

WOULD INCREASE VALUE OF COTTON

Protest Against the Practice of Mixing the Staples.

AMERICAN GINNERS CAN REMEDY CUSTOM

Through the Department of Agriculture they are urged to be careful in the matter of mixing grades, whereby producers may be protected from loss.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, received a protest from the Manchester (Eng.) Cotton Association against the practice certain American ginner have of mixing various staple cottons in the same bale. This fact was stated in a brief dispatch Saturday afternoon.

"You will appreciate," says the letter of protest, "the serious consequences that this growing practice must have upon the quality of the American crop, thereby effectively reducing its monetary value."

Secretary Houston is urged to make representations to the cotton exchanges of the south, asking them to inform the ginner of the necessity of keeping different seed cottons of various staples separate and not to gin different qualities together.

At the department it was pointed out that the trouble was due largely to the disinclination of the American ginner to take the time after ginning one kind of cotton to clean out the ginning machine before he introduced another staple. It was said that the value of a bale is often lessened from \$1.50 to \$4 by resultant mixture of grades.

It is pointed out that cotton merchants sample each side of the bale and rate it by the worst side, so that the mixture of cotton in the first layer would result in such a bale being rated "mixed" whereas probably only ten or twenty pounds of it might be mixed staple. Even if the second run of cotton is short staple, it loses in value by having the first layer mixed with any other kind.

The department urges particularly upon cotton growers to limit their cotton growing to one variety, or else provide themselves with seed cotton storage houses in which cotton of a single staple is stored. Where storage houses are used, the cotton product can take a large quantity at one time to the gin and be certain it will not be mixed with previous runs. Where, however, he takes only small quantity of cotton at a time all these bales may have a first layer of mixed cotton.

It also urges cotton producers that if they cannot provide themselves with seed cotton storage houses and gin large quantities at a time, to insist that the ginner clean out the ginning machine and take the old roll of previous cotton before ginning new cotton. This would probably cost the ginner a loss of time of about \$10 a day but where frequent changes in cotton are run the losses to the producers may well amount to \$50 or more a day.

The presence of a mixed first layer in cotton bales is found particularly serious in times when cotton is plentiful. When cotton is scarce, cotton merchants are not so particular, but when cotton is plentiful, they use the presence of a mixed layer as a weapon to lower the price paid for the entire bale. The loss to the producer in this way is very heavy.

MIXING OF STAPLES JEOPODIZE VALUE

English Spinners File Complaint Against Practice of Mixing Different Staples in Cotton Bales.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture received a protest today from the Manchester (England) Cotton Association against the practice certain American ginner have of mixing various staple cottons in the same bale. "You will appreciate," says the letter of protest, "the serious consequences that this growing practice must have upon the quality of the American crop, thereby effectively reducing its monetary value."

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It is pointed out that cotton merchants sample from each side of the bale, and rate it by the worst side so that the mixture of the cotton in the first layer of a bale would result in such a bale being rated "mixed" whereas probably only 10 or 20 pounds of it might be mixed staple. Even if the second run of cotton is short staple, it loses in value by having the first layer mixed with any other kind.

The department urges particularly upon cotton growers to limit their cotton growing to one variety or else provide themselves with seed cotton storage houses in which cotton of a single staple is stored. Where storage houses are used, the cotton producer can take a large quantity at one time to the gin and be certain it will not be mixed with previous runs. Where, however, he takes only a small quantity of cotton at a time, all these bales may have a first layer of mixed cotton.

It also urges upon cotton producers that if they can not provide themselves with seed cotton storage houses and gin large quantities at a time, to insist that the ginner clean out the ginning machine and take the old roll of previous cotton before ginning new cotton.

This would probably cost the ginner a loss of time of about \$10 a day, but where frequent changes in cotton are run, the losses to the producers may well amount to \$50 or more a day. The presence of a mixed first layer in cotton bales is found particularly serious in times when cotton is plentiful. When cotton is scarce, cotton merchants are not so particular, but when cotton is plentiful they use the presence of a mixed layer as a weapon to lower the price paid for the entire bale. The loss to the producer in this way is very heavy.

POINT THAT ATTRACTED HIM

Vegetarian Dinners Had at Least One Good Idea That He Could Appreciate.

After steadfastly declining many invitations to public dinners a man astonished his friends by attending three vegetarian dinners. "Are you a convert?" they asked. "I am not," said the man. "I go because the vegetarians have one custom that deserves to be encouraged. Their speechmaking precedes the dinner. Anyhow, it did at the three dinners I attended. That is a most commendable custom. It ought to be adopted at all dinners. Everybody is in a hurry to begin eating, and they don't take time to meander through a lot of dull speeches.

"I don't know why the vegetarians reversed the usual order. None of them that I asked could tell. Personally, I think it is because they are so anxious to get away and order a square meal somewhere after their appetites have been whetted by their own little snack that they can't wait or the speaking. I may be wrong, but the speeches are put out of the way first. That is the main thing."

Reply Coupons.

The man who boasts that he never writes letters has been prodded into epistolary activity. "It was a curious little square red stamp inclosed in a letter I received from England that drove me to it," he said. "The stamp was marked three pence. It was totally unlike any stamp or souvenir I had ever seen, and I didn't know what use to make of it. The postman was also nonplussed, and only at the main postoffice was the riddle solved. It was a reply coupon. English stamps would have been no use for mailing a letter in New York, but the coupon could be exchanged for United States stamps. With a reminder like that thrust under one's very nose the most conscientious letter writer is bound to reply."

BANKER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED BY WILSON

Newberry Banker has Sentence Reduced to One Year and a Day.

Washington, July 11.—President Wilson today commuted to one year and a day the five-year sentence of Milton A. Carlisle, convicted at Greenville, S. C., October 26, 1910, of misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of Newberry, S. C., of which he was formerly president. Carlisle, who is 73 years old, has not yet served any of his term and the President commuted the sentence with the privilege of reconsideration at any time it appeared that continued imprisonment would dangerously impair the prisoner's health.

Carlisle was indicted on 162 counts and acquitted on all except five. An investigation by the department of justice indicated, it is said, that of the five counts he was probably guilty on only two, involving less than \$200. Officials of the department of justice say that the bank lost about \$10,000, but Carlisle was not held responsible for the entire loss. Friends of the prisoner wanted him pardoned on account of his age. The trial judge and district attorney recommended a commutation to fifteen months.

Bleese Asks Pardon.

Columbia, S. C., July 12.—Following the commutation by President Wilson Friday of the five-year sentence of Milton Carlisle to one year and a day Governor Bleese Saturday wired the president asking him to grant Carlisle a parole that the stain of imprisonment might not rest on his children. Milton Carlisle was convicted at Greenville, October 26, 1910, of misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of Newberry, of which he was president. He is 73 years old. There were 162 counts against him, totaling a sum approximating between \$60,000 and \$70,000. He was convicted only on two, which involved a sum of about \$200. The wire of Governor Bleese follows:

July 12, 1913.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C. What you have done for Milton A. Carlisle of Newberry is highly appreciated. The remainder is so small that I request not so much on his own account, but for his good Christian wife, his children and his little grandchildren, and to save them from the stain of the disgrace, that you issue parole, so that the name may not have to be entered upon the penitentiary records. I feel that Carlisle has been punished sufficiently for what he may have done and am appealing for those who will suffer more than he.

Action on your part relieving him of sentence, under parole, will be appreciated by all his friends and I believe will meet with the approval of all the people of South Carolina. So far as Carlisle himself is concerned, it is believed here that one year will be as fatal to him as five.

Cole L. Bleese, Governor.

CAME BACK TO HIS MEMORY

Long Years of Captivity Had Not Effaced Early Teachings From Mind of Elephant.

The following is an instance of an elephant's good manners and of the tenacity with which an idea once received by him adheres in his memory.

When visiting the London Zoo, an Englishman who had seen service in India got permission for his children to ride on one of the elephants. After the ride wished to give the beast a bun and to make him say "Please," using in this connection the phrase "Salaam kuro" (make a salaam). The man animal regarded the man gravely for some time, eagerly eyeing the bun in his hand. At last memory came to the pachyderm's aid, and up went his trunk, and he made a most correct salaam.

The beast's keeper was much astonished, asking what the performance meant. The Britisher explained that it was a point of good manners for an elephant to raise his trunk up to his forehead if anyone was going to feed him, and that frequently elephants would ask in this polite manner for something when they encountered anyone who seemed likely to offer them food.

The keeper assured the visitor that he had never seen the elephant do this before, and that he had been in charge of the beast since its arrival from India a long time since. For 17 years this animal had never heard these words, and had always taken his food without this mark of good manners.—The Sunday Magazine.

Services at Mountville.

Preaching services will be held at the Church of Eternal Hope, Universalist, in Mountville, on night of July 20th, at 8:15 o'clock. The musical programme will be in charge of Mrs. M. T. Cluck, with Miss Mildred Simmons organist. The sermon will be by Dr. DeLano. All the community are invited to be present.

HUGE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS

Atlanta Expecting to Entertain four Thousand Merchants during Great Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—The chief topic of conversation among the wholesale business houses of Atlanta at present, is the forthcoming Southern Merchants Convention which is to be held in that city during the first two weeks of August. It is expected that at least 4,000 southern merchants will attend.

These conventions which are held in Atlanta during August and February each year, are a result of the fact that at that time many merchants are in the city buying their spring and fall stocks. The idea back of the convention is to take advantage of the presence of these business men and discuss some of the problems which confront the individual business man in the south today. The Merchant and Manufacturers Association of Atlanta, which has charge of the arrangements for the convention, has drawn up a program which indicates that all the merchants who attend will spend not only an enjoyable time, but a profitable one as well. There are over one hundred speakers expected and these are drawn chiefly from the ranks of the merchants themselves. There will be open parliament for discussion and it is expected that each visiting merchant will return to his big fall business with one or more new ideas which will be of material help to him.

Among the subjects which are to be discussed are "Diversity of Crops", "Credits and Collections", "Selecting Help", "Merchandising as a Character Developer", "Buying", "Keeping Sales Up and Stocks Down", "Special Sales" and many other topics of paramount importance. The entertainment of the guests has also been well provided for and there will be barbecues, receptions, luncheons, baseball and theater parties, etc., where the merchants will be the guests of the association all through the convention.

CROSS HILL NEWS

Cross Hill, July 14.—This correspondent received a card from Dr. J. H. Miller last Saturday dated Giant Causeway, Ireland, July 1st. He and Mrs. Miller are well. He says it is cold there, has fire in his room. The meeting at the Baptist church closed Friday night. Rev. Mr. Lawson of Laurens did the preaching morning and evening during the week. Good congregations attended and it is hoped much lasting good will result from the meeting. Two ladies united with the church.

A meeting will begin next Sabbath at the Presbyterian church. Rev. G. M. Hollingsworth, a former pastor is expected to come and assist Rev. W. D. Ratchford in the meeting.

Miss Mamie McDaniel is visiting Miss Lizize Bryson.

Misses Sallie Boozer and Ruth Workman, are visiting Miss Mary Miller.

Miss Bettie Hill is visiting her brothers, Messrs. A. M. and J. C. Hill and their families.

Mr. Jenn Goodman has invented a well fixture device. He has applied for a patent. He is having fixtures made and has sold a goodly number. It is very handy and easy to manage. We hope his patent may bring him good money.

Farmers have about got the grass out of the cotton. The prospect for a crop is rather discouraging. The plant is very small as a rule for the time of year, and rain is needed badly.

Mrs. W. G. Boazman has in her possession a very old paper. A copy of "The Charleston Weekly News" of date Sept. 14, 1854. Jno. Cunningham, editor; P. H. Hayne, asst. editor; W. V. Payne & Co., publishers. This correspondent had the privilege to see this old paper the past week.

This correspondent has part of another old paper "The Telegraph" published in Columbia, W. B. Carlisle, editor. The date is June, 1850, and it contains remarks by Daniel Webster before Congress on the death of President Zachary Taylor. This paper says "The passenger train on Columbia and Greenville Railroad is now running twenty-two miles from Columbia, June 13, 1850."

Brief Census.

In a certain town of Vermont there was a lively widow maintaining a boarding house, who was joined in that enterprise by her brother, a widower. Now it so chanced that their very first guests were a young widow and her father, who had recently lost his second wife. An agent from the associated charities came to investigate a case of distress in that neighborhood, and this was the first house she hit upon. "Of whom does your family consist?" she inquired of the mistress. "All remnants!" was the reply.

LARGE CONGREGATION AT THE GOSPEL TENT

Sunday Night Services Attracted the Largest Congregation Yet Assembled

On Sunday night Evangelist Evers addressed the largest congregation that has yet assembled in the Gospel Tent, corner of Irby Ave and Earle street. His subject was "The Origin, History and Destiny of Satan."

As Scripture text after scripture text was used and commented on, the people sat in rapt attention and at the conclusion of the discourse many declared it to be the most remarkable sermon they ever listened to.

The Evangelist said in part, that Satan was created by God, an angel of light, was given the most exalted position of all created beings, but was not satisfied with his position and desired to be like God and rule on His throne.

He rebelled against God and His government and as a result of his breaking the law of God, he was cast out of heaven. He came to this earth and through deception caused our first parents to sin and thereby lose the dominion given them by God. For six thousand years Satan has carried on this war against God's government by deception, until, as the Apostle John says by the inspiration of God: "The whole world lieth in wickedness". The evangelist further stated that while Satan was now the prince of this world yet the time would come when that which was spoken by the prophet, Ezekiel would come to pass: "Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries by the multitude of thine iniquities, by the in-

quity of thy traffic; therefore will I bring forth a fire from the midst of thee, it shall devour thee, and I will bring thee to ashes upon the earth in the sight of all them that behold thee. All they that know thee among the people shall be astonished at thee; thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt thou be anymore." Ezekiel 28:18-19. On Monday night Evangelist Achenbach gave a thrilling discourse on the "New Jerusalem", its beauties and glories, showing what God has prepared for all those who love Him and keep His commandments. The evangelists state that they have prepared an especially interesting program for the balance of this week and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the services.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN TOWN OF CLINTON

(Continued from Page One.)

Carter of Cross Hill, spent the week-end in Clinton.

Mr. Paul Mayzk of Columbia, has been visiting his mother.

Mr. W. C. Harper has returned to Clinton, after a week with his parents in Anderson.

Mrs. T. J. Duckett is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. B. Johnson in Newberry.

Misses Dorcas Mason, Hattie Phinney and Blanche Adair are visiting Mrs. R. D. Young in Laurens.

Mrs. W. S. Bean is visiting Mrs. Granville Taylor, in Ashville.

Miss Mary Reid of Laurens, is visiting Miss Agatha Bailey.

Who Said it was Hot?

If you will just come in and look at our Soda Fountain, your temperature will drop a degree or so and if you will put a glass of delicious Fruit Syrup Soda Water where it will do the most good you will be glad you are alive "in the good old Summer time." All the flavors you ever heard of and some new ones.

POWE DRUG COMPANY

On The Square Laurens, South Carolina

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION

—TO—

Atlanta, Georgia

—VIA—

C. N. & L. and SEABOARD

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913.

	Leave	Price
Columbia, S. C.,	10:00 a. m.	\$3.50
Urmo,	10:24 a. m.	3.50
Ballentine,	10:33 a. m.	3.50
White Rock,	10:40 a. m.	3.50
Hilton	10:44 a. m.	3.50
Chapin	10:53 a. m.	3.50
Little Mountain	11:05 a. m.	3.50
Slighs	11:13 a. m.	3.50
Prosperity,	11:21 a. m.	3.50
Newberry,	11:39 a. m.	3.50
Jalapa,	11:56 a. m.	3.50
Gary	12:03 p. m.	3.50
Kinard	12:10 p. m.	3.00
Goldville	12:17 p. m.	3.00
Laurens,	8:20 p. m.	3.00
Clinton,	12:30 p. m.	3.00

Arrive Atlanta 5:15 p. m.

Tickets good to reach starting point returning not later than midnight of July 26th, 1913. For further information, phone or write— E. A. TARRER, Com. Agent, Columbia Newberry and Laurens Ry. Phone 1040, Columbia, S. C. J. S. Etchberger, T. P. A., Seaboard Air Line, Phone 574, Columbia, S. C.

KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT IT

Modest Appearing Man Proved He Had Right to Criticize Youthful Art Student.

An art student was copying one of Abbott S. Thayer's paintings at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art one day, when a plainly dressed man who looked as if he might be a mechanic approached and, posting himself at the young man's elbow, watched him as he labored over his subject.

"You've got the angle of the mouth wrong, and the left eye is too oblique," remarked the man decidedly.

The student blinked angrily and the hand that wielded the brush trembled slightly, but he took no notice of the unsolicited criticism.

"There is too much yellow in your flesh tint," continued the man.

"Still no reply from the student, who ostentatiously slapped on more yellow in the high light on the nose.

"Did you hear what I said?" questioned the man.

"Yes, I heard," responded the student wrathfully, turning and glaring at his modest looking critic. "What do you know about it, anyway?" "I ought to know something about it," was the smiling response. "It was I who painted the picture."