

# WITH

75,000 fellow tobacco growers

206 warehouses of the Association in three states

The support of cooperative laws, both state and national

A leaf department headed by the ablest leaders of the trade

The backing of the leading city and country banks in the tobacco belt

\$30,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation

The leading business men each day becoming members of the Association and offering their endorsement of its program and plan

## Your Time To Sign Is Now

Join with these combined forces, with your fellow tobacco growers, and with leaders chosen by these tobacco growers for the solution of your problem of marketing.

**HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST  
DO NOT WAIT AND LOSE  
SIGN NOW!**

**Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association**



### How the Bank Serves the Farmer

You, the Farmer, are America's greatest producer of wealth. But before YOU receive the money for your crops many months usually elapse. The crops must be sown, must be fertilized, tilled, reaped and SOLD!

The Bank is your Friend because it helps to carry you over the weeks and months between planting and profiting seasons. It permits you to purchase seed, fertilizer, machinery, on credit.

In times of stress it stands behind you and helps you weather the storm.

Are YOU getting all the benefits which the bank offers farmers?

Learn how we can help YOU. Ask for full information from our officials. They will be pleased to tell you more about our service.

### Home Bank & Trust Co.

CHARLTON DuRANT, President  
T. M. WELLS, Cashier

**WEEKLY NEWS NOTES**

**FROM WASHINGTON**

(Special News Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The Congress which in March was talking of adjourning in May, in July is talking of the possibility of adjourning in August, while the country sweats under the uncertainty of how great will be the burden of new taxation piled up by the Fordney bill when it finally becomes a law. The best statisticians who have brought their pencils to bear on the problems are of the opinion that for every dollar taken from the purse of the average citizen under the present (Underwood) tariff law, the new bill will take something like \$13.40, as compared with about \$3.95 under the Payne-Aldrich. Democrats cried out against the exactions of the last named law and repealed it with the Underwood law, which was highly satisfactory to all except those Republican New England and Pittsburgh tariff barons who grow rich out of such legislation.

With the Republicans the whole tariff scheme is a vicious circle, and once having adopted the system they seem unable to escape from it. Here is the way it has worked: the tariff barons put up the campaign funds which enable the party to win and proceed, like Shylock, to collect their pound of flesh; their demand takes the form of higher tariff legislation after a prolonged struggle in Congress they get it, whereupon the people throw the Republican party out of power. Following the enactment of the McKinley bill they were cleaned out, boots and breeches; following the Dingley bill, it took the Spanish War to save the House to the Republicans, and that only saved it by a narrow squeeze; after the Payne-Aldrich bill they were again kicked out, whereupon the Democrats enacted the Underwood revenue-tariff bill—a bill designed to produce the greatest amount of revenue for the Treasury with the least burden on the public. The Democrats remained in power for years after its enactment and lost control only through the great wave of political hysteria which followed the war. The passing of that wave has been more in evidence of recent months, and a return to normal thinking threatens to sweep the Republicans out of the House in the coming November election. Almost every day comes the news of some Republican member who "finds that his business engagements make it impossible for him to again be a candidate for Congress." Among the latest are Fordney and Winslow, both rich manufacturers who are seeing enacted into law those tariff provisions which will still further enrich them. They seem to be among those wise ones who quit while quitting is good.

I have expressed the belief that Oscar Underwood of Alabama is the

best authority in the country on the tariff; listen to what he says in the New York Times about the iron and steel schedule of the new tariff bill: "Consider the paragraphs in the pending bill that relate to iron and steel sheet plates. They constitute the basic material out of which plows are made, the basic material in the manufacture of wagons, the basic material out of which ships are constructed, the basic material out of which are built freight cars for carry-

ing the commodities of the country to market, the basic material for almost everything found in the blacksmith shop and so on. On these commodities the schedule is built. And under this bill the rates on iron and steel plates have been largely increased. In 1920 we produced in the United States plates and sheets totalling 9,337,680 gross tons. We imported twenty-nine gross tons and exported and sold in the markets of the world more than 1,000,000 gross tons. These

statistics tell the story. Comments is unnecessary.

"I have had to fight this iron and steel question out a good many times. The truth about the matter is this: For many years in the other House of Congress I represented a great iron and steel district. I am in the business myself. I would not willingly harm a people that I represented, but neither would I willingly betray a people I represented by taxing them unjustly for special interests. I know this iron and steel schedule, and I know that it is a fraud and shame upon the people of this country. I know that it is not even in the interest of the industry in the end, and that it is very much better for this great industry to take the shackles of a tariff off its limbs. It can compete anywhere in the world. Let it sell to the mills at home, to the blacksmith, the automobile and the wagon maker, the roof maker, at reasonable profits and develop a home market for its products. It can stand a giant in the world of industry. There is no excuse for its being wet-nursed in a baby's crib when it is a full grown industry.

"These wool and steel schedule are illustrative of the policy followed throughout in the drafting of this bill. I might cite schedule after schedule in proof of this, for instance the duties proposed on glass, on cotton goods, silks, chemicals and so on indefinitely. But that would require too much space. The man or woman who reads the bill have no difficulty in understanding what its enactment will mean."

Representative Harry B. Hawes of Missouri made one of the ablest speeches yet delivered on the tariff; he took as his particular text the tariff on hides and showed that while it would put sixteen millions revenue in the Treasury, it would cost the people, in the additional charged for articles made of leather, many hundreds of millions. He estimated that on shoes alone it would add an average of forty cents to each of 330,000,000 pairs of \$132,000,000. The shoe tax on the people of his State alone would amount to more than four millions per year. On the other hand, Mr. Hawes showed that the tariff on hides will bring next to nothing to the pocket of the farmer who produces the hides, market and the tanning business. Then he quoted the American Farm Bureau Federation, as follows:

"Cattle hides are a by-product of the production of animals for meat or dairy purposes in the United States. Animals are not produced for their hides alone, and the variation in the price of the hide has little influence on the rate of cattle production.

"Most of the hides produced in the United States are sold by the producer in the United States and not as hides but as a part of an animal, the price being largely determined by the value of the meat on the animal.

The hides taken off by packers comprise, roughly, two thirds of the domestic supply, and hides sold by cattle producers amount to a very small part of the total.

"Since two thirds of the domestic hides are taken off by packers, and they also control about one third of the tanning business, they are in a position to be a dominant factor in the hide and leather market. At any given time they have a large part of the stock of hides under their control and are in a position to sell or withhold them from the markets as they choose.

"Cattle production needs stimulation, but the increased return from 15 per cent on 6 1-2 per cent of the weight of the animal is so small as to be of no importance as a means of increasing cattle production.

"Therefore, we believe that hides, leather and leather products should remain on the free list."

And the whole story of the tariff, when divided into its component parts, makes on chapter after another of special favors to those who need them least and special burdens on those already over-burdened with a multiplicity of taxes.

Mr. Moore of Virginia, a new Member who has repeatedly won his spurs in the present session, draws the attention of the women voters to the fact that the Director and Assistant Director of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing, recently appointed by President Harding, are men whose moral lives are now under serious question in the courts. Director Hill is under very serious charges in the divorce suit brought by his wife; the Assistant, McCauley, is also being sued by his wife, and her

suit is supported by letters written by McCauley, alleged to be of such a purient and criminal nature as to subject him to the penalties of the criminal law unless the statute of limitations protects him. Mr. Moore directs attention to the fact that a very large percentage of the thousands of employees of the Bureau are young women.

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**NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY**

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Court House door at Manning, S. C., on Monday, Aug. 7th, 1922 at twelve o'clock Noon, the following described personal property:

"One Ford Touring Car, which was taken from Charlie Frierson on the night of June 3rd, 1922 for the illegal transportation of alcoholic liquors. J. E. GAMBLE, Sheriff of Clarendon County.

Center No. 11155 Reserve District No. 5

**REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE  
First National Bank**

AT MANNING, IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
At The Close of Business on June 30, 1922.

**RESOURCES.**

1. Loans and discounts including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c)...	331,943.71
2. Total loans.....	331,943.71
3. Overdrafts, secured, \$120.31; unsecured, \$24.46.....	145.27
4. U. S. Government securities owned:	
a. Deposited to secure circulation ( U. S. bonds par value).....	25,000.00
b. All other United States Government securities (including premiums, if any).....	10,846.00
Total.....	35,846.00
5. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.....	4,125.00
6. Banking House, \$5,614.65; Furniture and fixtures, \$4,035.90.....	9,650.55
7. Real estate owned other than banking house.....	25,000.00
8. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,623.46
9. Cash in vault and amount due from national banks.....	33,449.02
10. Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in items 8, 9, and 10).....	1,112.88
11. Exchanges for clearing house.....	2,937.79
12. Total of items 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.....	\$37,499.69
13. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,250.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$450,083.68</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

14. Capital stock paid in.....	50,000.00
15. Surplus fund.....	15,000.00
16. Undivided profits \$4,864.77.....	4,864.77
17. Circulating notes outstanding.....	25,000.00
18. Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank (deferred credits).....	2,948.52
19. Amount due to national banks.....	6,480.74
20. Cashier's checks outstanding.....	422.83
Total of items 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.....	\$9,852.09
21. Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	187,671.97
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.....	\$187,671.97
22. Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed).....	28,240.66
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 32, 33, 34, and 35.....	\$28,240.66
23. Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts).....	25,000.00
24. Notes and bills rediscounted, including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank.....	104,454.19
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$450,083.68</b>

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Clarendon, ss:

I, J. T. Stukes, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1922.  
R. C. WELLS, Notary Public.

Corrected—Attest:  
W. C. DAVIS,  
L. H. HARVIN,  
A. C. BRADHAM,  
Directors.

**"11" cigarettes**

**They are GOOD!**

**10¢**

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

## This Bank is Known

as a safe, conservative institution, organized for better banking, and operating under laws which insure the safety of every customer.

## First National Bank

W. C. DAVIS, President.  
A. C. BRADHAM, Vice-President.  
J. T. STUKES, Cashier.