

COTTON AND SUGAR TO BE PROTECTED

Administration Mobilizing Banking Credits to Carry Over Surplus.

Washington, June 25—Efforts are being made by the administration to mobilize banking credits for carrying over surpluses of the country's cotton and sugar. Secretary Hoover disclosed today before a Senate committee. The object is "to prevent a forced liquidation of these commodities he said, and the plan under consideration is identical with that carried out in the cattle industry.

The Commerce Secretary, who called to give his views on the Norris bill to create \$100,000,000 government farm export corporation, told the committee he did not favor the measure.

"I don't want to appear to depreciate any proposal intended to assist the agricultural industry," Mr. Hoover said, "because the situation today which has reduced the purchasing power of the American banker 67 per cent has put him to the most serious duress agriculture has ever had to face. The situation is the most acute and dangerous in the country at the present moment. Yet I cannot feel that the extension of further credit facilities for the supply of food products to Europe would give any adequate remedy."

Billion Dollars in Food.

While sixty million Europeans still are "under food restraint, rationing or similar systems," Mr. Hoover said, Poland, Austria and "in a minor degree, Czechoslovakia," were the only countries where a diminished food supply might result from failure of credits. European harvests, generally good, he said, might be sufficient to meet their needs, but that in any case thirty million bushels of wheat was all that would be involved. He added that Europe "found the money somehow to take a billion dollars in food from the United States in the last eleven and a half months."

"As to cotton, however, the problem of disposing of our surplus is much more serious," Mr. Hoover continued, "because experience has demonstrated that the government and the peoples will secure their food, but that they will cut in textiles."

Live at Home.

There is a marked tendency in Europe to live on their own food resources, and make their harvests stretch as far as possible through the year which indicates that the American farmer must carry hereafter his crops for a longer period through the year because the European demand will only come at later months.

"We are trying to set up such machinery as will prevent forced liquidation in cotton and sugar and negotiating through the banks of the country. If this cannot be done through the mobilization of private banking capital in such a way as to avoid putting the burden on the government, why then we may have to call on the government."

"Happily there is a short crop of cotton this year, and there have also been artificial conditions which have depressed the market such as the long strike in England and the reparations discussion with Germany which worked to cut our cotton exports, yet the shelves of the world are growing bare of textiles, and we can hope to carry over the surplus until it can be sold at satisfactory levels. A similar situation exists as to grain, but it is not so marked."

FARM FACTS

From Here and There in South Carolina.

The third annual Tri-County Fair for Georgetown, Williamsburg, and Berkeley Counties, is to be held at Andrews, October, 11-14. A special feature of the fair will be the corn show. Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace has accepted an invitation to attend the fair and make an address.

A large peanut shelling plant is being established at Denmark with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons of peanuts. The plant will manufacture peanut oil, peanut butter, hog feeds, etc.

A recent report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates says that the use of fertilizer in South Carolina in 1921 is about 30 per cent less than the five year average and about 46 per cent less than the 1920 consumption.

The Central Terminal Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000 has been chartered at Beaufort to buy, sell, exchange, store and ship farm products of all kinds. The company will erect and conduct storage houses, elevators, docks and other structures for the handling of farm products and other material.

The commercial acreage in water melons in South Carolina in 1921 is approximately 11,000 acres, cantaloupes 1,200 acres, cucumbers 1,500 acres. Barnwell county is the cen-

ter of this truck production. Jasper County has so completely dethroned King Cotton that only about 100 acres of cotton has been planted in the county this year. Truck farming including water-melons, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, etc., is taking the place of cotton.

More than one half the farms in South Carolina are now operated by negroes. According to the 1920 census, 109,005 farms comprising 56 per cent of the total farm acreage of the state were operated by negroes.

HISTORY OF HOW TITLE DESCENDED TO DEMPSEY.

(By Jack Veoek.)

International News Sporting Editor. Back to the days when fighters fought with bare fists, with the ring pitched on the turf in some secluded spot where the contest could go on unmolested is a far, far cry, yet we must go back that far to take up the history of the heavyweight division of which Jack Dempsey is a wing today.

More than a hundred years ago in 1816, Jake Hyer was the victor in the first heavyweight championship fight held in America. His defeated opponent was Thomas Beasley. In those far away days fighters were few and far between and it was not until 1841 that Tom Hyer, who beat John McCloskey, better known as Country McCloskey, became the first really recognized champion. The fight took place at Caldwell's Landing, N. Y., and went 101 rounds.

Yankee Sullivan was one of McCloskey's seconds in the Caldwell Landing fight and he ended it by throwing a sponge into the ring at the end of the 101st round. In 1847 this same Yankee Sullivan, believing he could defeat Hyer, challenged him to battle and was knocked out in sixteen rounds at Rock Point, Md. Hyer later retired because he could not find an opponent and Sullivan then claimed the title and held it for a short time when he, too, quit the ring.

Heenan vs. Sayers.

In 1852 John Morrissy defeated George Thompson in eleven rounds at Mare Island, Cal. Six years later he defeated John C. Heenan at Long Island Point, Canada, and afterward retired, later becoming a congressman. Heenan claimed the title in 1860 and was recognized as the American champion. He was known as the Benicia Boy and when he found opponents lacking he went to England to take on Tom Sayers. How he beat Sayers until the British idol was unable to come out of his corner and how the ring ropes were cut and the battle called a draw are a matter of history.

Following Heenan came Joe Corburn, Jim Dunn, Mike McCool, Tom Allen, Joe Ross and Paddy Ryan, who held the American title from 1863 to 1882 or up to John L. Sullivan's debut as the champion of this continent. It was on February 7, 1882, at Mississippi City, that Sullivan won his right to the title by knocking out Ryan in nine rounds.

The Sullivan-Corbett Fight.

Sullivan held the title until James J. Corbett beat him by a knockout in twenty-one rounds at New Orleans in 1892, his best fight in the meantime being against Jake Kilrain, whom he beat in seventy-five rounds at Richburg, Miss., in 1889. This fight, by the way, was the last bare-knuckle fight in American heavyweight history and in the Sullivan-Corbett fight the first real American heavyweight championship contest in which the big gloves were used.

Corbett held the title until 1897, when he lost it to Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City, Nev. In fourteen rounds, Fitz was champion only two years, losing his crown to James J. Jeffries at Coney Island, June 9, 1899, who held the title until 1906 when he retired.

The historians of pugilism generally credit Jim Jeffries with being the first American heavyweight with a clean claim to the world's championship.

Jim Corbett has as good a claim as history of the division since Jeffries time is well known. Jeffries refereed a battle between Marvin Hart and Jack Root, won by Hart, in 1905, and presented the title to Hart, who later was defeated by Tommy Burns in a twenty-rounder at Los Angeles. Burns lost the title to Jack Johnson in fourteen rounds at Sydney, Australia, in 1908, and in 1915, after seven years as champion of the world, Johnson lost to Jess Willard at Havana, Cuba.

Jack Dempsey, the present incumbent, defeated the mighty Willard at Toledo in three rounds July 4, 1919. The manner in which the title has come down to the present holder, William Harrison (Jack Dempsey,) follows:

| Name | Tenure of Title | Years |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Tom Hyers | 1841-1849 | 8 |
| Yankee Sullivan | 1849-183 | 4 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Johnny Morrissy | 1853-1857 |
| John C. Heenan | 1857-1863 |
| Joe Coburn | 1863-1865 |
| James Dunn | 1865-1866 |
| Mike McCool | 1866-1869 |
| Tom Allen | 1869-1876 |
| Joe Goss | 1876-1880 |
| Paddy Ryan | 1880-1882 |
| John L. Sullivan | 1882-1892 |
| James J. Corbett | 1892-1897 |
| Rob Fitzsimmons | 1897-1899 |
| James J. Jeffries | 1899-1906 |
| Tommy Burns | 1907-1908 |
| Jack Johnson | 1908-1915 |
| Jess Willard | 1915-1919 |
| Jack Dempsey | 1919- |

Uncle Sam's Debtors.

Washington, June 27—The debts of foreign governments to the United States, as shown in tables accompanying Secretary Mellons' letter to the President, are:

| Country | Amt Owning. |
|----------------|------------------|
| Great Britain | \$4,163,318,358 |
| France | 3,350,762,938 |
| Italy | 1,648,034,050 |
| Belgium | 375,280,147 |
| Russia | 192,601,247 |
| Poland | 135,661,660 |
| Czechoslovakia | 91,179,528 |
| Serbia | 51,153,160 |
| Rumania | 36,128,494 |
| Austria | 24,055,708 |
| Greece | 15,000,000 |
| Estonia | 13,999,145 |
| Armenia | 11,959,917 |
| Cuba | 9,025,500 |
| Finland | 8,281,926 |
| Latvia | 5,132,287 |
| Lithuania | 4,981,628 |
| Hungary | 1,685,835 |
| Liberia | 26,000 |
| Total | \$10,141,267,555 |

MASTER'S SALE

State of South Carolina, County of Dillon, In the Court of Common Pleas. Aletta U. Boyette, Plaintiff, against

William S. Cottingham, Oscar Cottingham, Magnolia Cottingham, Blanche Pittman, Sudie Jackson, Bobbie Cottingham, Nora Reaves, Sadie Covington, Rufus Cottingham and Nora Cottingham, Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of his Honor Thos. F. McDow, presiding in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1921, the undersigned, as Master for Dillon County, will sell during the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in July, 1921, same being the 4th before the court house door in the Town of Dillon, in the County of Dillon, in the state aforesaid, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

"All that certain piece, parcel or

lot of land with the dwellings thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Dillon, State and County aforesaid, measuring ninety (90) feet on Third Avenue and running back therefrom One hundred and fifty (150) feet, and bounded on the north by lot of Willie M. Muldrow and Lot No. 2 hereinafter described in this order; east by lot of J. W.

Smith; south by lots of Mrs. James R. Watson and George Campbell." "Also one other lot fronting five feet on Hampton street in said Town of Dillon and running back therefrom sixty (60) feet, bounded on the north by Hampton street; east by lot of J. W. Smith; south by the lot first described in this deed and on the west by lot of Willie M. Muldrow."

Terms of sale Cash, purchaser to pay for all papers and revenue stamps. Any person bidding off the said property and refusing to comply with his bid therefor, said property will be resold upon the same or some subsequent salesday at the risk of the former purchaser.

A. B. JORDAN, 6 16 3t. Master for Dillon County.

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL
STANDARD OIL COMPANY

A different heat for every burner, if need be

YOU don't have to "rush the fire" to bake—two burners of the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove will give you all the heat you need. And you boil a vegetable and make coffee on the other two burners if you wish. Plenty of heat, just where you want it and in the right amount—none wasted. You can regulate it.

The white-tipped flame of the New Perfection gives an intense heat and keeps the bottoms of your utensils clean—doesn't soot them up. Hence it lightens labor. And the chimney is made long for a purpose; every bit of the oil you use has a chance to burn up completely and produce its full share of heat. This is a big item of fuel saving for those who use the New Perfection exclusively.

Kitchens equipped with New Perfection—over 3,000,000 of them—are invariably cooler and more comfortable to work in. It's a great relief to be rid of coal, ashes, dust and wood in the kitchen. And there are fewer corners to collect dirt.

The New Perfection is made in one, two, three, four and five-burner sizes—warming cabinet or not, as you prefer. Of course, you will want a New Perfection Oven, too.

Aladdin Security Oil gives uniform, satisfactory results. You should use it regularly. It is economical because it's pure—all heat.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are sold at most department, furniture and hardware stores.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

NEW PERFECTION

Oil Cook Stoves

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Now It Costs \$1635

Even before the price reduction on June 7th, our five-passenger "Glenbrook" model was conceded to be the greatest dollar-for-dollar value of all light six motor cars.

Now—with the price reduced to \$1635—it must be evident that opportunity is knocking at the door of every man who knows an unusual investment when he sees it.

The new price is amazingly low. It will appear absurd after you have had one ride behind the motor that accelerates from five to twenty-five miles per hour in nine seconds flat.

And remember, please, the "Glenbrook" is a distinctly new product—not an old model repainted and re-christened with a 1921 label. It is a splendid investment now and will be a splendid investment one year from now.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, Michigan
Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

J. EARLE BETHEA, Dillon, S. C.

Under New Management.

I have purchased the interest of D. V. Perry in the P. & W. Repair Company and will continue the business at the same stand. My work needs no introduction to my old customers—it stands for itself. If your car is giving you trouble, if you cannot get it fixed to your satisfaction, bring it to me. I guarantee my work, and if I do not remedy your car trouble I make no charge. My overhead expense is small; I personally supervise every job and therefore my charges are reasonable.

Fine facilities for car washing. Every job has my personal supervision; every part cleaned; we know how to wash new cars to preserve their color. Phone 77.

A. B. WHITE, (Successor to P. & W. Repair Company).