about the difference in the value of the tobacco grown in the old bests: This tobacco, as a rule, is better for domestic use than the South Carolina tobacco. South Carolina is largely export—I think about 75 per cent. We have many growers in this and adjoining counties that grow a real good quality of tobacco. Many of them the past season realized \$600 per acre. I cannot see where the Old North State can put much over on people of that kind, and specially when you take into consideration that the farmer can market his tobacco early and without grading. I think if the grading question was put to a vote in South Carolina the farmers would vote overwhelmingly against the adoption of it. I know a good many of the larger markets in South Carolina want it. But it would put a good many of the little markets out of business, as the companies could not afford to keep buyers on the small markets for the length of time that it would require to grade the tobacco crop. I think taking into consideration that we are more of a cotton-growing State than tobacco yet, we would find that if we were to adopt the grading of tobacco it would interfere very materially with the gathering of our cotton. I am doing some farming myself and am planting both cotton and tobacco, and I am perfectly willing that North Carolina and the other States that have

to grade tobacco before they can sell it get the difference over me for their trouble. I cannot see where we could grade tobacco for \$5 per hundred in this State now the way labor is, and, too the average man knows nothing about grading it.

Some fellow may say that I take my position because I want to make this market and a Virginia market, too. This is isn't true. I am willing to stay open in South Carolina as long as the companies that buy our tobacco think best to stay open. I think we should stay open until the middle of September or the first of October. I find that the majority of farmers want to get through reasonably early and then give their attention to the gathering of cotton and hay crops.

You will pardon me for writing at length, as I never know when to quit when writing about tobacco. One thing I neglected to mention about last year's crop of tobacco: The wet season in July knocked hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the South Carolina crop, not only the growing crop, but the tobacco was brought to market wet. I bought more than two hundred thousand pounds of this kind, and today I have as a result of this high order more than one hundred thousand pounds that spoiled. This would not likely have happened in North Carolina, as the farmers are well up on how much order to let the weather put into the tobacco.—Monday's News and Courier.

R. D. Cothran,

February 16, 1920.
Editor of The News and Courier,
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been interested in reading this morning an article in your paper on "Our Tobacco Market" by my good friend R. D. Cothran. Mr. Cothran is probably one of the best posted tobacco men in the State and I am glad that he has written this article, because there are some things in connection with the South Carolina tobacco market that the growers of tobacco would like to know about. Mr. Cothran does not make these points clear in his article, but I am quite sure that he has the information and, being a warehouseman acting as the agent of the farmer in selling his tobacco, he is naturally interested in everything that affects the South Carolina market.

Mr. Cothran gives two reasons why South Carolina tobacco does not sell as high as North Carolina and Virginia tobacco. The first reason is that North Carolina and Virginia tobacco is graded and tied and the second reason is that the tobacco grown in these two States is a better quality than the tobacco grown in South Carolina. Mr. Cothran is probably correct in this but we are not particularly interested in this phase of the question. We wish Mr. Cothran to tell us why South Carolina tobacco sells so much higher on the North Carolina market after it has been bought up and shipped there by warehousemen or other speculators, than it does on our own warehouse floors. He draws a truly pathetic picture of the poor North Carolina and Virginia farmer gathering his little family about his knees in a humid grading pit toiling away to help daddy get another load of tobacco graded and tied so that he can take it to market and sell it for \$1.00 per pound, but he does not tell us about the North Carolina and Virginia speculators who buy up large stocks of South Carolina tobacco during the few weeks that our warehouses are open and then ship this tobacco to the North Carolina markets to be sold at a profit of anywhere from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. Certainly shipping South Carolina tobacco across the state line cannot improve it to that extent, and I doubt very much if the speculator gathers his little family around his knees to grade and tie his purchases.

I am glad that Mr. Cothran did not neglect to mention the terrible wet spell in July that knocked hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the South Carolina crop. It is currently reported that during this awful wet spell, the warehousemen of our State bought up large stocks of the common grades at an average cost around six cents per pound and that after the season closed they sold these stocks at an average price around 15 cents per pound. None of this tobacco was graded or tied either but was thrown into hogs-heads with a pitch fork and no more care was taken of it than would be taken with hay or fodder. If this report is true the warehousemen made more net profit after paying for their hogsheads and other shipping expenses than the farmer received for the tobacco. No one knows how much the other speculators made who bought the better grades but it is said that their profits were enormous.

Mr. Cothran was unfortunate in that he failed to keep his tobacco stirred and allowed a good part of it to spoil, but no other warehouseman that I know of lost any appreciable amount of his purchases in this way.

I do not vouch for the accuracy of the above statements as I am only interested in tobacco from the standpoint of the grower, but these reports of huge profits being made on South Carolina tobacco is common talk in the tobacco trade, especially in North Carolina.

Mr. Cothran, being fully informed,

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT SUMMERTON

Some time ago the French Government notified the United States that they were going to give Memorial Death Certificates to the nearest of kin of the American boys who paid the supreme sacrifice on French soil during the world war. The American government immediately notified the different Posts of the American Legion that it was their desire that these certificates be presented through the different local posts.

American Legion Post No. 35 of Summerton have decided to hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday) at 3 o'clock in the School Auditorium at Summerton, for the purpose of distributing these Certificates. An invitation has been extended to Major J. B. Tate of the Regular Army, who is now located in Columbia, to be present and make an address. Captain W. C. Davis will present the Certificates and there will be a choir present who will furnish appropriate music for the occasion.

The following persons are entitled to these Certificates, they being the nearest of kin to those who did on the battlefields of France.
Mr. Calvin J. Haley, Wilson Mill
Mrs. Beulah B. Spratt, Manning.
Mr. R. L. Logan, Alcala.
Mrs. B. B. Thompson, Jordan.
Mr. J. J. Epps, New Zion.
Mrs. Cotney White, Bloomville.
Mr. S. C. Williams, Manning.
Mr. J. P. Kelly, Manning.
Mrs. Hattie P. Mood, Summerton.
The above people are earnestly requested to be present and receive these memorials. The general public is also invited to attend these exercises which will be of a memorial nature to the gallant boys of America.

DISTRICTS DIVIDED BY DOMINICK BILL

Washington, Feb. 17.—Congressman Dominick today introduced a bill dividing the Eastern and Western judicial districts of South Carolina to four divisions each, as follows: The division of Aiken, Columbia, Florence and Charleston, and Greenville, Greenwood, Rock Hill and Anderson. Court would be held in each division.

These divisions would be made up of the following counties:
Aiken: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell and Hampton.
Columbia: Calhoun, Kershaw, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter.

Florence: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marlboro, Marion and Williamsburg.
Charleston: Charleston, Beaufort, Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Jasper.
Greenville: Greenville, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg.
Greenwood: Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry and Saluda.
Anderson: Anderson, Oconee and Pickens.
Rock Hill: Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster and York.

BICKART PNDER ARREST

Memphis, Feb. 17.—Charles H. Bickart, president and general manager of the National Products company of this city was arrested today on a federal warrant charging him with making a fraudulent income tax return.

The warrant alleges Bickart gave the taxable income of his company as \$29,338.14, whereas, the warrant asserts, the taxable income of the concern was \$130,580.15.

Bickart waived preliminary hearing. He was released on \$10,000 bond.

FOOD INSPECTORS MEET

Charleston, Feb. 17.—On March 18 and 19 food inspection experts from six states in the Southeast, including North and South Carolina, will hold an annual convention in this city. Dr. Leon Banov of Charleston is chairman of the executive committee, which is making arrangements. Between 60 and 100 officials are expected. The association met in Jacksonville last year.

is in a position to tell us whether or not these reports are true. If they are not true, it is due the warehousemen of the state that the facts should be made known. If they are true, steps should be taken at once either by the growers alone or in cooperation with the warehousemen, to remedy this condition.
C. R. Sprott,
Manning, S. C. Feb. 16, 1920.

MICHIGAN JURY HEARS TELEGRAMS

Group Testimony Marks Day in Newberry Trial.

LESSONS IN POLITICS

One Poll Worker Explains How He Was Paid for His Efforts.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17.—Group testimony marked the Newberry elections conspiracy trial today. Nearly half the time was consumed reading telegrams to the jury. For the rest there was a review of the work of Allen K. Moore among the railroad men of the state; a presentation of politics as practiced in the village of Dundee; a description of how "our navy," the "dry land battleship film" was distributed, "a gratis features" in one reel, the testimony concerning the circulation at Great Lakes, Ill., of some of the Helme nominating petitions.

The Dundee testimony was aimed at Emery Mills and Fred E. Cronenwett, defendants from that village. The men who dealt with Mills gave little information but one of Cronenwett's poll workers explained how he got paid.

"Cronenwett went by me fast and gave me \$8," said this witness.

Two young women from a Detroit film exchange Genevieve Collins and Helen Balmun, described how "Our Navy" was sent around the state. It was offered free exhibitors, the aim, as explained by Miss Collins, being to get it shown in every moving picture house in Michigan. She said it went to "possibly 200 theaters."

Miss Balman read to the film as a "gratis feature." On cross examination Martin W. Littleton asked her one question:
"Was the Ford Weekly sent free to theaters?"

Miss Balman answered affirmatively before the government could interpose an objection but Judge Sessions ordered both question and answer out of the record.

PUBLIC SUFFERS.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The public was pictured as the victim of the recent 14 per cent. increase in wages given the coal miners in testimony today by representatives of the Public Utilities association before the coal strike settlement commission and the senate commerce subcommittee investigating the fuel commission.

M. H. Aylesworth, executive manager of the National Electric Light association, told the commission the public had been led to believe that the wage increase would not be passed on to consumers, but when the operators added the increase to the price charged the public utilities, it was inevitable that the advance should be reflected in rates. He declared that the utilities under state or municipal regulation were allowed so narrow a margin of profit that they could not absorb the increase.

Chairman Robinson indicated the trend of the commission's efforts to solve the fuel problem by asking if the utilities would be willing to store coal in the summer months, so that they would if the additional cost of double handling of coal was offset in the price and in lower freight rates during the good weather.

The witness estimated that 50 per cent. of the operating expense of public utilities was fuel.

Continuation of government control of coal distribution was said by several witnesses to be absolutely necessary until restoration of normal conditions.

SEARCH FOR RECORDS

Washington, Feb. 17.—Search of the attic of the White House executive offices for records which may enable his tribe to collect \$5,500,000 from the government was begun today by Chief Grindstone of the Pit River Indian tribe of California. The chief, who has retained legal assistance in his efforts, said the money was due in treaties negotiated in 1851 by which the Indians gave up valuable lands but failed to receive the stipulated compensation as the treaties never were ratified. Now they want the old documents as evidence in a suit against the government.