

KILLED WHEN PLANE FALLS.

Col. Dickman and Maj. Butts Victims of Accident.

Americus, Ga., April 3.—Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Dickman, commanding officer at Southern flying field near here, and Major John W. Butts, executive officer of the field, were killed late today in a fall of about 200 feet. Col. Dickman is a son of Major Gen. Dickman, commanding the Third army of occupation of the Rhine.

The two officers, Major Butts as pilot and Col. Dickman in the second seat, had gone up for their usual afternoon flight and had made the last turn of the field preparatory to landing. From the ground it appeared that Major Butts attempted what is known as a "vertical bank." The wind was coming in gusts and apparently caught the airplane with full force in such a way as to lift the tail vertically into the air.

The usual nose dive followed the jerking of the plane into a vertical position, and it crashed to the earth. Had they been higher up there would in all probability have been time for it to have "flattened out," and glided safely on. Before it could be righted, however, the plane hit the earth with a crash that smashed it into bits. Officers and men rushed up. The two flyers were breathing but unconscious, and both died within a few minutes.

Both Col. Dickman and Major Butts were graduates of West Point and each leaves a widow and one child residing here. Col. Dickman came here January 10, succeeding Major Carlisle Wash as commander. Col. Dickman was thirty-five years old and an expert flyer.

Major Butts, a native of Cisco, Texas, was twenty-eight years old. He was noted as a fine athlete and an expert rifleman and revolver shot.

Eyes of the Army.

For some unexplained reason an immense secret has been made of our eye service abroad and in this country during the war. Even now the medical department of the army refuses to give the slightest information on the subject—which to the layman seems rather silly; for of what imaginable use could it be to the enemy?

What is here referred to is chiefly the providing of glasses for soldiers, to correct imperfect vision. The fighting man must see well if he is to be a worth-while combatant.

In peace times a recruit, to gain acceptance for the United States army, was required to possess normal vision. "Specs" were barred. But the war offered a new kind of problem. If this requirement had been insisted upon we could not have raised a force of millions for overseas service.

It became then, of utmost importance to provide proper glasses for men whose vision was imperfect, and, furthermore, to make sure that they could get new ones quickly when they lost or broke them.

Oculists of high reputation were commissioned as officers in the eye service soon after we entered war. And under their direction were enlisted numbers of opticians, whose business it was to provide glasses in accordance with the prescriptions the eye doctor wrote.

To promote the work a school of ophthalmology was established in this country, for the instruction of students in eye-doctoring. On graduation they were supposed to be able to prescribe glasses and treat eye diseases. The course they took was necessarily hurried, but it helped.

It is believed that the statements here made are strictly correct. If there is an error it is because of the seemingly nonsensical secrecy preserved by the medical department of the army. If, as is the case, that department freely gives out information about the mental inspection and classification of recruits, why should it refuse to let anybody know about the eye service and its warnings?

The eye service in France has done great work. It has been under the general direction of a staff of highly expert oculists, from whose headquarters have been controlled the activities of eight or more so-called "optical units," the business of the latter being to furnish glasses to soldiers.

The work has been one of the most important undertaken by our army authorities during the war. An adequate description of it would yield a page of fascinating description, with pictorial illustrations. But, for the reason above mentioned, no such description is possible.—Popular Science.

A Roundabout Method.

"Pa, why do you always insist on my singing when Mr. Bimley comes here?"

"Well, I don't like to come right out and tell him to go."—Boston Transcript.

FARMING IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Addresses Bulletin to "Farmers and Business Men in Cotton Belt."

To Farmers and Business Men in Cotton Territory:
The department of agriculture is issuing a bulletin which I have prepared for the purpose of putting the present situation up to the farmers and business men. It is entitled "Safe Farming in the Southern States in 1919." Ask your county agent for a copy.

The present situation is the most dangerous which the cotton States have faced in recent years. You have had four years of comparative prosperity, partly because of four short crops of cotton with resultant good prices, and partly because you produced so much of your own food and feed. During the last four years there have been short crops in Texas, mainly due to drought. In 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 the Texas crop averaged 4,418,250 bales, while during 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 it averaged only 3,164,500 bales, or 1,253,750 bales less per annum. Texas has had good rains this winter. From 1911 to 1914, inclusive, Oklahoma averaged 1,036,250 bales per annum. From 1915 to 1918, inclusive, the average was only 742,250 bales, or 294,000 bales less per annum—mainly due to drought. Oklahoma has had splendid rains this winter. A big crop in Texas and Oklahoma has always meant a big crop in the whole country. Think that over before you decide to increase your acreage in cotton.

Will the mills of Northern France and Belgium be restored to full working capacity at once? Certainly not! Will the poor people of Europe seek food or cotton first? Food, of course! People can and will wear patched clothing and sleep without pillow cases and sheets if need be; but the hungry stomach must be fed. Think about that!

The last four years have been a period of gradually increasing prices. Farmers and business men have profited out of this constant increase. Cotton just about kept pace with other things. A pound or an acre of it would buy about the same quantity of other commodities in 1918, at 30 cents a pound, as it did in 1914, at 12 cents a pound. But during this time the farmers had the advantage of purchasing supplies in the spring and summer at one level of prices and then selling cotton in the fall at the top price of the year and paying the debts contracted at the lower prices. Be on your guard now, for when prices begin to settle down the situation becomes more difficult. We may be in the position of making a crop of cotton with high-priced supplies and settling our debts out of cotton at a lower price. Especially will this be true if we produce a very large crop and thereby do all in our power to lower the market price of cotton. Has not a

large crop always meant lower prices? Think that over!

What about acreage? Let us look at the acreage figures in the bulletin. The total for 1918 was 35,890,000. Oklahoma had more acres planted in 1918 than in 1911, 1913 or 1914. Texas had more acres in 1918 than 1911 and only about 700,000 acres less than in 1914. The years 1911, 1913 and 1914 were good with big crops and generally low prices. With only 150,000 acres more in the whole country in 1911 than we had in the whole country in 1918, we produced 15,693,000 bales, and the farm price December 1, 1911, averaged 8.8 cents per pound. In 1913 we had 37,089,000 acres and produced 14,136,000 bales, and the farm price averaged 12.2 cents per pound December 1, 1913. In 1914 we had 36,832,000 acres, or only 942,000 acres more than in 1913, and yet the production was 16,125,000 bales and the farm price December 1, 1914, was 6.8 cents per pound on the average—due in part, no doubt, to the war in Europe. Think this over.

With less acres than last year and a good season we can easily make a very large crop, especially with good production in Texas and Oklahoma. In 1912 with only 34,283,000 acres was made 13,703,000 bales of cotton. With a good season ahead of us, would you increase the acreage?

Which would you rather do, produce more cotton and take a less price for it after working a large number of acres at greater expense, or limit your production to a smaller number of acres, better tended, permitting the full production of your food and feed and better chance for a good price?

It is absolute folly to upset the present prosperity of the cotton States by planting a large acreage; which can only mean a large crop and a lower price. I hear rumors of farmers selling their livestock to put their land all in cotton. Such action is inviting disaster. If farmers, landlords and bankers combine to pull the house down upon their own heads by producing a large crop of cotton, they should have the courage to make no appeal to the rest of the world for help if their own action lands them into distress.

But remember that there is a good way. Look in the bulletin. Food plus cotton equals prosperity. Full production of the food for our people and the feed for our growing livestock industry in the South should be the first and most important consideration. Safe farming demands caution this time. Supply your own needs first as a sound measure of protection, then hold your cotton acreage down to a moderate figure, less than in 1918, in order that we may safeguard the production and not destroy our prosperity by deliberately overproducing.

It is up to the South to play a safe game. Safety first demands that every cotton farmer, big and little, shall cooperate in holding down the cotton acreage.—By Bradford Knapp.

A Touching Opening.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," quoted Markley. "That's the Golden Rule, and I believe in it, too, don't you?"
"Well," replied Burroughs, "if I did I'd be offering to lend you \$10 this minute."—Boston Transcript.

J. F. Carter B. D. Carter
CARTER & CARTER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Special attention given to settlement of Estates and investigation of Land Titles.
BAMBERG, S. C.
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

Dr. THOMAS BLACK, JR.
DENTAL SURGEON.

Graduate Dental Department University of Maryland. Member S. C. State Dental Association.
Office opposite new post office and over office of H. M. Graham. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
BAMBERG, S. C.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Faulkner Electric Service Co., Dealers,
Bamberg, S. C.

LOOK HERE FOR IT

Many a Bamberg Reader Will be Interested.

When people read about the cures made by a medicine endorsed from far away, is it surprising that they wonder if the statements are true? But when they read of cases right here at home, positive proof is within their reach, for close investigation is an easy matter. Read Bamberg's endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. H. Murphy, farmer, Elm St. says: "In my estimation, Doan's Kidney Pills are the best kidney remedy on the market and I can honestly recommend them. I haven't had occasion to use any Doan's Kidney Pills for several years, but I clearly remember the good I derived from them when last I used them. I had a lameness in my back and my kidneys were disordered, causing me much annoyance. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they completely cured me of this trouble and put my kidneys in good shape again, so I am glad to endorse this remedy. Anyone having trouble with their kidneys should try Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Murphy had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

RILEY & COPELAND
Successors to W. P. Riley.
Fire, Life Accident INSURANCE
Office in J. D. Copeland's Store
BAMBERG, S. C.
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

The Strong Withstand the Winter Cold Better Than the Weak

You must have Health, Strength and Endurance to fight Colds, Grip and Influenza. When your blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system is unable to withstand the Winter cold.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC Fortifies the System Against Colds, Grip and Influenza by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

It contains the well-known tonic properties of Quinine and Iron in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and is pleasant to take. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES
AND BOILERS

Saw, Lath and Shingle Mills, Injectors, Pumps and Fittings, Wood Saws, Splitters, Shafts, Pulleys, Belting, Gasoline Engines

LARGE STOCK
LOMBARD
Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works.
Supply Store.
AUGUSTA, GA.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days
"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially-prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.


Service

EQUITABLE SERVICE LIKE EQUITABLE SECURITY IS UNSURPASSED

A. B. UTSEY
BAMBERG, S. C.

Castles In The Air

become concrete realities if you found your success upon a bank book. A small sum deposited weekly will insure you against the inevitable "rainy day." The man with the bank account has a feeling of security sadly lacking in the "half-fellow-well-met." A dollar opens an account with us and forms the habit.



Enterprise Bank
5 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. Bamberg, S. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke



NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidior with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

So much down—so much a month

We are not an instalment house. We do not advertise instalment terms—but no honest man or woman who loves music need go without it. Mr. Edison has said to us: "Do not deny music to the music lover. To those of slender incomes, make terms that will not harass them."

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph With a Soul."

is the world's greatest musical instrument. It gives you every kind of music, exactly as performed upon the stage. It gives you all that the ear can give of the art of the world's greatest artists.

Do Not Let Money Stand in the Way

If you are paying for liberty bonds or for some other reason you are not particularly flush at the present time, do not let that fact prevent you from owning a New Edison. Don't hesitate. Come to us and tell us confidentially what terms will be convenient for you.

W. H. CHANDLER,
T. Black's Old Stand, Bamberg, S. C.