

WOULD REPEAL WAR LEGISLATION

HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION BY
DECIDED VOTE.

THREE IN OPPOSITION.

Lever Food Control Act and Trading
With Enemy Law
Retained.

Washington, June 3.—All war laws, except the Lever food control act, and the trading with the enemy act, would be repealed by a resolution adopted today by the house, 323 to 3. The only negative votes were cast by Representatives Garrett and Sims of Tennessee and Welling of Utah, all Democrats.

Approximately 60 laws, most of them conferring broad discretionary authority on the president, as long as the technical state of war continues, would be removed from the statute books by the resolution.

With the house action, the repeal resolution was sent to the senate, where action on it is expected before the adjournment of congress Saturday. House Democrats predicted that President Wilson would approve the measure, Representative Connally of Texas asserting that the president was the first to suggest the nullification of the war acts. The Texas member added that the Democrats were only to override the veto if necessary.

The retention of the Lever act was explained by Representative Waish, Republican, in charge of the repeal act, as necessary to give the government an effective law for curbing profiteering in necessities, including food and fuel. He added that the trading with the enemy act should be continued to regulate trade with Germany.

Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri, however, questioned the Republican decisions to continue the Lever act, asserting that "certain interests" desired to keep the law in effect because it had proved "effective anti-strike legislation." He vainly sought to have the act included among those repealed, but was defeated through parliamentary tactics.

The senate judiciary committee tonight took up consideration of the repeal resolution, but adjourned until tomorrow without final action being taken. Several members of the committee at the meeting tonight, it was understood, were inclined to oppose such legislation at this time, but Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, who recently introduced two similar measures in the senate with Senators Brandegee and Sterling, Republicans, were said to have indicated their approval of the resolution.

Representatives Flood, Connally and Gard, all Democrats, complained of the limited scope of the repeal and asserted that the first move toward the repeal was made by the Democrats.

Population Drift Toward the Cities.

"Where are all the people coming from?" is a question frequently heard in our cities. Almost every town in the country, from the largest to the smallest, is experiencing an acute shortage of houses. In places where three or four years ago a large percentage of the houses were vacant, a place to live can now hardly be had for love or money. Preliminary census figures are showing heavy gains in population for many of our cities during the past ten years. Figures for the rural districts have not yet been given out, but we would not be surprised to see decreases in many farming sections.

These facts to us indicate one thing in particular, and that is that the farming business must be made more attractive if people are to remain on the farms and production maintained or increased. The farmer goes to town mainly because wages in town are better than he can make farming, and so long as this is true we may expect the drift from country to city to continue, with decreased farm production following in consequence.

Prices of farm products are high, of course, when compared with pre-war prices; but when compared with other commodity prices they are not high. Railing at the farmer as a profiteer will get the city customer nowhere. In fact, any effort that unduly lowers the prices farmers receive for their products is bound in the end to put prices higher than ever; because if the business of farming is made unprofitable enough farmers will quit it to so reduce production that the demand will automatically force prices up.

The country and the world need more food and clothing, but to get them a fair price to the farmer—a price that will insure him a wage in line with what urban workers receive—will be necessary.—Progressive Farmer.

TRAGEDY NEAR EASTOVER.

Negro Man and Woman Killed Friday Afternoon.

Eastover, June 5.—Sallie Nixon, negro, and a negro named Morris, were killed about three miles from Eastover this afternoon. Sam Nixon, husband of Sallie Nixon, is in the Richland county jail, Columbia, where he is held for the crime. The double tragedy occurred between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock this afternoon, with no eye-witnesses. Some people working in a nearby field reached the scene, it is said, a few minutes after the trouble. Nixon came to Eastover and gave himself up to the authorities.

Morris was shot and the Nixon woman was hit with some heavy instrument.

Coroner Scott, of Richland county, will come to Eastover tomorrow morning and an inquest will be held.

Professional Pride.

Counsel—"After all, my client is only charged with simple theft."

Prisoner—"Simple! I'd like to see you do it."—London Opinion.

A Second Application of Fertilizer.

All fertilizer manufacturers and dealers report that the movement of fertilizers and fertilizer materials is several weeks behind the usual schedule. Not only have strikes and other causes delayed the getting of raw materials by manufacturers and mixers, but the railroads have not moved shipments with the necessary promptness and rapidity. The factories are three to five weeks behind with their orders, due to car shortage.

Moreover, there are strong indications that there is a greater desire on the part of the farmers to use fertilizers this year than ever before. In fact, it is estimated that some of the southeastern states that have used large quantities of fertilizers in the past, will use 20 to 25 per cent. more this year than usual if they can get them.

The supplies of materials carrying all the plant foods, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, are more or less short of the demand. Cottonseed meal, tankage and like materials which have in the past been largely used to supply nitrogen are such valuable feeding stuffs that their prices have become almost prohibitive of their use as fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia, a by-product of coke ovens, is less abundant because of coal strikes and lack of transportation. Nitrate of soda has not been brought from South America in sufficient quantities because of a lack of shipping facilities. The supplies of acid phosphate have been lessened also by strikes, lack of transportation and inability to procure other necessary materials for its manufacture. And potash has neither been produced in this country nor brought from France and Germany in sufficient quantities to meet demands, in short the demand is greater than usual, the supplies available being less than the demands and the railroads have not been able to move the products rapidly enough to meet the requirements of the trade.

The results are that many believe that it will not be possible for the farmers of the south to obtain their fertilizers in time to put out the full amounts which they want to use at the time of or before planting the crops.

As evidence accumulates, it tends to show that the best time to apply fertilizers is at the time of or before planting the crops. That is, when all things are considered it is doubtful if a given amount of fertilizer applied to a crop should be divided into two or more applications. But it is also pretty well established or generally believed that, say, 500 pounds of a given fertilizer per acre will give a little larger yield if two applications are made than if it is all put out at one time. But if there is an increase in the yield from two applications this increase is probably not generally large enough to pay for making two applications or to pay for the expense of making the extra application.

But if the farmer finds it impossible to get all the fertilizers he thinks he ought to use, in time to put it out at planting time, he should not fail to put out the balance as a second application. If he is right in believing, for instance, that he should apply 500 pounds of a certain grade of fertilizer per acre and can only get enough by planting time to make an application of 300 pounds per acre, there is no good reason why he should not make a second application of 200 pounds during the early part of the growing season or during May and June. In fact, unless he is mistaken in his belief that it will pay him to use 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, there is every reason why he should make a second application, in case he cannot get sufficient fertilizer to make the full application intended at planting time.—Progressive Farmer.

SPEND ENORMOUS AMOUNT.

Overman Shows That Party Now in
Has Exceeded Previous Congress.

Washington, June 4.—Senator Overman, Democrat, North Carolina, precipitated a political discussion in the senate today when he presented statistics to support a charge that the Republicans had appropriated in ordinary supply bills more than twice the amount expended by the Democratic congress of 1916. Senator Smoot promptly defended the charges, asserting that the war was responsible for much of the increase.

Senator Overman said 13 supply bills passed in 1916 totaled \$978,000,000, as against \$2,198,000,000 appropriated by the present congress. He insisted that he had not included war items in his summary.

Senator Thomas, Colorado, stopped the debate when he remarked that "the record of each party on the subject of economy is a record of shame."

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SUMMONS.

State of South Carolina—County of Bamberg—Court of Probate.

In re Estate of Alma Zeigler, et al., Minors.

To Frank M. Caldwell: You are summoned to appear before me on the 23rd day of July, 1920, to show cause why the petition of Maryland Casualty Company to be relieved as surety on your bond as guardian, to require you to file a new bond, and to render an account as guardian, should not be granted.

J. J. BRABHAM, JR., Probate Judge Bamberg County. Dated May 17, 1920. 6-10p

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You Do More Work,

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine, it is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood. The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today, and you can get it from any drug store. 60c per bottle.

Don't raise tobacco for the worms. "Kill 'em." We have the "Pizen." Rentz & Felder.

TOLD IN BAMBERG

A Resident Known to All Our Readers Relates an Experience.

Readers of the Herald have been told again and again of the merits of that reliable, time-proved kidney remedy—Doan's Kidney Pills. The experiences told are not those of unknown persons, living far away. The cases are Bamberg cases, told by Bamberg people.

J. H. Murphy, farmer, Elm St., Bamberg, says: "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." 60c at all Dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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