

Cheraw Chronicle

VOL. 26

CHERAW, S. C., APRIL 13, 1922

NO 23.

Cooperative Marketing Victory Week in Carolina

A Challenge to South Carolina

The State of Georgia has successfully completed its campaign for the formation of a cotton cooperative marketing association. The organization committee in that state set out to raise 200,000 bales by April 1st. On April 1st it was announced that 250,000 bales had been signed up. Georgia thus becomes the seventh state in the cotton belt to organize. The other six are: Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North Carolina, Arizona and the long staple growers of Mississippi. The Alabama campaign closes on June 1st with success already practically assured.

If South Carolina should fail it would be the first state to do so. Every other state has succeeded in the undertaking. The growers in every other state have signed a contract practically identical to the one the growers in South Carolina are signing. The plan of organization followed has been the same. Therefore, if South Carolina should fail we would have no alibi. We would just simply have to admit that the vision that the growers in the other states have. By their failure to assist as actively in the campaign as the business men of the other states in the belt we would be forced to admit that our business men did not have the vision that the business men of other states had.

The seven states that have completed their organization have issued a sharp challenge to South Carolina. It is a challenge that we must either accept or reject. We must either organize and sell our cotton cooperatively with them or we must tell them that we prefer the old marketing system and continue to dump our chief crop on the market taking whatever is offered us for it. Meanwhile the farmers of our sister states will be getting at least a fair profit for it.

South Carolina will not fall down in this undertaking. It is not the custom of this state to fall down in any progressive or patriotic undertaking. It has ever been thus. We have al-

ways prided ourselves that we were were first in war and first in peace. When the German hordes threatened the sanctity and safety of our nation, there was no state in the union that offered more of its sons to the nation in proportion to its population than did dear, little, old South Carolina. When money was needed to finance our armies across the seas, and in cantonments in our own land, no state contributed more liberally than did this patriotic little state.

And so South Carolina is not going to fall in this great movement of progress—a movement that is intended to give the growers of cotton their great dues. The farmers of South Carolina, we believe, have just as great a vision as the farmers of Texas and Oklahoma and Mississippi and Arkansas and Georgia and North Carolina and Arizona. They are going to market their cotton cooperatively alongside the farmers of those states and are not going to market it in competition with them. They are going to join with them and are not going to fight them. The business men of the state have just as great a vision, we believe, as the business men of those states and they are going to render every assistance in their power during the next three weeks putting across this great movement, one that means so much for the future welfare of all Carolina.

It is the ambition of every worthy man to render some great service to his state or his nation. The opportunity does not come to every man in a lifetime. It has come now, however, to every farmer and business man in South Carolina. The farmer by signing the contract and going out and trying to get other farmers to sign, is rendering a distinct service to himself, to his state and to his Southland. The business man by assisting in the canvass is rendering a service.

"It Shall NOT Fail," is our slogan and it will not fail. Four thousand red blooded South Carolina farmers say that it will not. It cannot fail. It must not. IT WILL NOT.

Rare Treat for Music Lovers is Coming.

The Old Cheraw Chapter, D. A. R. has arranged a rare treat for music lovers, in the Recital that is to be given in the School Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 18th, by Miss Evelyn Smith, Miss Charlotte Matheson and Mr. R. L. Sumwalt.

Miss Smith is too well known to need an introduction, being a pianist of very unusual merit whose exquisite playing has often delighted Cheraw audiences. It has been an interesting pleasure to her many friends to watch thro passing years the development of her splendid gift, as her musical foundation and much of her training were given by teachers in the Cheraw school. She has had the privilege of several years of study under a well equipped instructor in the Salem Female College, Winston-Salem, N. C., followed by a special course in Fontainebleau, France. The latter opportunity came to Miss Smith as a reward for exceptionally fine work in musical contests, in which she won over others representing the best talent of several states.

Miss Charlotte Matheson, also of Salem College, is a pretty, petite young singer with a wonderfully fine voice and a very attractive personality, a combination that never fails to please.

Mr. Sumwalt, whose friends are all those who know him, and it might be added, all those who hear him, will contribute to the pleasure of the evening several beautiful violin selections, rendered in his own truly artistic manner.

This recital is one of a series that Misses Smith and Matheson have been giving with great success in other towns, and Cheraw will measure up to her high standard of appreciation and loyalty by giving one of her own splendid daughters who has made good, a packed Auditorium to greet her and her talented assistants.

Married on Sunday.

Mr. Walker Polson and Miss Lucile Jordan were married at the Methodist Parsonage in Cheraw on last Sunday at 3 P. M., Dr. Watson R. Duncan officiating. The happy young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

Services at First Presbyterian Church.

First Presbyterian Church, Cheraw, S. C., Rev. A. H. McArn, D. D., Pastor. Sunday School at 10 A. M., Mr. Joe Lindsay, Superintendent.

Mr. H. E. Ravenal, of Spartanburg, S. C., who has recently spent eight months visiting the Mission fields of Japan, China and Korea, will make an address in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning on Korea. The public is cordially invited.

Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Marshall Godfrey Shot by Robbers.

Marshall Godfrey, a respectable old negro, who runs a small store near the ice plant had an exciting experience and narrow escape on last Friday night. When preparing to close his shop for night, two strangers, negroes, entered and called for some article on the shelf. As Marshall turned to get it, one of the negroes grabbed Marshall's pistol which was lying on the counter and fired. The bullet grazed Marshall's head inflicting only a scalp wound. The would-be robbers becoming alarmed at their victim's cries for help, made a quick getaway.

Chief Jacobs got on the job immediately but on account of swollen streams all around Cheraw was unable to do much toward apprehending the guilty parties.

Good Friday and Easter Services at Episcopal Church.

On Good Friday morning at 11 o'clock, services will be held in the Episcopal church.

On Easter Sunday morning Children's special service will be held at 10 A. M. Regular service with communion will be held at 3:30 P. M. The Rev. Mr. Poreber of Bennettsville will officiate.

Kennington-Justice.

Married on March 22nd, 1922, by Rev. F. M. Cannon, Mr. M. P. Justice, of Tryon, N. C., and Miss Lillie Kennington, of Pageland, S. C.

The ceremony was solemnized in the office of the Clerk of Court in the presence of a few of the friends of these popular young people.

FIGHTING THE WEEVIL.

Instructions, as Laid Down by a Robeson County Farmer.

To the Editor of The Observer: I am enclosing a letter that I have written to my farm manager, in which I have set forth my plan for fighting the boll weevil. I have gone over all the information that I could obtain, and while I am not recommending this plan to others, I have enough confidence in its virtues to plant 500 acres of cotton according to the plan. A. J. MCKINNON.

Mr. Grover McDonald, Maxton, N. C.

Dear Sir:

After giving the boll weevil problem careful thought during these months that I have been confined to the house, I have concluded that we should adopt, regardless of other people's opinions, the following plan:

First, burn every item of trash around the cotton fields.

Second, plant four rows of cotton all around the edge of each field that is exposed to the woods.

Third, plant not less than five rows of corn, the rows not less than six feet apart around each field adjoining the four rows of cotton.

Fourth, plant the real cotton crop in between this block of territory.

In order to get your mind clear on this, imagine that the crop we are going to plant is 100 acres square. Then, draw your line with four rows of cotton all around the 100 acres. Then plant your corn all around the inside of these four rows, then your cotton crop all inside the corn crop.

The plan is to plant it as soon as possible. The plan for guano is to put not less than 300 pounds of acid phosphate and a slight quantity of soda per acre to hurry the crop, together with whatever guano we may decide later to use.

From all the information I can gather, the boll weevil winters in the woods and branches around the farm. It is also agreed that he stops in the spring in the first cotton he can find. The object in putting these four rows around the field is to poison or destroy him and keep him out of the main crop. After giving this matter full consideration, I have decided that it will be necessary to have a careful hand to search these four rows of cotton as soon as the cotton begins to come up, and destroy by whatever method seems most economical every weevil that appears in these four rows.

You will plant the cotton in rows not over 3 1/2 feet apart. Leave it from two to five stalks to the hill in the drill, and chop it with a not over six-inch hoe, and make it a rule to plow it not less than once a week, and fix your plows so that the cotton will be shaken by something protruding from the plow. You can decide what form of brush or stem coming out from the plow or singletree to use in order to shake the boll weevil off if he gets on.

If you have any suggestion to make that you think would improve this plan, I would be glad you would submit it to me, or if you have reason to believe that the plan is not practical, advise me and we will go over reasons together.

Yours very truly,
A. J. MCKINNON.
Maxton, March 30.

S. T. A. McManus Loses House and Barns by Fire.

While a high wind was blowing on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock the home of Mr. S. T. A. McManus was completely destroyed by fire.

The house caught from a spark falling on the roof which was quickly fanned into a blaze by the high winds. Although Mrs. McManus was at home and help was near at hand only the furniture on the ground floor was saved so quickly did the flames eat their way over the buildings.

Mr. McManus' property lies outside the town limits but the fire company responded to a call sent in.

We understand the nearest hydrant was over a thousand feet from the fire and a trip had to be made back to the reel house before a stream could be thrown on the burning buildings.

About one o'clock Wednesday morning fire again broke out at the McManus place. Two barns and an outbuilding near the burned residence were totally destroyed. It was thought that a spark from the fire in the afternoon fanned by the high wind which continued throughout the afternoon and night were responsible for the second fire. A number of chickens perished in this fire but no other live stock was lost.

We understand the property destroyed was valued at around \$15,000, with about \$10,000 insurance.

BACKWARD GLANCES.

News Our Great Grandfathers Read in The Charleston Courier April 8, 1822.

Cheraw.

(Pee Dee Gaz.) The town of Cheraw continues to increase in numbers, wealth and houses; it is expanding on almost every side; and the works of charity, piety and benevolence are not neglected. It is announced with sincere satisfaction that a Sunday School Society is formed for the purpose of teaching in the Academy, on the Sabbath Day, such children of the town or vicinity as may be willing to attend, and all such as it has not been found convenient for their parents to send to school on week days, are particularly invited, the branches of education, comprising the English language, morality and religion, as far as the knowledge of the Holy Bible.

TRAPS TO CATCH THE FARMERS

They are More Dangerous Than the Troops to Catch the Boll Weevil.

"Not only the constellations but the other 1,000 billion stars point to an exceeding prevalence of traps to catch the farmer in the many awkward moves which he will necessarily make in his first conflict with the boll weevil. Lacking fixed rules to guide him against these pitfalls he will prove an easy prey to the wiles of the trained diplomat. When Philo Gubb would become a detective he got himself a rule book which directed him under all conditions. When he scented danger he hid himself behind a tree and consulted this book. Every farmer needs to get him a similar book at once. When a stranger drives up to your house for the sole and unselfish purpose of conferring upon you a great benefaction, you are to get behind a tree and consult your guide book. It will tell you that he is fixing to pull your leg and that you should well anoint the same with opossum grease before again adventuring into his presence. In times passed when he wished to sell you an oil well your guide book would have told that you should have required him to deliver the said well in the left hand corner of your front yard and then wait on you to pay him from the oil obtained thereon. If the kind visitor had wished to sell you a fish scrap factory the book would have advised that you smell over the proposition at least a year.

"If he offers you apparatus which will destroy the boll weevil, be kind to him for it is a wonderful thing he has accomplished. Go with him—your demonstration agent and gather together the farmers who have gotten good results from this said machine. If the man's time is too valuable to do this, by no means detain him long enough to carry on a note for any of your money. This guide book will also advise that you sign no papers, especially those that are not to be used, or which are a mere matter of form, or which are guaranteed to yield a dividend sufficient to pay the entire amount of the adventure into which you are being enticed. All of us have much wondered how it is possible for these polite, well dressed friends of our who visit us in fine automobiles and silken socks to so outprosper us when all of their time was consumed in uplifting us. We had finally concluded that they were able to so greatly outshine us even when we followed all of their advice simply because that it is more blessed to give than to receive. When however, we consulted our guide book it said look in the glass for the goat. Economy is a jewel but we find that prudence is an even more essential adjunct in our dealing with our friends."—Melver Williamson, in The State, March 14, 1922.

"We have been selling our cotton for whatever the speculator would pay us and too often we have not had a penny to show for the entire year's work. Even if we were fortunate enough to sell when the market is "up" our cotton was always undergraded from five to fifteen dollars per bale—that is according to some of Uncle Sam's own statistics.

This is the problem which faces South Carolina cotton growers today. It is the problem which faces the greater part of the farmers of the whole South today. We have been growing a product—raw cotton, a product which is such a staple that it can be sold at any railroad point in the entire world and day of the year for a definite fixed price.

We southern farmers are the sole growers of this product, yet we have no more voice in its price than we have in regard to the price of clothing or shoes or any other of the commodities which we must buy.

30 Sales to the Bale.

The average ten-year production of cotton in the United States is about 12,000,000 bales. The annual sales on the cotton exchange number 350,000,000.

Thirty sales to every bale! A profit is reaped thirty times by speculators and middlemen on each bale, before it reaches the spinner or exporter.

The price of cotton is largely determined on the cotton exchange—a place where 348,000,000 sales are fictitious as against 12,000,000 that are actually necessary! With such a difference in favor of the speculator, he controls the price.

Let Us Stop This Waste.

Let's put an end to this waste and to this dictation by everybody but ourselves, as to the price that we get for our cotton and as to how we run our business.

If you will become a member of this South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, and will see to it that your neighbors join with the rest of us, we will be in a position to handle our own business as we think best, market our cotton in an orderly and systematic manner so that we make a profit on it—not merely every third or fourth year but every year that rolls around.

Prosperity in California.

It is common knowledge that the farmers of California are more prosperous than the farmers of any other section of the country. This is not due to climate, not to soil, for South Carolina's natural resources are just as good as those of California; but the reason for California's prosperity is that the farmers there have learned to cooperate in the sale of their farm products. They are selling together instead of competing with each other.

COOPERATIVE PLAN PUT IN A NUT SHELL

That South Carolina cotton growers may reap a reasonable share of profit upon their cotton year in and year out, nearly three thousand South Carolina farmers have already signed a cooperative cotton marketing contract under the so called "Saprio" or "California" or "Oklahoma" or "Texas" plan. An organization committee of twenty-one leading South Carolina farmers has been appointed, and in the hands of these twenty-one men has been entrusted a campaign for the organization of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.

At least 400,000 bales of cotton, which means 20,000 farmers, must be signed up before May 1st, under the plan which the organization committee is instructed to follow.

The Problem.

Heretofore, we South Carolina farmers, as well as all the others of the South, have been raising cotton in abundance. We have sold the cotton to the speculators at their price. The speculators sold the cotton to the mill at big advances in the price. The mills made it into cloth, and through the medium of the wholesalers and retailers we bought our cotton back again in the form of manufactured goods.

A pound of cotton, for which we secured 12 cents last year, made six teen pairs of socks for which we paid \$8.00 at the dry goods store last year.

The speculator made a handsome profit, so did the mill, so did the wholesaler and so did the retailer, but where did the farmers come in? He did not come in to any great extent.

During a part of the selling season last year the farmer got almost as much as it cost him to produce it. During the biggest part of the selling season, however, the cotton brought a price so low that it would bankrupt any farmer in three years, if he grew enough cotton!

We have been selling our cotton for whatever the speculator would pay us and too often we have not had a penny to show for the entire year's work.

Even if we were fortunate enough to sell when the market is "up" our cotton was always undergraded from five to fifteen dollars per bale—that is according to some of Uncle Sam's own statistics.

This is the problem which faces South Carolina cotton growers today. It is the problem which faces the greater part of the farmers of the whole South today. We have been growing a product—raw cotton, a product which is such a staple that it can be sold at any railroad point in the entire world and day of the year for a definite fixed price.

We southern farmers are the sole growers of this product, yet we have no more voice in its price than we have in regard to the price of clothing or shoes or any other of the commodities which we must buy.

30 Sales to the Bale.

The average ten-year production of cotton in the United States is about 12,000,000 bales. The annual sales on the cotton exchange number 350,000,000.

Thirty sales to every bale! A profit is reaped thirty times by speculators and middlemen on each bale, before it reaches the spinner or exporter.

The price of cotton is largely determined on the cotton exchange—a place where 348,000,000 sales are fictitious as against 12,000,000 that are actually necessary! With such a difference in favor of the speculator, he controls the price.

Let's put an end to this waste and to this dictation by everybody but ourselves, as to the price that we get for our cotton and as to how we run our business.

If you will become a member of this South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, and will see to it that your neighbors join with the rest of us, we will be in a position to handle our own business as we think best, market our cotton in an orderly and systematic manner so that we make a profit on it—not merely every third or fourth year but every year that rolls around.

Prosperity in California.

It is common knowledge that the farmers of California are more prosperous than the farmers of any other section of the country. This is not due to climate, not to soil, for South Carolina's natural resources are just as good as those of California; but the reason for California's prosperity is that the farmers there have learned to cooperate in the sale of their farm products. They are selling together instead of competing with each other.

Federal Boll Weevil Bulletin Ready.

April 4th, 1922. The Cheraw Chronicle, Cheraw, S. C., Gentlemen:

Please announce in your paper that Farmers' Bulletin, Number 1262, entitled, "The Boll Weevil Problem," is now ready for distribution, and the same can be had by writing me. It contains valuable information in this connection.

Yours truly,
W. F. STEVENSON.

Notice as to Club Meetings.

To the Presidents of the Democratic Clubs:

You will please take notice that under the Rules of the Democratic Party, RULE NO. 5, your club should meet on the FOURTH SATURDAY of APRIL, which will be the 22nd day thereof, for the purpose of re-organizing, electing a member of the County Executive Committee, Enrolling Committee, etc., and also Delegates to the County Convention which will convene at Chesterfield on the first Monday in May.

Under the rules of the Party each club is entitled to ONE delegate for every 25 members, or a majority fraction thereof, based on the number of votes cast at its precinct in the first primary of 1920.

Each club will please forward to me the name of its member of the County Executive Committee, together with a list of the delegates to the County Convention so that there may be prepared a temporary roll for the convention.

M. J. HOUGH,
Chairman Dem. Executive. Con.

There are more than a score of cooperative marketing associations in California with an aggregate membership of 80,000 growers, handling a business of more than \$250,000,000 annually. They are all non-profit associations operating under a long time delivery contract.

Nearly every commodity is organizing, including berries, apples, pears, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, raisins, prunes, beans, alfalfa, barley, canned goods and even eggs.

The United States census shows that the four richest agricultural counties of the nation are California counties, in which cooperative marketing is developed to its full extent.

This cotton marketing plan is already in successful operation in four states: Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Arizona. The experience of the Texas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association last year was that the farmer who marketed his crop through the association received an average of \$10 to \$20 per bale more than the farmer who did not market his crop through the association.

In that state the actual cost of operating the association amounted to less than one dollar on each bale handled.

The experience in Mississippi was still more surprising. There is many a member of that organization who can show certificates proving that he received as much as \$40 per bale more than the best street buyer price in his own town.

Oklahoma and Arizona both have similar testimony to offer.

How a Better Price is Secured.

These farmers in the western South made these gains because of six facts: First—They have eliminated every penny of country damage, which according to Government estimates, varies from \$6 to \$25 per bale. This saving is brought about because a farmer is required to deliver his cotton to the association immediately upon being ginned.

Second—They are hiring men to grade and staple their cotton at central warehouses. In this connection it is significant that for the first time in history the man who grades the cotton is responsible to the farmer and not to the speculator. The farmer is thus assured of securing every possible premium for grade and staple, and this item is averaging close to \$10 per bale in the four western states.

Third—They have eliminated the system of dumping on the market, and have substituted the systematic policy of orderly selling throughout the year.

Fourth—They have eliminated the street buyers and cotton scalpers, and are saving their salaries.

Fifth—They are eliminating the speculator and gambler and are now dealing direct with the spinner and exporter, and thus having a share in price control.

Sixth—Under the present system, from six to ten samples are cut out of every bale of cotton put on the market. This wasteful plan of sam-

THEY ARE WEARING

Tweed cape costumes in all shades of tan, blue and gray.

Jade, shell, jet or coral clasps on capes to three-piece costumes match earrings, necklace and girdle.

Sports hats and shoes match.

Strapped pumps of tan or black have hose matching saddle; and one color slippers are worn with bright colored hose, king blue, orange, gray and purple leading, both of silk and wool.

Easter hats in red, of fine Milan, are trimmed with porcupine feather, wax or velvet flowers.

All high lustre fabrics in black and high shades are popular in millinery, sometimes trimmed with pheasant feathers and often with waxed flowers.

Worn with navy suit of fine serge, black patent leather three strap pumps had black hose clocked in orange, and an orange petticoat scalloped in black beneath.

King blue hose were worn with black patent leather shoes fastened at the side with rhinestone buttons, with a pleated Canton crepe model of the same shade. The petticoat was of blue satin embroidered in self color.

A town is often judged by the condition of its streets. That is all the tourists see of it. Please everybody help the Civic League to keep our clean and attractive.

pling results in such huge losses that the entire cotton world has come to look upon these samples as the "city crop." Under the cooperative plan of marketing only one sample is required, and even this sample, after being used, is sold for the benefit of the farmer.

\$20,000,000 for South Carolina.

Conservatively estimated, on the basis of the actual gains secured by the members of the Oklahoma association last year, this cotton pooling movement will mean more than twenty million dollars annually to the farmers of South Carolina.

The average production of the State of South Carolina is 1,200,000 bales. Oklahoma growers up to January 1st, had made a clear net gain of \$14.65 on each bale of cotton they marketed through their association.

This means South Carolina's cotton will be worth \$17,580,000 more in this association than out of it.

Eight Things that the Pool Will Do.

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, with the national overhead exchange, proposes to effect many reforms in the present system of cotton selling and cotton handling.

In the first place the movement will eliminate wasteful methods. In the second place, through collective selling, greater profits will be insured the producer without increasing the cost to the consumer.

Eight things have been named as the summary of the work to be undertaken. Specifically, these eight things which it will do for all members are as follows:

1. It will grade and staple every bale of cotton delivered to it. This will place a true value on the cotton in terms of quality.

2. It will warehouse all cotton delivered to it by its members. (This will eliminate all country damage).

3. It will sell all of its cotton in even-running lots, each grade and staple within its own pool. (This will assure a higher price because the spinners is willing to pay a premium in order to secure cotton only of the kind he desires. It will save the profits of the middleman and speculators).

4. It will sell on its own sample and on its warehouse certificates. (This will prevent undergrading and save the waste due to necessary sampling thus eliminating the entire "city crop").

5. It will sell collectively and only when the market demands. (This will reduce speculation and will tend to stabilize prices).

6. It will sell cotton as directly as possible to the spinner and exporter. (This will shorten the route from the farm to the mill).

7. It will endeavor to determine the true cost of production each year. (This will have a bearing toward getting fair prices).

8. It will encourage the production of uniform and standard varieties by communities. (This will tend to improve the quality and value of the cotton grown).