PICKENS: The Pearl of the PIEDMONT.

THE PICKENS SENTINEL

PULL FOR PICKENS OR PULL OUT.

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41st YEAR. PICKENS, S. C., JANUARY 11, 1912. NUMBER 33.

WAREHOUSE BILL

Commission to Have Charge of Erection and Maintenance System.

To the Editor of the State:

The following correspondence is self explanatory, and I am giving it to the public on accou nt of its importance, so as to enable the members of the legislature to study the subject at their leisure to the end that the bill may be amended and perfected so as to combine the best wisdom of the general assembly of South Carolina. D. McQueen

Dunbar, S. C.

SOME DIFFERENCES

Hon. Don: In response to your request to draft a bill embodying the principle of "State violation" as practiced in Louisiana, I inclose you one rather crudely put together, but with the polish which only legislative consideration can give, it will afford a working busis. Conditions here differ from Louisiana.

We have much better interior warehouse system which need not be sacrificed but used.

2. New Orleans is 122 miles up the river, with deep water and easy access to the very heart of the cotton belt

3. The system in Louisiana is the evolution from city to state control after several years' trial by the former.

In complying with your request, I bear these differences in mind and also the fact that you are to act with amendment to the constitution. Curtailment of acreage is alright, certainly to the extent of each farm raising its own supplies, but after all is said and done, God made this a cotton country and a cotton country it will remain to the end.

SAME CONDITION

Suppose we cut acreage and next year dump 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bales on the market before November 15, conditions will not be so widely different from what they are now, so far as actual results are concerned.

The present crop, at an average of 12 cents a pound, is in excess of the needs of the world. In the fall of 1908, with a crop of 13,600,000 bales, cotton fell to 9 cents a pound, and in July and August it went to 16 cents. With experience like this, it behooves us to exercise our brains and use our money to prevent a similar raid.

Cotton is made on credit, and the bulk of it must be sold before November 15, because there is no adequate machinery for finance and storage.

It is an unequal contest between ignorance and numbers on one side and organized wealth and expert financial strategy on the other. Why should we not invoke the power of the State government?

These are new and strange times, and however reluctant we may be to employ the functions of government outside of the traditional lines to which we are accustomed. in self defense much is justifiable, and everything excusable.

Yours truly,

John L. McLaurin.

Hon. Don McQueen,

Dunbar, S. C.

THE BILL

An Act to Create and Operate a State Warehouse System for Storing Cotton.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, that there shall be elected forthwith by the general assembly, three commissioners, who shall constitute a board to be hereafter known as the State warehouse commission. The term of office shall be for two, four and six years, the members of the board deciding by lot the respective terms of each.

2. The chairman of the board thus created shall be designated by the general assembly at the time of the election provided for in section one of this act.

3. It shall be the duty of the State warehouse commission to provide a warehouse at the most eligible site in the State, capable of storing not less than 150,000 bales of cotton, and the commission is hereby given power and authority to employ clerks, architects and engineers and adopt rules and regulations not contrary to the provisions herein set forth, which, in their judgment, are necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this act.

TO APPOINT MANAGER

4. The manager of the State warehouse shall be appointed by the board of commissioners who shall fix the compensation of such manager, and the said manager shall be subject to removal by the board of commissioners whenever, in their judgment, the public interest demands it.

5. The board of commissioners shall appoint an expert cotton grader whose compensation shall be fixed by the board and the said cotton grader shall be subject to removal by the board of commissioners whenever, in their judgment, the public interest demands it.

6. The State warehouse commission are empowered to acquire such property as they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, such property may be acquired by lease, purchase or condemnation proceedings, as in other cases where private property is taken for public use.

7. All lint cotton properly baled shall be received for storage at the State warehouse, and the charges for same shall be fixed by the State warehouse commission.

Each bale of cotton shall be graded, weighed and numbered so as to be identified at all times The grades to be according to the standard grades adopted by the United States government.

The person depositing the cotton shall be given a receipt from the State of South Carolina signed by the manager of the State warehouse, which receipt shall give the number grade and weight of each bale. The receipt to be transferrable only by written assignment and the cotton which it represents deliverable only upon the production of the receipt, which is to be marked "Cancelled" when the cotton is taken from the warehouse.

BONDS PROPOSED

8. The State warehouse commission is empowered to issue bonds, payable 30 years from date, and such bonds are hereby created a lien on all of the real estate acquired under this act by the State warehouse commission. The said bonds not being in any sense a debt or obligation of the State of South Carolina, but a specific lien on such warehouse property,

9. In fixing the charges for handling and storing cotton the commission shall in addition to a sinking fund as provided for in section 8 also provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the amount advanced by the State, in fifty years.

10. The charges on cotton shall also after the system herein provided for has been in operation two years, cover all current operating expenses, it being the intention of this act to make the system self-sustaining.

11. The warehouse commission shall have power to acquire by lease any standard built cotton warehouse in the several counties of the State and operate them in all respects under this act as applied to the State warehouse.

12. The manager, grader or other officers at any warehouse operated by the State shall execute such bond for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by the State warehouse commission.

13. Any person offering cotton for sale in the open market can have his cotton weighed and graded at any warehouse operated by the State, and shall receive a certificate setting forth the number, grade and weight of each bale; the fee for such services not to exceed 25 cents for each bale [illegible] weighed and graded.

OTHER DUTIES

14. The chairman of the board shall, in addition to the duties herein provided be charged with the work looking to the promotion of agriculture, manufactures and all matters tending to the Industrial development of the State. He shall receive a salary of $1,500 per annum for the work connected with his duties on the board of commissioners.

15. The compensation of the chairman shall be $2,100 per annum, and the compensation of the other members of the board shall be $6 per day of each day's attendance and ten cents per mile for each mile actually travelled.

16. The State board shall make an annual report of the operations of the warehouse system to the general assembly.

17. The sum of $5,000 is hereby approiated for the contingent expenses of said board, and the sum of $220,000 to carry out the purposes of this act, if so much be necessary, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are, hereby appealed.

$500,000 DOLLARS

Gleaner Discusses in a Forceful Manner Cost of Schools and School Books

Yes, that is the estimate of the cost to change the school books, and a howl has gone up against the State Board of Education for making it. It is a heavy cost on the people, but it appears to me, let come what will, the cost seems to be light in comparison with some other expenditures of our State and county government. There is extravagance in many things.

No doubt, in my mind, the State board was honest in its decision and thought the new books best, and for that reason made the change, not summing up the cost of a half million dollars to the State. In a recent report the average cost to each child of school age, as I remember it, was stated to be about fifty-three cents. To look at it that way, it does not appear so burdensome. You can see, by the report of Supt. Swearingen, that 235,029 is the school attendance in the State, of which 160,830 are white, 97,239 in the rural schools, and 63,501 in the town and city schools. In averaging, the amount to whites (town and country) is $12.62. Two-fifths of the attendance is in towns paying, no doubt, more than twice the amount of the country. The report of Pickens county, published not long since in The Sentinel, shows that each white student in this county received $5.43. It is a fact that in this county and all the State half the schools have special levies. The extra levy will raise more than half the constitutional 3-mill levy in this county, and very likely this is true of the whole State. If so, we can count that in our county it would average about $3.90 to each child. To make the same reduction for the State, leaving the schools to be run by the provisions made by the State, you can see at a glance that the rural schools for the 97,239 children would not be more than a half million dollars.

Now, sum up the cost of our State colleges for white students and you will see that the annual appropriations amount to a half million dollars, and that at these colleges the enrollment will be about 2,500, with a four-years course, at a cost of two million dollars.

I am told that, with this enormous expenditure by the State to maintain these colleges, it costs as much to send a boy or girl to one of them as to any other good college; and the claim has been made by men high in authority that students are no better prepared to fill positions or to enter upon the duties of life than those of other colleges. And the end is not yet. The tendency is to build greater with heavier appropriations every year. Just how long the people will endure this, I cannot tell.

Supt. Swearingen's report shows that all the revenue for whites, in town and county, is $1,818,678, with the assurance that more than one-third of this amount was raised by extra levy, leaving a fraction over a million dollars for all schools. Now, to allow the State colleges to have one-fourth that amount is a hard pull, when the farmers, who constitute the rural schools, are given a mere pittance, and are taxed on their fertilizers, too. This fertilizer tax raises about three-fifths of the amount that is required to run the State colleges, and is unjust.

It is true that these are good schools, but in South Carolina we have too many, and they are costing too much. With all the good colleges and high schools over the State, we could well afford to do with fewer State colleges, run on less money, and increase the revenue of the rural schools. A half million for books, a half million for colleges, a half million to pay interest on the State debt, and many more heavy burdens—now can the people continue to carry the load!

"GLEANER"

[illegible] of the Stumps

[illegible] particularly the season to get rid of the stumps. There are [illegible] ways to do this very important job. The use [illegible] of dynamite and of the stump puller has been demonstrated; burning seems to give good results in some cases. In short, if a man is really in earnest about getting rid of his stumps, he can find a way to do it. It will cost him something, to be sure, any way he goes at it; but it will be decidedly profitable work for all that. Does any man suppose that it doesn't cost him anything to dodge about stumps as he breaks and cultivates his land, to be compelled to use crude instead of improved implements, to repair the breakage and make up the loss of wear and tear caused by the stumps, to get rid of the weeds which grow about them to seed the rest of the fields, to lose the use of the land they occupy? Clearing out the stumps may not add to the fertility of the field, but it will increase its cultivable area, and enable it to grow larger crops.—The Progressive Farmer.

Put Your Money in a Bank

It is good advice which a Colleton county, S. C., exchange gives in urging farmers to start a bank account this fall, no matter how small the amount left over after the year's debts are paid. We quote:

"If one keeps money in his pocket, it is likely to go, and he will never know how it goes; so, though you have only ten dollars in your pocket, go to one of our banks and start a bank account. To have money in a bank may create a feeling of independence [illegible] nothing else can [illegible] think that because [illegible] only five or ten dollars [illegible] want your [illegible] will gladly [illegible] a depositor if [illegible] dollar."

[illegible] thousands of our [illegible] this excellent [illegible] bank account [illegible] saving habit, [illegible] by making [illegible] business man," [illegible] better system of paying our money than specie payments, helps the community in which one lives, and makes it easier to borrow in case borrowing instead of depositing becomes advisable.

Put your money in a bank.—The Progressive Farmer.

FIRE IN CAPITAL

Worse Conflagration Since City Was Burned by Sherman Losses and Insurance

Columbia, January 5.—The worst fire since Sherman burned Columbia was experienced here this morning, when fire destroyed practically an entire block in the wholesale district and inflicted a loss estimated at not over $250,000. For a time the whole section was threatened. For over three hours the firemen made desperate efforts to check the raging flames, but this was not accomplished until the greater part of the buildings in the block had been consumed.

A steady wind from the west, blowing low on the ground, sent the flames and sparks in every direction and for a time overcame the desperate attempts the fire fighters were making to confine the conflagation. The steady gale from the west carried the sparks in every direction and many tenant houses and stables, as well as warehouses and lesser buildings, in the rear of the wholesale district, were ignited and some of them were burned.

While this fire was at its heighth the residence of Dr. W. C. McMillan, behind the State House on Main Street, caught on fire, but the flames were extinguished with little difficulty. While the people were all hurrying to the scene of the conflagation, and it is estimated that over 5,000 people viewed the scene, a small boy on Main street was run over and seriously damaged by an automobile hurrying to the fire. He was taken to a local hospital and given attention. His name was not learned.

Many scenes, some ludicrous and otherwise, were witnessed while the fire was at its heighth. A man's clothes caught and the hose was turned on him at once, promptly extinguishing th clothing, but drenching the man. Several times the hose would burst and people standing nearby would literally be "soaked," A cold wind, blowing while the fire raged, added to the discomfort of the people who flocked from all sides to view the unusual scene.

Powe Held by Six Men.

What could the six richest men in the world accomplish with there vast wealth such men as Jno. D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Astor. Lord Strathcona, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Rochschild? It was calculated that between them thov own 5,000,000,000. What might they do with such a sum if they combined forces? What things could they not achieve with $5,000,000,000? Suppose they were aggressive and inclined to wage war. They could put 1,000,000 men in the field and maintain them for ten years, prehaps for twenty years. The American Revolutionary war cost $700,000,000. The war with Napoleon from 1790 to 1815 cost Great Briton $3,250,000,000. The Crimean war cost $150,000,000 for two years. The South African war cost England $1,250,000,000. The rich sextet could have borne the costliest of the wars and had a good sum over.

If the turned their attention to the sea the could, with half their capital, have built a fleet that would be unique, overpowering, irresistable. The biggest fleet in the world—that of Great Britian—could probably be duplicated for $1,000,000,000. Again these invincible six could give $100 each to every man, woman and child in the British Isles. They could run the United Kingdom for six years and longer, pay the total amount of its expenses and remit everything to the taxpayer.

They could close the custom house and allow every one to send letters and telegrams free. They could buy up all the English railroads with their rolling stock and buildings. They could buy all the automobiles in the world and then have enough left over to purchase the Panama and Suez canals, and after that sufficient to buy up the value of British shipping for ten years. And if Carnegie could persuade his five friends to come in with him on a land deal they could buy up Scotland, for the assessed value of that country's real estate is only $4,650,000,000.

The Man Who Buys Seed Corn

To the man who has to buy seed corn, we wish here to make two suggestions: The first is, that he should not expect to get real good see corn for the price, or twice the price of feed corn. Good seed corn costs money to produce and must be paid for. The second suggestion is, that all seed corn be bought on the ear. There is no other way for the buyer to know what he is getting. It is an invariable rule that corn on the ear costs a little more than that shelled off, and this is simply because it requires a better grade of corn to pass muster on the ear than when it is shelled. Assurance of quality in the corn on the ear more than makes up for the difference in cost. Of course, express and freight charges will be a little higher on a bushel of ear corn than on a bushel of shelled corn, but this is a small matter compared to the difference between good seed corn and poor.—The Progressive Farmer.

How to Control the Trusts

We should have legislation that will as surely prevent one corporation from injurying or cealing unfairly with another as the laws already secure in the case of individuals. If competition is given a fair show, business may be done on a big scale indeed, but we do not believe it will tend toward the formation of actual monopolies; and in case actual competition exists, the people would get greater benefits from competition among big business concerns ably managed and economically administered, than they would from competition among many smaller businesses unable to effect the economies that are possible only through combination and cooperation on a very large scale.

Instead of following the demagogues who cry, "Let's break up all the big corporation and put their organizers in jail," and instead of following the hirelings who cry, "Let the trusts alone or you'l make a panic and ruin business," is there not a wiser common-sense policy that may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, See that the trusts or big corporations that have been guilty of vicious methods, that have grown big by oppression and robbery (as the Tobacco Trust, for example) are adequately punished, and not merely split into separate companies to be controlled by the same forces as heretofore.

Second, Enact stringent legislation and create proper governmental agencies to prevent big corporations from crushing competition by unfair methods, but legislation will leave the people the benefits and economies that come from conducting business on a large scale.

Third, With unfair competition prevented, big industries would secure the advantages of greater economy of production, but there is little reason to believe that any one organization would monopolize a product. In case of an actnal monopoly, however, the government should protect the public from extortion by limiting prices and profits.—The Progressive Farmer.

Notice of Town Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on February 3rd, 1912, to elect a mayor to fill the unexpired term of S. B. Craig, resigned. Managers of election: D. B. Finney, W. T. Griffin and J. L. Thornley. Voting place: City Hall. By order of the Town Council.

Notice to Pensioners

I will be in the court house every day during January, 1912 for the purpose of making out applications for old soldiers and widows who are not getting pensions and wish to apply for same. All now drawing will continue to receive pensions without further application.

J. B. Newberry,
4-3t Pension Com.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A brown female setter dog. Answers to the name of Della. Has a small tumor, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, on right hip. Any information leading to discovery of this dog will be duly rewarded.

32 J. R. Ashmore.

FARM BULLETINS

List of Pamphlets Beneficial to the Farmers---May Be Had Free

Any farmer can get any of the bulletins mentioned below by writing Hon. Wyatt Aiken, M. C., Washington. D. C. In writing give title and number of bulletin wanted as stated below.

22. The Feeding of Farm Animals.
30. Hog raising in the South.
36. Cotton Seed and its Products.
44. Commercial Fertilizer.
47. Insects Affecting the Cotton Plant.
48. The Manuring of Cotton.
54. Some Common Birds.
65. Marketing Farm Products
81. Corn Culture in the South
112. Bread and Bread Making.
118. Grape Growing in the South.
156. The Home Vineyard.
170. Principles of Horse Feeding.
179. Horseshoeing.
183. Meat on the Farm; Butchering, Curing and Keeping.
192. Barnyard Manure.
199. Corn Growing.
200. Turkeys.
205. Pig Management.
217. Essential Steps in Securing an Early Crop of Cotton.
220. Tomatoes.
229. Production of Good Seed Corn.
241. Butter Making on the Farm.
242. An Example of Modern Farming.
245. Renovation of Worn-Out Soils.
253. The Germination of Seed Corn.
555. The Home Negetable Garden.
270. Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home.
272. A Successful Hog afid Seed Corn Farm.
278. Leguminous Crops for Green Manuring.
285. The Advantage of Planting Heavy Cotton Seed.
286. Comparative Value of Whole Cotton and Cotton Seed Meal in Fertilizing Cotton.
287. Poultry Management.
295. Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food.
298. Food Value of Corn and Corn Products.
299. Diversified Farming Under the Plantation System.
310. A Successful Alabama Diversification Farm.
311. Sand-Clay and Burnt-Clay Roads.
312. A Successful Southern Hay Farm.
312. Harvesting and Storing Corn.
318. Cowpeas.
319. Demonstration Work in Cooperation with the Southern Farmer.
321. The Use of the Split-log Drag en Earth Roads.
324. Sweet Potatoes.
326, Building up la Run-Down Cotton Plantation.
333. Cotton Wilt.
346. The Computation of Rations for Farm Animals by the Use of Energy Values.
354. Onion Culture.
356. Peanuts
359. Canning Vegetables in the Home.
364. A Profitable Cotton Farm.
370. Replanning a Farm for Profit.
372. Soy Beans.
379. Hog Cholera.
385. Boys' and Girl's Agricultural Clubs.
391. Economical Use of Meat in the Home.
399. Irrigation of Grain.
400. A More Profitable Corn Planting Method.
406. Soil Conservation.
407. The Potato as a Truck Crop.
413. The Care of Milk and its Use in the Home.
415. Seed Corn.
431. The Peanut.
433. Cabbage.
436. Winter Oats for the South
438. Hog Houses.
440. Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown-Rot, Scab and Curculio.

55 acres three and a half miles east of Pickens, 25 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and woodland; splendid neighbood; good 7-room 2-story house. Let me show you this place for I can make a price that will interest you. Immediate possession if you want it. See H. M. HESTER, Pickens, S. C.

Clemson Letter.

Knowing of the prevailing low price of cotton-seed, we have asked the Prof. T. E. Keitt of the Experiment Staff to prepare the following letter which will be of interest to the farmers.

A question of some concern to the farmer at this season of the year is what disposition shall be made of his cotton-seed. They can be either rolled in acid phosphate, crushed, or composted to prevent sprouting and applied directly as a fertilizer: they can be exchanged for cottonseed meal: they can be sold and the farmer may not reinvest in fertilizer. The question to be decided is which is most profitable? The fertilizing value of a ton of cottonseed, being present relative commercial values is $11.18. When this ton of seed is manufactured the products and fertilizer values will be approximately as follows:—Cotton seed oil, 250 lbs., no fertilizer value; cottonseed meal, 750 lbs., $10.03 fertilizer value; cottonseed hulls, 978 lbs., $1.12 fertilizer value; lintels, 22 lbs., 0.03 fertilizer value. There would be some additional agricultural value in the furnishing of organic matter for decay, but this is not large when we consider that 15 bushels would furnish less than a good peavine stuble. We note from the figures given that most of the fertilizing elements are contained in the portion that goes to make up the meal.

The present selling price is $17.00 per ton and the rate of exchange is about 1400 lbs. of meal per ton. The value of this meal reckoning it as 2-7-1½ is 16.36, but it must be remembered that these relative commercial values are not made up to represent retail prices, but to show values which are relative among themselves. Taking the selling price of meal as $25.00 per ton, then, 1100 lbs. would cost $17.50. If the swap is made some of the seed should be sold out-right to purchase acid, phosphate and potash to mix with the meal. For information relative to mixing fertilizers at home, write for Bulletin 150 of the S. C. Expt. Station.

STUDENT PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Per Ben G. Field.

Solicitor Bonhams Report.

In his annual report to the Legislature, which will be presented when that body meets on January 9th., Solicitor Procter A Bonham of the judicial circuit, shows that during the year 1911 a total of 139 of the 184 persons brought to trial were convicted. The remaining 45 were acquitted. During the year 5 cases were dismissed.

Out of the number of cases brought to trial fifteen were for murder. Nine of this number were found not guilty, four were convicted and two were dismissed.

The report of Solicitor Bonham in detail is as follows:

Adultery, not guilty 2; guilty 2.

Arson, not guilty 2, guilty 1.

Assault with intent to rape, dismissed 1, not guilty 9, guilty 2.

Assault with intent to kill, not guilty 9, guilty 36.

Breach of trust, not guilty, guilty 2.

Burglary and larcensy, not guilty 1, guilty 2.

Disposing of property under lien not guilty 2, guilty 2.

Forgery, not guilty 1; guilty 10,

Highway robbery, not guilty 0, guilty 3.

House-breaking and larcency, not guilty 5, guilty 20.

Keeping bawdy houses, not guilty 0, guilty 2.

Larcency. not guilty 2, guilty 14,

Malicious m[illegible] 0, guilty 1.

Manslaughter, not guilty 0, guilty 9.

Murder, not guilty 9, guilty 4.