



Tired of Saving Wheat? You don't know what it is to be Tired!

THE COST OF COTTON.

Progressive Farmer Presents Some Figured on V. VZ Crop

(From the Progressive Farmer.)
The cost of growing cotton of course, must vary greatly in different localities, with different farmers in the same locality, and in different seasons. In the drought-stricken portions of Texas last year, for instance, no doubt many farmer's cotton cost him fully 50 cents a pound to grow, while in more favored sections the cost was much less. Here we propose to take the state of Alabama, where probably average conditions prevail, in so far as factors affecting the cost of cotton growing are concerned, and analyze the probable cost of the 1918 crop. The average per acre yield for the State in 1917 was, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, about 125 pounds of lint. It is generally agreed that last year the season was more favorable than the average, the comparatively small yield being due to the boll weevil rather than unfavorable weather. The weevil now, however, is in every important cotton growing State except North Carolina, and wherever this pest is present it is a most serious factor to be reckoned with in growing cotton.

The following we consider a fair estimate of the cost of growing cotton in Alabama at the rate of 125 pounds of lint per acre during the current year:

Rent of land	5.00
Fertilizers (160 pounds at \$50 per ton)	4.00
Breaking & rebreaking land	8.00
Putting out fertilizer	1.50
Seed	1.00
Harrowing and planting	1.00
Three hoeing at \$3 each	9.00
Six cultivating at \$2 each	12.00
Picking 400 pounds seed cotton at \$1.50 per hundred	6.00
Hauling to gin, bagging and ties and ginning	2.00
Total cost	\$50.50

Total cost per bale of 500 lbs 202.00
Less 1/2 ton seed seed at \$70 per ton ----- 35.00

Net cost of producing 500 lbs. lint ----- \$167.00
Net cost per pound of lint --- 33.4
Let us now look at the items of expense, one by one:
Rent of land at \$5 per acre, we believe is conservative, and not above the average.

The item of 160 pounds of fertilizers is about the actual amount used under cotton in Alabama, and \$50 per ton is about what a 10-2-2 fertilizer has cost this year. In the actual making of the crop, we are valuing horse labor at \$1 a day, a conservative figure, as anyone who has experienced the cost of horse and mule unkeep will agree. We doubt if many owners would care to feed and care for their horses and mules and rent them out at anything like this figure.

Human labor is always the biggest single factor in cotton production, and relatively human labor is right now the scarcest and highest priced of all the things that enter into cotton production. Ignorant, unskilled negro labor is easily commanding \$3 per day at nearly every industrial plant in the South and the farm labor supply has been depleted to an extent never before known. Now if cotton is to be raised in the future, it must certainly pay the grower as much as he can get elsewhere. If it does not then the worker will inevitably drift to the industry that pays the higher wage.

For these reasons, we are placing the labor cost at \$3 per day. Any man who objects to this as being too high is simply asserting that the man who toils to make cotton has no right to as much pay for his day's work as the no more skilled man who works in mill or mine. Prices for picking last year were \$1.50 per hundred in many sections, and we don't expect to see much cotton picked for less this fall. Indications now are that prices for ginning and wrapping will be around \$5 per bale, and this plus the cost of haul-

ing and marketing will be around \$8 per bale.

On this basis, estimating seed at \$70 per ton, a price we are by no means guaranteed, we have a net cost per pound of lint of 33.4 cents. Of course, where the yield is above 125 pounds per acre the cost will be less, but as the yield falls below this average the cost will be comparatively higher.

"Cotton can be grown for much less than 33.4 cents a pound," the men who are interested in cheap cotton will say. It can; but the only way to do it, where conditions are like those in Alabama, is to deny to the grower anything but starvation wages; to deny his family comforts and conveniences that the families of even the most unskilled workers are getting in industrial plants.

It is time for the cotton farmer to assert himself, time for him to demand what is rightfully his. He wants no more, but he is going to be satisfied with no less.

GOES "OVER THE TOP."

Pleasant Hill is First to Subscribe Full Quota of W. S. S.

Pleasant Hill went "over the top" in fine style Sunday when more than \$6000, the district's quota of War Savings Stamps, was subscribed at two meetings.

Two meetings were held in the district Sunday the first being held at Canaan church (colored) where \$3,500.00 was subscribed in a short while after Mr. J. B. Gibson had delivered a stirring address on the war and the part the colored men of the nation were taking in it. When all those who would subscribe \$100 or more were asked to stand 20 men stood up and with this splendid beginning the remaining \$1500 was easily secured.

The second meeting was held at Pleasant Hill church Sunday night and talks were made by Mr. Gibson, and Messrs. A. B. Jordan and J. R. Regan. The Pleasant Hill folks are thoroughly patriotic and although a small audience was present nearly \$3,500.00 was subscribed at this meeting. Mr. Henry Wiggins led the list by taking \$1000 in stamps and a number of others took from \$100 to \$500, among the \$500 subscribers being Messrs. E. V. Moody and W. S. Grantham. Mr. F. M. Page, chairman of the Pleasant Hill district, presided at the meeting, and when he announced that the district had gone well above the top, although not more than half the inhabitants in the district had been solicited, there was enthusiastic applause.

At Union church two miles below Lake View the colored people were treated to a strong patriotic address by Mr. Gibson just before the hour of service Sunday morning. The colored folks of this section have always been patriotic, but their patriotism was roused at high tide Sunday because one of their sons, Gordon Hayes, had fallen in battle the week before. Following the close of Mr. Gibson's address these people arose almost in a body and subscribed for \$3,500.00 worth of stamps.

Accompanying the party on its rounds Sunday was Mr. C. L. Wheeler who went among the colored folk at the various meetings and secured quite a large number of subscriptions.

Messrs. W. H. Muller and Joe P. Lane spoke to the colored people at Floydale Sunday afternoon and secured a number of subscriptions. Meetings will be held at various churches in the county next Sunday

morning, afternoon and night.

Rev. Mr. Chandler has started a thousand dollar club to be composed of 50 men in different parts of the county and is meeting with much success.

Dillon is going "over the top" in the War Savings Stamp drive. The movement is taking on new strength with the passing of each day, the people are becoming thoroughly aroused and when the situation is presented to them in its true light they do not fail to respond.

TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES.

Prices to be Published Every Week By Administrators.

A countrywide move to reduce the cost of food to the consumer and standardize methods of compelling the observance by dealers of "fair price lists" was ordered Friday by Food Administrator Hoover.

Lists will be published in every county, town and city, and consumers will be asked to co-operate with officials in forcing merchants to bring their prices to a uniform level.

If this can be accomplished a statement issued by the food administration says, the average buyer will not only be protected but the patriotic merchant who has followed the food administration's suggestion regarding prices will be protected against the unscrupulous dealer who has attempted to take advantage of the situation.

In carrying out the new standardization plan the administration will establish price interpreting committees composed of representatives of wholesalers, retailers and consumers. The board will determine fair retail prices on basis commodities that comprise a large part of the nation's diet.

The published lists will give the range of maximum selling prices, showing a reasonable price which will reflect the prices that should obtain in "Cash and carry" stores and higher prices representing a fair price for the "credit and delivery" stores.

The local administrator for each locality will act as chairman of the price board.

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that John W. McKay, Guardian for the estate of Bertha Baker, a minor, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian and that July 1st, 1918, at my office at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

JOE CABELL DAVIS,
6-6-4t. Judge of Probate Dillon Co.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11 day of July at two o'clock in the afternoon there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Dillon Building and Loan at the office of the president for the purpose of considering the dissolution of the corporation of the Dillon Building and Loan and the surrendering of its charter.

S. C. HENSLEE,
6-6-4t. President.

Be Sure of the Number Before Calling

The telephone directory is issued at frequent intervals for the information and benefit of the telephone-using public.

Every effort is made to keep this list accurate and up-to-date. It is expected that telephone-users will consult it before making calls. A call for an incorrect number causes delay and possible annoyance to a third party.

Avoid inconvenience to all concerned by looking up telephone numbers in the directory before calling.

When you Telephone—Smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



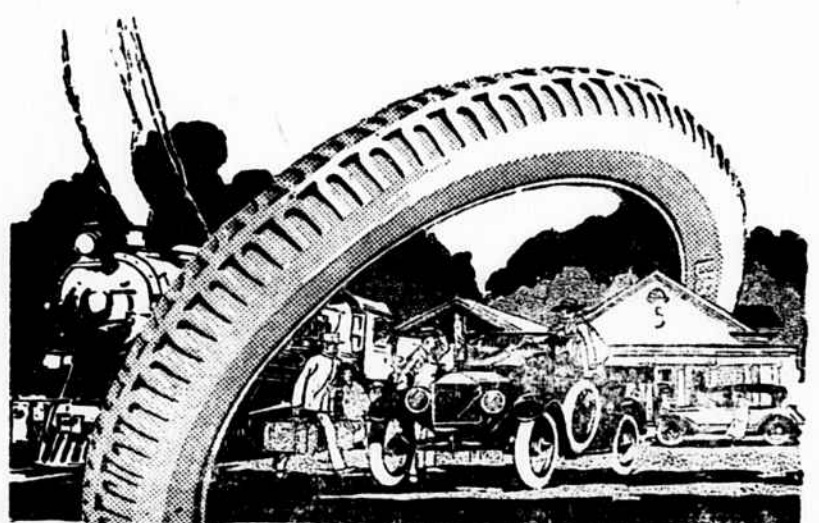
COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.

H. A. Garfield
U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

1735 COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1918
South Carolina's Oldest College
134th Year Begins September 27.
Entrance examinations at all the county-seats Friday, July 12, at 9 a. m.

Four year courses lead to the B. A. and B. S. degrees. A two year pre-medical course is given. Military training in all courses. A free tuition scholarship is assigned to each county of the state. Spacious buildings & athletic grounds, well equipped laboratories, unexcelled library facilities. Expenses moderate. For terms and catalogue, address HARRISON RANDOLPH, President. 6-20-4t.



We Set Tire Standards

Why is it that United States Tires are setting new records for mileage and serviceability?

Why is it that the sales of these tires are constantly mounting by leaps and bounds?

The answer is found in the factories where United States Tires are made.

Standards of construction for these tires are higher than ever before known in the tire industry.

Makers of tire fabrics tell us that the standards we have given them for United States Tire fabrics are higher than any previously known.

Likewise through every process of construction from crude rubber to finished tires—we have set new and higher standards everywhere.

These standards work out on your car in the practical economy demanded by war-times.

United States Tires will raise any car to higher efficiency.

There is a type to suit every condition of service.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will cheerfully aid in selecting right tires for your requirements.

United States Tires are Good Tires



ROGERS GARAGE, Dillon, S. C. D. J. LEE, Hamer, S. C.
We know United States Tires Are Good Tires, That's Why We Sell Them

W.S.S. SOUTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA IS \$33,000,000

To be invested in War Savings Stamps this year. So far we have purchased only about \$1,500,000---The worst showing in the whole United States!

To make up for this poor showing the state must buy \$6,000,000 worth of stamps during June and must pledge to save and invest in \$33,000,000 altogether during the year.

SIGN THE PLEDGE and buy all the War Savings Stamps you can. Let's swing South Carolina into line. It can and must be done.

A War Savings Stamp costs \$4.17 in June. Redeemable Jan. 1, 1923 For ... \$5.00

W.S.S. WASHINGTON SAVINGS SOCIETY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT