

MESOPOTAMIA TO 'COME BACK'

Prophecy That Ancient Land Is to Be Redeemed From Present State of Barrenness.

It may be remembered that, when Gen. Sir Stanley Maude had to lay down his work with his life in Mesopotamia, that work was taken up and carried on successfully by Gen. Sir W. Marshall. The expedition, which went up the Euphrates freed that river from the Turks, and just before the armistice the force which he led up the Tigris from Baghdad captured the entire Turkish army of 7,000 about 30 miles south of Mosul, the city which stands on the west bank opposite the ruins of Nineveh. Since then the country has had peace, and all the way north and west from Basra there has been a notable revival of commerce and agriculture, with a beginning of the great irrigation scheme devised by Sir William Willcocks. It was through irrigation that in ancient times the land developed its extraordinary fertility, and traces remain of the network of canals that formed the center of Babylonia.

Is there to be a renewal of that fertility in place of the desert barrenness produced by Turkish neglect and misadministration? General Marshall, who has returned to England, is of that opinion. Speaking recently at Durham he made one very remarkable statement. As a result of experiments, he said, it was believed that Mesopotamia would become the finest cotton-growing country in the world. That is a large expectation, too large to disturb cotton growers in other countries. Details of the experiments, showing surprising results, will have to be made known before the "sea island" territory of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida can believe that its supremacy is threatened by Mesopotamia, or that the beautiful long-stapled silky wool of its peculiar variety can be excelled anywhere.

AZORES AT A STANDSTILL

Population Has Shown Little Change in Last Century—Lost Trade in Sugar and Tobacco.

The population of the Azores is about 245,000, the number of inhabitants having changed but little in the last century, and, if anything, having diminished. This fact is probably due more to various political and social conditions than to climatic, agricultural, or other conditions of the islands. In the early days the Portuguese literally "raised cane" on the islands, and established a large sugar trade with England and other countries. Tobacco and fruits were also produced in great quantities, but, with the discovery and settlement of Brazil and other South American countries, Portugal rather discouraged production in the Azores in order to aid her colonies in South America. With the sugar and tobacco trade snatched from them, the Azoreans began the cultivation of the vine, and the making of wine and other liquors became one of the chief industries of the islands. The population consists mainly of Portuguese, Moorish, and Flemish settlers, with a few negroes and a fair sprinkling of English settlers.

Naval Apartment Building.

A San Francisco woman realty operator has planned a novel building. Her idea is to utilize a steep bluff 350 feet high. On it she proposes to erect a series of apartments running in stair-step fashion from the street down to the water of San Francisco bay.

It is proposed to have each apartment equipped with its own elevator entrance, pergola and roof garden, with a glass-covered inclined elevator connecting all with the private wharf for fishing and boating. Other features projected are a specially warmed sea-water bathing tank and glass enclosed and a heated playground for children on the beach. Steam heat, hot water, laundry, garage, billiard, club and ball rooms are to be provided as matters of course. The site commands a fine view of the Golden Gate and the sea outside, according to the prospectus, and it is said the apartments, which will rent at a prohibitive (for most of us) price, are already under lease, even before the building has been started.—Kansas City Star.

His Opinion.

"True, women's fashions are so immodest as to shock the pure," said J. Fuller Gloom. "The summers are also hotter and the winters colder than they ever were before. Just as usual, the country is going headlong to the dogs. Every town in America has more fools and crooks and gossips in it, in proportion to its size, than any other town in America. The poor are always growing poorer and the rich growing fatter. The end of the world is always at hand, and probably always will be. In fact, there is everlastingly something to howl about, if you want to howl. The women have always worn exactly what they pleased in just the manner that suited them best, and there never was and never will be any help for it. And if their diaphanous garb offends you there is no law compelling you to keep edging around until you get a comely woman betwixt yourself and the sun, confound you!"—Kansas City Star.

Knew the Stock.
Thomas—Has the boss got any horses for sale?
The Groom—No, sir, but I reckon Mr. Smith has.
Thomas—Why?
The Groom—Well, the gov'ner sold him a couple last week.

Why Cotton Seed Bring Lower Prices Early in The Season

There are several reasons why cotton seed do and should sell for less in the early part of the season. They are apt to contain more water or moisture than later in the season, and are consequently worth less to the oil miller. This is not usually a large item in so far as the loss from the yield of oil and meal is concerned, but it is important because it is likely to cause the seed to damage by heating, unless properly handled. This not only makes it generally necessary that the farmer market them promptly, but it forces them on the market and offers an opportunity to the buyer to hammer down the price, as he can and does do, on any product the marketing of which is forced by any cause.

There is also another reason why the first seed marketed may sell for less than they are actually worth. If the market for cotton seed products, oil and meal, is low or depressed, or if there is any unusual uncertainty as to the future demand and prices of these products, the buyers of seed must buy at a sufficiently low price to protect themselves from probable loss. In fact, there is always a tendency to pay even less than sufficient to make a fair profit, in order to make themselves perfectly safe.

In the early part of the season, therefore, the prices of cotton seed products—oil, meal, hulls, and linters—are not the only factors operating to determine the price received by the producer for his cotton seed.

The University of South Carolina opened its 115th session last week with approximately 500 students in attendance, only one session having exceeded this in enrollment, 1915, when there were 578 students on hand.

DECLARES SHE FOUND TANLAC FINE MEDICINE

Says This Medicine Made Her Feel "Entirely Well and Strong."

Mrs. Ola Anderson, of 116 Smythe St., Greenwood, S. C., declared she "found Tanlac to be a very fine medicine for a generally broken down condition and nervous prostration," in a statement she gave some time ago in indorsement of Tanlac. "I had suffered from a general break down and nervous troubles of a very aggravated nature for some time," continued Mrs. Anderson, "and I was so nervous and irritable I could hardly stand it.

"My appetite had left me and I was very weak. I managed to keep going though, and I did my housework the best I could under the circumstances, but I never felt like doing anything.

"I finally decided to try Tanlac for this condition and I took two bottles. The Tanlac gave me a good appetite right away and built up my whole system and restored my strength. I felt a great deal better in every way when the second bottle was gone, and I quit taking Tanlac. The medicine relieved my nervousness, and when I took the last dose I felt entirely different and strong and was again able to do my housework well. I am glad to praise Tanlac, for I found it to be such a fine medicine."

Tanlac, the master medicine, is sold by Kingstree Drug Co., Kingstree; Farmer's Drug Co., Hemingway; S. S. Aronson Lanes; R. P. Hinman Suttons; W. D. Bryan, Bryan.

The businesses of the country are not finding all their men—they are making most of them.

TAX NOTICE

The tax books will be open for collection of taxes for the year 1919 on the 15th day of October. Tax levy as follows:

- For State.....9 mills
- Ordinary County.....4½ mills
- Roads and Bridges.....5 mills
- Constitutional School.....3 mills
- Special levies for School Districts, No's. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 18, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 45, 48, 51, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61—4 mills.
- School District, No's. 4, 5, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22, 25, 27, 28, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 52, 54, 55, and 56—8 mills.
- School District No's. 32, 47, and 49—6 mills.
- School District No 31—3 mills.
- School District No. 11,—8 mills.
- School District No. a-12, 15, 23,—12 mills.
- School District No. 16 and 24—10 mills.
- For bonds for School District Nos. 11, 22, 25, 42, and 52—4 mills.
- School District Nos. 12, 48, and 58,—6 mills.
- School District No. 16—2 mills.
- For Clarendon Township—Bond Tax for Clarendon Court House, 1½ mills.

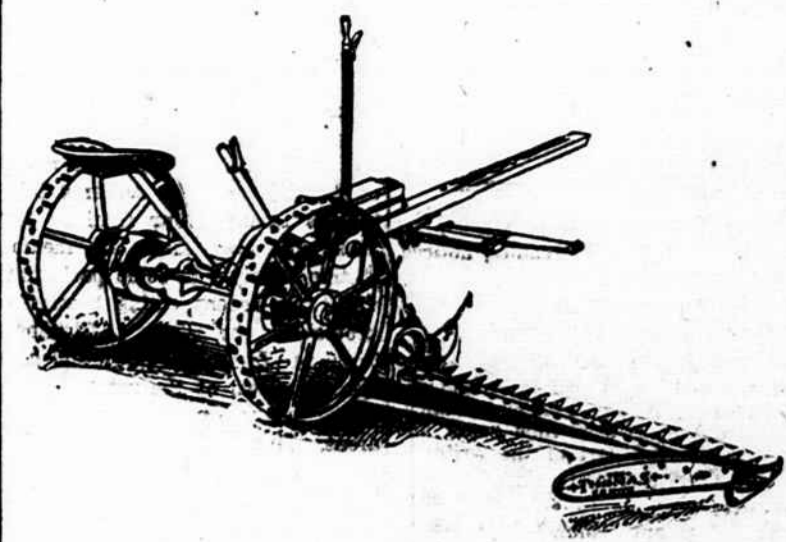
A tax of 50¢ on dogs.
All parties between the ages of 21 and 60 years, inclusive, are liable, unless exempted by law, to a poll tax of \$1.00, also to a commutation tax of \$2.00.

Upon all unpaid taxes after December 31 a penalty of 1% will be added for January, 1% for February and 5% to 15th day of March next, after which the books will be closed and executions issued upon all unpaid taxes.

Those who desire to pay their taxes through the mail may expedite matters by dropping the Treasurer a card asking for the amount of their taxes, so as to avoid sending the wrong amount, also stating the township or townships (if property is owned in more than one) and if possible give school district where property is located. After paying taxes examine your receipts and see if all your property is covered; if not, see about it at once.

By following the above suggestions complications and additional cost may be avoided.
R. B. SMITH,
9-25-D. 3-15 County Treasurer.

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When you need anything in this line see us, we have the goods and our prices are right.

S. V. TAYLOR'S DEPARTMENT STORE,
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