

## PRACTICE ECONOMY THROUGHOUT STATE

DETAILED STATEMENT ON BOLL WEEVIL IS PREPARED.

### Build Up Bank Accounts.

Much Damage Expected Next Year if Season is Wet, According to Experts.

Columbia, Dec. 21.—The practice of the severest economy, to build up a bank account, and the installation of a system of diversified agriculture, with livestock raising as the fundamental, are the surest means of meeting the boll weevil menace which threatens the whole State, according to a detailed statement on the cotton pest prepared by W. W. Long, director of extension, Clemson College, for Governor Cooper, and released by the latter today for publication.

Dr. A. F. Conradi, entomologist, Clemson College, in a statement inserted by Prof. Long, says if the cotton season of 1920 is wet that serious damage from the boll weevil may be expected in the counties in the territory below a line drawn from a point on the Savannah river a few miles below Augusta, Ga., to Mt. Pleasant on the coast, namely: Beaufort, Jasper, Hampton, Colleton, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale. However, if the winter has low temperatures, he said, and the growing season is dry, then no very serious damage is to be expected in these counties. If the winter is mild and followed by a wet growing season, he continued, then serious damage may be expected in the lowlands of Berkeley, Williamsburg, Georgetown and Horry counties, and furthermore damage may be expected in spots in low lands as far north as the latitude of Columbia.

### In Coastal Counties.

"In the coastal counties lying below a line from the southern part of Aiken county to Conway, in Horry county, claims Prof. Conradi, "cotton production is rapidly becoming a gamble and as already stated, serious damage will occur in 1920 if the season is wet; and it is of the greatest importance that the farms become self-supporting and self-sustaining immediately."

Prof. Long's statement follows: "This article is to discuss and emphasize the great devastation and hardships the people have passed through in States infested by the boll weevil in past years and the means they used to regain their present prosperity. Unless we prepare we have every reason to believe we will suffer a similar experience. It is admitted that in some sections the farmers have recovered and business is on a sound foundation; therefore we shall discuss this problem from four standpoints. The effect of the boll weevil on the agricultural interest in the States where it has existed for several years; second, effect of weevil on other industries, such as banking and oil mill interests; third, how best to prepare to meet this menace; and fourth, the counties in this State in which we may expect the greatest damage next year.

### Cotton Production.

"In the matter of cotton production in Texas in 1900 there were planted several million acres, producing 3,400,000 bales. In 1914 the acreage had increased to 11,000,000 acres, and the crop to 4,500,000 bales. It must be understood that the increased acreage in cotton in Texas has been in that part of the State known as the prairie section, which is very hot and has very little rainfall. In Louisiana where the acreage remained practically the same during the fourteen year period, the production fell from one-half a bale per acre to something like one-third of a bale per acre. From these figures it will be seen that when the boll weevil was at its worst in these States there was a disastrous reduction in cotton production and they emphasize the absolute necessity for our people to begin at once to change their agriculture.

"In 1906 there were 2,076 operating ginneries in Louisiana; in 1915 there were 1,086; in 1906 there were 25 oil mills in operation; in 1916 there were 14; in Mississippi in 1906 there were 3,780 ginneries in operation; in 1916 there were 2,204. In the same State there were 84 oil mills in operation before the advent of the weevil and in 1916 there were only 54. It can be seen from these figures just what these

## ARREST OF NEGRO CAUSES TROUBLE

MARION SHERIFF AND FUGITIVE SHOOT EACH OTHER.

### Occurs at Sellers.

Prisoner Not Expected To Recover. Officer Resting Easy Last Night.

Marion, Dec. 26.—Sheriff Rowell, of Marion county, is in a hospital at Florence from four pistol wounds and Mayo Carmichael, a negro, is believed to be fatally injured, as a result of trouble which occurred yesterday at Sellers when the officer went to arrest the negro.

On the night before Christmas Chief of Police Bass, of Sellers, went to a negro entertainment to arrest some negroes on charges not stated. The Carmichael negro fired on the policeman five times but did not hit him.

A warrant was taken out for Carmichael and on Christmas day Sheriff Rowell with several deputies went to arrest Carmichael. The negro was found in a house and the sheriff went in and called upon him to surrender. At the time the sheriff went in the house the negro had his hands in his pockets, and upon the sheriff speaking to him the negro pulled a pistol out of his pocket and commenced firing on him, four of his shots taking effect. The sheriff pulled his pistol and shot the negro once. The negro ran out of the house into the woods, but was afterwards captured and taken to the jail in Marion, where he is now in a serious condition. It is not expected that he will recover.

Sheriff Rowell was brought to Marion and then taken to the hospital in Florence. The physicians there report that he has an even chance for recovery.

industries suffered and the consequent loss not only to the owners but to the people of the entire State. Land values naturally declined heavily. From the present prices paid in South Carolina for some of our lands it seems that a number of our farmers have entirely lost sight of the presence of the boll weevil or still are in the doubting Thomas class. Bank deposits in many instances were decreased as much as 50 per cent. Credit at banks was greatly curtailed and credit from a merchant was given only in rare instances.

### Up to Date Information.

"I am including a telegram and letter just received from the commissioners of agriculture of Alabama and Georgia which give information up to date:

"Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 15, 1919. W. W. Long, Director of Extension, Clemson College, S. C.

1914—four million acres of cotton, 1,751,000 bales; 1915, three and one-third million acres, 1,021,000 bales; 1916—three and one-quarter million acres, 533,000 bales; 1917—two million acres, 518,000 bales; 1918—two and half million acres, 800,000 bales; 1919—three million acres, 715,000 bales. Prices of cotton for 1914, boll weevil and flood damage for 1915-1916 caused reaction in land values 1914-1916. Banking interests were adversely affected during this period; however, Alabama through demonstration work was fairly well prepared for the coming of the boll weevil by diversified crops and live stock. Land values increased fifty per cent. in last two years over prices prevailing in 1914 before coming of boll weevil and war.

(Signed) M. C. ALLGOOD, Commissioner.

"The following statement is made in a letter from J. J. Brown, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia, under date of December 16, 1919:

"There are seven or eight very important factors which must be considered in addition. First was the war; second, increase in foodstuffs made through patriotic campaigns; third, inability to get suitable fertilizer; fourth, labor shortage; fifth, disastrous season; sixth, increased profit from other market crops, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes, tobacco, hogs, sugar cane, etc. To give you an idea of the weather as affecting the crop out turn, at least 150,000 bales were cut off by the summer rains of this year.

### Weevil in Georgia.

"The advent of the boll weevil in Georgia was largely coincident with the breaking out of the war in Europe. War conditions were responsible for a cut of some 600,000 acres of crop in 1915. The actual value of the damage during that season, as reported by the United States bureau

## TAXES TO INCREASE AS PRICES VAULT

Columbia, Dec. 27.—As long as the State fails to provide sources of revenue other than taxable property, then the people must expect increased taxation, because of the continual vaulting of prices, says Rut. L. Osborne, Comptroller General, in his annual report to the General Assembly. The Comptroller General calls attention to the lack of inheritance, income or franchise tax laws on the statute books of South Carolina.

Mr. Osborne likewise takes the position that all departments should turn their collections over to the State Treasurer and have them checked out under regular appropriations on warrant of the Comptroller General. Some departments, notably the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, are not required to do that.

In his report, Mr. Osborne says:

### With Little Friction.

"The appropriation act has been handled during the year with but little friction, the State departments, as a whole, cooperating with this office in every way. The wording and phrasing of this act was unusually clear, there being but few legal questions to arise from same.

"The county officials of the several counties have without exception assisted the office whenever called upon. Their cooperation and their willingness to comply with the statutes is most commendable and has not only been beneficial in conducting the affairs of this office, but has also been a benefit to their respective counties and the State. In some few instances it became my unpleasant duty to make unfavorable reports on these county officials to their grand juries. However, their errors and failures to comply with the laws have been due in most instances to errors of the head rather than of the heart. Especial and personal attention has been given counties during the past year and I am pleased to report very noticeable improvement in this department.

### Bookkeeping System.

"The general system of bookkeeping employed by the State and counties of South Carolina will, I believe, compare favorably with that used in any State. The budget act, passed at the last session, is a progressive step and should be of great assistance in stamping out any existing irregularities. Such an act for the counties would be even more beneficial and it is my understanding that the Governor expects to request the proper legislation for the same.

"I do not believe it good policy to make exceptions to the general system used regarding the receipts and expenditures of State funds. At present

of crop estimates, was the loss of about 26 pounds per acre in the southwestern section, meaning the loss of approximately 25,000 bales. The next season the boll weevil extended his damage across our southern border and increased the damage in the south-west to about 50 pounds per acre. The loss due to reduction in acreage and in yield was about 100,000 bales during that season. In 1917 the weevil extended his scope with the result in loss of production of about 130,000 to 140,000 bales. It was not until the season of 1918, however, that enough territory was under severe infestation to very greatly affect the State average. This year he cut the yield in the southern section from 20 to 25 per cent. and was becoming active well up the State. During the season of 1919 the damage from the weevil was terrific, running from 280,000 to 300,000 bales. The State has most decidedly not recovered from the weevil, although acreage reaction has set in and the farmers in the southern section have learned to make cotton in spite of him and are gradually increasing their yield.

"Georgia land values have been increasing steadily for many years. The boll weevil was merely able to stop the increase temporarily in the worst infested sections. The effect on labor in the southwest, aggravated by war and other conditions, was very serious, leading to migration of thousands of workers. In the rest of the State it has not been very bad. The only thing which has enabled us to stand up under the onslaughts of the weevil was the exceedingly high price of cotton, coupled with the exceptional values and other markets for farm produce.

"These facts should emphasize the

ent a few departments of the State government authorized by law to collect certain fees, licenses, etc., are allowed to use such receipts, or a part thereof, to assist in defraying the expenses of the department. This method is very undesirable; all receipts should be paid into the State treasury and disbursed on the Comptroller General's warrant, according to appropriations. In other words, I do not think any expenditure should be authorized unless placed in the appropriation act. By adopting this method, all revenues and disbursements would be handled regularly and the departments would necessarily be forced to request from the General Assembly each year the entire appropriations required for their upkeep. As above stated, our general system is good, therefore we should avoid exceptions.

### More Centralized.

"The State government should be more centralized. We have entirely too many departments, boards, or commissions, in a number of which the activities are necessary, but should be under the control of one office. The present system has a tendency to create friction and extravagance.

"The appropriation act for 1919 totals approximately four million dollars. Of this amount less than four hundred thousand dollars, or 10 per cent., was estimated as being the revenue for the State from sources other than the general or property tax. It was necessary, therefore, to make the State tax levy nine mills. Even though the taxable property of the State shows a material increase it did not warrant a reduction of the 1918 levy, due to the increased appropriations, but, on the other hand, an increase of three-fourths of one mill was necessary. During these days of high prices, when the costs of all commodities have increased about 80 per cent. and the State has failed to make provisions for new revenues, increased taxes should be expected. The State, like any business, must necessarily spend more money or else go backward. There is but one solution to the high property tax problem, and that is, increase the revenue from other sources to take care of the expenditures which are automatically increased with progress. While the State levy for 1919 is nine mills, we must take into consideration the fact that the basis of assessment is only 42 per cent.

"The South Carolina statutes contain no income, inheritance, or franchise tax laws. It should not be necessary to depend upon the property tax for 90 per cent. of our total revenue."

importance of our people beginning at once to practice the most severe economy. The question is how best to prepare to meet this menace. We can only hope to do those things that the wise men in those unfortunate sections have done, and they have been pointed out time and again by a great number of our citizens who have visited those sections of the country and by State and private agencies, but it is well to reiterate the methods they pursued. The first thing that I would suggest is that every man increase his bank account as rapidly as possible and treat it as a sacred fund, buying only those things absolutely necessary on the farm and in the household, for after all a good fat bank account to start with and freedom from any incumbrance is the best preparation for the boll weevil. The watchword should be economy! Economy in this year of plenty! A man in debt with the boll weevil to contend with has very little chance of holding his own. Our farm practice must consist of a diversified agriculture, livestock playing a great part. In order to have livestock we must have pastures; in order to have pastures we must fence our farms. Let me emphasize that it takes years to make a good pasture out of poor land. Therefore, we must be willing to utilize acres of our very best land for this purpose. This is an item of expense that necessarily has to be met. The dairy cow and the hog as a state-wide proposition hold out the greatest hope. Experts at Clemson are ready and willing to give detailed information in the building of pastures, the growth of all kinds of forage crops and the building of silos. There are certain coast counties in which the growing

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## DEATH TOLL FROM DRINK REACHES 78

OTHERS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

### Officers On Trail.

Hotel Proprietor Confesses To Buying Fifty Gallons of the Concoction.

New York, Dec. 27.—Seventy-eight persons have died during the past forty-eight hours and scores of others are suffering from paralysis and blindness, due to drinking wood alcohol "whiskey" according to reports received tonight from seven eastern cities, and Chicago.

### Highest in New England.

The toll of poisonous liquor is the highest in New England, where sixty deaths are recorded. Two women at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and one at Springfield, Mass., are included in this list.

In connection with the New England deaths and six reported in New York city, police, internal revenue officers and agents of the Department of Justice, are seeking Adolph Paraneli importer and commission merchant of this city, who they assert sold twelve barrels of poisonous liquor. The police charge that the "whiskey" was concocted in Paraneli's store in Becker street.

### Many Deaths Reported.

In Chicopee, Mass., thirty-four men and two women died, in Springfield three men and one woman; Holyoke, six men and in Garfield, Mass., one man. In Hartford, Conn., thirteen persons died of the poison.

Chicago reported eight deaths from the drinking of poisonous beverages.

### 14 Die at Cleveland.

Two deaths were announced at Newark, N. J., by the police.

At Pittsburg two deaths are reported.

Three deaths at Cleveland, Ohio, this week brought the total there to fourteen for the month.

### Hotel Man Confesses.

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 27.—District Attorney Ely, of Westfield, who has been investigating the deaths of more than forty-five persons in the Connecticut valley as the result of drinking wood alcohol contained in whiskey, announced tonight that Alex Perry, proprietor of the American House in Chicopee Falls had confessed to buying fifty gallons of the concoction in Hartford, all except five of which were sold. The district attorney also stated that five other gallons of the liquor had been traced to the Polski Hotel, in Holyoke.

### Charged With Manslaughter.

According to the district attorney, who had refused to grant bail of \$10,000 to Perry earlier in the day on the charge of manslaughter, Perry stated that he bought the liquor through Sam Darling, of Hartford, an expressman, who is under arrest in that city in connection with the deaths. Perry told the district attorney he had no idea the liquor was poisonous. Following the confession the district attorney allowed Perry to be released on bail.

### Death Toll Reaches Forty-six.

The list of dead was increased to forty-six in the Connecticut valley tonight with the death of another Chicopee man, Maurice Murphy, in Mercy Hospital, Springfield. The deaths are now divided as follows:

Chicopee, thirty-three men and two women; Springfield, three men and one woman; Holyoke, six men; Greenfield, one man.

### Three Die at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Board of health records show three persons died in Memphis of wood alcohol poisoning during the present month. All of the deaths occurred prior to the Christmas holidays.

### Crusade Against Liquor.

Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Walter H. Reynolds, director of the War Camp Community Service for Nassau and Queen counties, announced today that he had begun a crusade against persons who are selling hard cider and "imitation" whiskey to soldiers stationed at the aviation fields around Camp Mills. In some cases, it was alleged, wood alcohol had been sold. Officials of Nassau county are co-operating, Mr. Reynolds said.

### Four Physicians Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 27.—Four

## EUROPE IS AFTER 17,000,000 BALES

ACCORDING TO STATEMENT BY THE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

### Demands Are Enormous.

Experts Make Close Study of Exchange Situation Existing at Present.

Columbia, Dec. 27.—"A painstaking investigation by the American Cotton Association through the most reliable sources in Europe, for the purpose of securing all possible information on the exchange situation and the European demand for raw cotton, conveys the absolute certainty of a world demand for 17,000,000 bales of American cotton," says a statement issued today by J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association.

"From whence can this cotton come?" asks Mr. Wannamaker. "Enormous contracts, some at far lower prices, both for long and short staple cotton, must be filled. Cotton is dirt cheap today at \$1 per pound, basis middling."

### Confirm Statements.

"The best experts in the country have confirmed our statements that the world is facing a shortage in raw cotton, and that manufactured products from cotton are enormously oversold. Europe will export more cotton than any previous year since the War Between the States.

"In our investigation we consulted the best experts in Europe and America. We also consulted with the largest dealers throughout Europe. Our statement that the supply of raw cotton has been far oversold at far lower prices has been confirmed. Many of the mills of America and Europe have sold enormous amounts of manufactured goods at fabulous prices. Europe is alarmed over the absolute certainty of a shortage of raw cotton.

"Direct offers have been made from a combination of the largest European dealers for the largest amount of raw cotton ever sold at one time or the largest amount ever sold in several consecutive deals, the price offered being far above prevailing prices, in desperation and to secure raw cotton an offer was made to pay to the producer the amount now being deducted for exchange by Europe, it being realized that exchange conditions will finally become normal."

### Says Hold Staple.

"With the information in hand, on supply and demand worldwide, and the price of the manufactured product, I unhesitatingly urge the producers to hold their cotton. Europe has already exported 1,000,000 more bales this year than last. In addition to this an enormous amount of cotton now in America has been sold already. We are facing the absolute certainty of cotton selling on the basis of fair price.

"An investigation of the New York Exchange by a committee of spinners, has been arranged for the purpose of trying to arrange Southern warehouses for delivery. However, it is too late to lock the door after the horse is stolen.

### Nine-Tenths of Clothing.

"Nine-tenths of the clothing of the world is made from cotton, there is a world shortage and the demand for manufactured goods at unheard of prices, is the greatest on record. For higher prices for cotton is an absolute certainty, you have the choice to sacrifice your cotton at prevailing prices, permitting others the privilege of reaping what they have not sown, or of holding your cotton for just and fair price. If you have an ounce of sense you will adopt the latter course.

"Pay no attention to the misleading statements being issued by people who have sold something they do not own, that they cannot secure and which does not exist, the cotton you have and which they greatly desire for the purpose of releasing them from their predicament."

Pittsburg Physicians and a druggist were arrested here today by a deputy United States Marshal and held in \$1,500 bail each on a charge of having violated the war-time prohibition law. The physicians were charged in bills of complaint with "knowingly and unlawfully prescribing key" for a special agent of the department of Justice. The druggist was charged with having sold

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