

BEARING COTTON MARKET.

MANY MILLS IN PIEDMONT TO CLOSE ONE DAY IN WEEK.

Price of Cotton in Relation to Price of Cloth the Cause—Lancaster Mills On Full Time.

Greenville, Oct. 25.—The leading cotton mills in what is known as the Greenville-Anderson-Greenville mill district are finding it as a rule impossible to make cloth at cost on the present cotton market and have decided to curtail their productions one day week beginning this week.

Mills that have been in operation years and longer and that have never before curtailed their production have agreed to stop one day each week. The mills so agreeing will aggregate about 1,000,000 spindles and some 25,000 looms, and consume annually about 300,000 bales of cotton.

All the mills in Greenville will be closed on Thursday of this week and the mills of Anderson will be closed on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Experienced manufacturers say that they have never before been confronted with so serious a problem as that which faces them in reference to the cotton mill industry.

Closing in Union.

Union, S. C., Oct. 25.—Nine cotton mills in this county, representing 300,000 spindles and 8,000 looms, employing 5,000 operatives and consuming annually more than 60,000 bales of cotton, will close down, it was announced today, for one week or more. The mill representatives say that the present price of cotton goods is not keeping pace with the advance of raw cotton, the cotton mills in Anderson and vicinity will only operate five days a week.

It was not announced how long this curtailment would be in force.

No Stopping in Lancaster.

Lancaster, Oct. 25.—While mills in Spartanburg and elsewhere are closing down it is worthy of note that the Lancaster mills, of which Col. Leroy Springs is president, are running on full time and expect to continue to do so, regardless of the price of cotton or of cotton goods.

Rock Hill Won't Curtail.

Rock Hill, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding the order from the board of governors of the Manufacturers' association calling for the closing down for 30 days of all the mills in North and South Carolina, all the cotton mills in Rock Hill will continue to run, and all of them on full time. Your correspondent interviewed this morning the managers of the Manchester, Arcade, Aragon, Carhartt, Wymojo, Victoria, and Highland Park mills and found all these mills to have big orders on hand with a good supply of cotton in their warehouses, and they, one and all, said that they could not close down, not even partially. Indeed, two of the mills will begin on Monday next to run a double shift.

This, too, in the face of the fact that cotton was selling on the street here today at 14 cents, with cottonseed at 44 cents per bushel.

In New England.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The officials of the Arkwright club reported today that cotton manufacturers in New England representing several million spindles have expressed their intention of following the club's suggestions for a curtailment of 224 hours between November 1 and August next.

While some of the mills may not curtail unless there is general action by a large majority many other mills will close their factories regardless of what action others may take. It is said assurances have been received from mills in New York State that they will follow the New England mills. If the other mills represented in the Arkwright club join in the movement, between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 spindles will be affected.

*Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

Liberty at Any Cost.

My little cousin, George, had a very bad habit of running away. He had been punished many times for this, but it seemed to do no good. One day his mother, being very provoked at him, said, "Well, what shall I do with you—give you a whipping or put you to bed?"

Little George waited a minute and then said, "I guess I'll take the whipping and go play."

*It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

COTTON BLIGHT DAMAGE.

Col. Watson Stands by Prof. Barre's Anthracnose Report.

Columbia, Oct. 25.—Discussing the article sent over the "A. P." wires that the reports of the loss by the disease anthracnose are exaggerated, Commissioner Watson stated today that he believed the expert at Washington whose opinion was given, was mistaken in his facts. The commissioner stated that Mr. H. W. Barre who made the report to his office on the loss to the crops annually has made a two years' study of the subject and should be in touch with the situation. "I believe," said Col. Watson, "that if they send a man down here to make a study of the havoc that is being played by the disease they will find that Mr. Barre's statements will be substantiated."

The interest in the matter to the department of agriculture in this State is the fact that Mr. Barre has traced the fungus to the seed, and the effort will be made by the department to keep out of the State all infected seed and to keep down as far as possible the sale in this State of seed so diseased. This is in line with the movement to have the legislature pass laws to prevent the bringing into South Carolina of diseased plants, seeds or any form of manufactured stuff that is not in good condition.

The statement from Washington published today indicates that the loss has been exaggerated, but the report of Mr. Barre that goes very fully into the matter, is to the effect that the loss in South Carolina to the cotton crop from anthracnose, is from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually.

Nonenforcing Prohibition.

(From the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch.)

Curious studies in the workings of prohibition are cropping up in the so-called "dry" States of the South. Chattanooga, in "dry" Tennessee, is distilling and selling liquor under the authority of the law, only it does not make any sales to Tennesseans. The Tennessee law does not forbid the manufacture of liquors, but only their sale within four miles of a schoolhouse, and to interfere with Chattanooga's export business would be to collide with the Interstate Commerce law. Georgia, Tennessee's neighbor, can neither make nor sell liquor, but can buy it. Tennessee can make and sell it to outsiders; so we have Tennessee shipping Georgia all the drink the latter State cares to order. This condition must be puzzling and unsettling to plain Georgians who know, roughly, that buying liquor is against the law, yet see it bought in quantities all around them. Nor can it be at all a good thing for the law. "The only question," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is to what extent, if at all, the aggregate consumption has been affected."

In Atlanta, an antiprohibition city, the "dry" law is interpreted "liberally." Savannah's open flouting of the law became a State scandal last spring. There was no pretense of obeying it, and the city's defiance was at one time so notorious that it drew from the Governor a threat to use the militia. Memphis, according to occasional reports, is consuming very considerable quantities of liquor. The same thing is true, in greater or less degree, in all the larger cities of Tennessee and Georgia. An inevitable but interesting development is seen in the fact that municipal elections are taking on the complexion of secondary "wet-or-dry" contests. That is to say, the real questions underlying them comes to be simply enforcement or nonenforcement of the law. In Nashville some days ago such an election was held and the nonenforcers won. In Macon, more recently still, such an election was held and again the nonenforcers won. There are being evolved, in fact, nine and sixty ways of "interpreting" what prohibition means. Looking about over the situation in Georgia and Tennessee, the Atlanta Constitution in the article quoted above is moved to ask:

"Is it coming to a sort of piebald and extra-legal local option, each community construing the mandate of the State to accord with its own sentiment and every judge and jury, setting up separate and differing interpretations or noninterpretations of the law?"

"Piebald local option" is a new phrase to describe a very old proposition. The proposition is the exceedingly familiar one that no law can be enforced over the community sentiment of a majority of the people affected by it. In the case of prohibition the result of trying it is usually a small diminution in the consumption of liquor, the benefits from which are more than offset by the demoralizing and anarchistic conditions under which it is purveyed.

*Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief of the disease, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

An Indictment and a Remedy.

There never has been any question in the minds of those who have observed public men that Mr. James J. Hill is not only a great railway operator but is also a forceful writer, and while his utterances sometimes have taken on the appearance of undue pessimism, there was usually the feeling that there was much truth in his statements, whatever they were and however distasteful they were to national self-esteem. In an article in the current World's Work, Mr. Hill returns to a favorite subject of his, the question of agricultural progress, and writes an article that will repay reading, and if heeded will do much to help along the gospel of conservation of national agricultural resources.

Mr. Hill's article is at once a national indictment and an exhortation to repentance and reform, and fortunately for his views of the wasteful character of American agriculture of the present day, the course of economic events is with him in his agitation for reform. In other words, it will pay the American farmer to heed the warnings given because he can profit financially thereby. In fact, it may be said that the American farmer has not been wasteful, extravagant and shiftless entirely from choice. His early environment lent itself to lack of care, and the prices paid for his products often led to robbing the soil to make both ends meet. If the present high level of prices lasts this latter policy will not be necessary, because there will be profit in the farmer or his successors doing things right instead of as in the past doing them rapidly.

Mr. Hill's indictment of the American system of farming, which has skimmed the cream from the fertile acres and virgin soil of a score of the States of the Union, is powerfully aided by a series of pictures which impress eye and mind where mere letterpress would fail of its object. The contrast in appearance of an American and a German wheat field, the first with a yield of fourteen and the latter with an output of twenty-eight bushels per acre, does not need long columns of writing to explain. Nor does the picture of harvesting wheat on the American plan which allows of the cultivation of large areas without, however, enriching the soil, need words to point a moral. In his indictment of American methods, Mr. Hill points out that this country has for years unduly assisted manufacture, commerce and the activities that centre in the cities, shutting its eyes to the fact that the farm is the basis of all industry, and that a prosperous agricultural industry is to a nation what good digestion is to a man. The result is a decline in agriculture, neglect, and, in many sections, decay. And the agriculturist has himself aided in the work of sapping his own strength. He has spent all his energies in the direction of taking things off and out of the land and putting little or nothing back. Reading Mr. Hill's article, one is naturally forcibly reminded of the old-time boastfulness of the American who proclaimed that America was the granary of the world; that we need not go to war with foreigners; we need simply refuse to feed them, and similar light and airy remarks. It is probably well for the country that this sort of talk and ideas shall be dissipated, and that the country be taught that our cheap wheat and corn and meal leaving the country have left the country's soil poorer for it.

At the same time, Mr. Hill, unlike those who "praise all centuries but this, and every country but their own," points out that other nations have their defects. He has a speaking picture of a harvest scene in France, a contrast with the American scene, in which he shows that while the land is utilized in that country labor is wasted, reversing the American plan of saving labor and impoverishing the soil.

As already intimated, his article is not entirely an indictment. He points out the way for rejuvenating exhausted soils and restoring fertility, many of them not new, it is true, but certainly losing nothing by Mr. Hill's telling them. He believes in the small, well-kept, intensely cultivated farm, and cites the wealth of France as an example of a prosperous, contented and successful agricultural interest. Reform of the land laws is imperative if the remnant of the public domain is to be conserved. The tide of population away from the farm must be reversed. A farm school—a practical working farm, not a mere institution for book learning—should be established for the education of the now existing farmer in every farming country, and he would use the price of one battleship yearly to equip 1,000 such agricultural schools. The emergency, he says, is for this generation, not the next, and we cannot wait for the future population to pass through the existing agricultural colleges. Mr. Hill takes the ground that the advance in the prices of food commodities is permanent, and he says that this country can duplicate the experience of England and double its yield per acre, for instance, of wheat. Finally, he lays stress on

the necessity for the establishment of what may be called the more evenly balanced farm where cattle, sheep and hogs shall be raised, as well as cereals; where the produce of the soil shall be returned as largely as possible to the soil in the shape of manure, and where crop rotation shall be practiced intelligently and profitably. By this means, he says, the present product of \$8,000,000,000 can be made \$16,000,000,000, and this diversified farming can be made not only profitable but attractive.

IS CHURCH ATTENDANCE DECLINING.

Although Statistics May Be Unsatisfactory, Figures Often Given a Wrong Impression.

The assertion that church attendance has fallen off to an alarming degree is not merely made, but assumed as a matter of fact, without argument or evidence, says Edward Tallmadge Root in The Delinquent for November. When figures are given, a little examination often shows that they are inconclusive because only partial in place, time or details. Nevertheless the decline is assumed and its causes gravely asked and enumerated.

It is to be admitted, at the start, that church attendance today is not satisfactory to those who loyally believe in the church and its mission. There is no need of multiplying statistics. One illustration may suffice. According to a census of church-going in the upper section of Manhattan, New York City, November 15, 1904, with a population of 438,165, only 17.60 per cent. were at church, 7.20 being Protestant and 10.40 Catholic. But even this means that religion attracts more than any other human interests. It is not fair to contrast it with all other concerns combined, sheer weariness and laziness included. What other human interest can move 77,000 out of a population of 438,000, to dress, and take at least two hours of their time, and pay an average of twenty-five to fifty cents, and that not occasionally but regularly every Sunday? If the church is not satisfied, it is because its ideal is so high—because, according to its great commission, it can never rest until it is proclaiming its glad tidings to every creature!

But even so, the church should ask: What ratio of attendance to population is it reasonable to expect? The entire population, as given by the census, includes infants, invalids and others incapable of attendance. Of the remainder, not all are at liberty or leisure at the same hour or on the same day. In our increasingly complex civilization, the number of occupations which can not be completely suspended at any hour must increase. What percentage ought to be deducted?

In a canvass by the Boston City Missionary Society, out of 4,785 individuals 1,900, or approximately two-fifths, were detained from church for good reasons. With this agree the most careful estimates. Not more than sixty per cent. of the population could assemble for worship at any one time.

Making all these allowances, however, it is evident that the impression that church attendance is unsatisfactory is justified by statistics available. Instead of the possible 60 per cent., only 17.6 per cent. were found in the churches of upper Manhattan. Seven years earlier, Dr. Waldron found only 27.4 per cent. of the Protestant population of Boston at worship. The unchurched population of New York, according to the City Federation of Churches, in 1905, was 1,071,981, while members and non-communicant attendants were respectively 337,289 and 485,934, or, in percentage of the whole population, 26.7 against 20.5 for the two classes of adherents combined.

But the fact that the hold of the churches upon the population today is unsatisfactory does not necessarily mean that it has declined. Here is where the mistake is so often made. People jump at the conclusion that so deplorable a situation is a new thing and a proof of deterioration. This does not follow.

*Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the affliction, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

The Way of Mothers.

A little Texas girl was watching a very awkward hen with her first brood. She trod on them and knocked them over every step she took. The little tot came running in and said, "O mother! just come and look at this mean old hen. I would not have such a mother."

She stood very still for a moment, and then with the merriest twinkle in her eyes, said, "Maybe that is the way she spansks them."—The Delinquent for November.

*The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

LIPTON COMES TO CHALLENGE.

Says He is "Red Hot" for Another Race for the American Cup, Upon Conditions.

New York, Oct. 25.—"I have come over this time red hot for another challenge to the New York Yacht Club, and will do my best to arrange matters with the club so that I can have another chance to lift the America's cup."

So spoke Sir Thomas Lipton today on his arrival here from Europe. He will be in New York for several days. "I do not care to talk more definitely," Sir Thomas said, "until I have seen the yacht club committee who will have this matter in charge."

It is believed that Sir Thomas has brought with him a challenge conditioned upon modification of the rules governing contests for the America's cup.

Gen. O. O. Howard Dead.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 26.—Gen. Oliver O. Howard, last of the Union commanders of the civil war, died at his home in this city tonight. Heart disease was the cause of the noted soldier's death. He was 79 years old.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S Visit to FLORENCE, S. C.

The President is to visit Florence the evening of November 8, and address the people of that city and section of the State. For this auspicious occasion and the

PEE DEE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS which convenes in Florence, November 8 and 9, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets at very low rates from Wadesboro, Bennettsville, Rowland, Chadbourn, Lanes, Sumter, Clio and intermediate stations.

Tickets will be on sale November 7 and 8, limited to return on or before November 10, 1909.

Rates, schedules, tickets and any desired information can be procured from M. F. Duke, Ticket Agent, Sumter, or by addressing the undersigned:

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE, Pas. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agt. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGIA-CAROLINA FAIR.

Augusta, Ga., November 6-15, 1909. The Atlantic Coast Line announces very low excursion rates to Augusta for the above occasion and for the visit of

PRESIDENT TAFT.

The President is scheduled to reach Augusta, Saturday evening November 6, spend Sunday there and meet and address the people of South Carolina and Georgia on Monday, November 8.

Another great event during the Fair will be the Football Game between the Clemson College and University of Georgia teams on November 10; and still another will be Children's Day, November 12th.

Round trip tickets will be sold from Savannah, Charleston, Congaree, Florence, Darlington, Camden, and intermediate points, Nov. 6 to 12, limit to leave Augusta not later than midnight of November 15th, 1909.

For tickets, rates, schedules and any desired information, call on M. F. Duke, Ticket Agent, Sumter or any Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, or address:

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE, Pas. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agt. WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Rings—unique in designs, gem combinations tasteful and handsome, and all qualities ARE what they are represented.

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Call. We can interest you in gifts at very moderate prices.

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6 S. Main Street - Sumter, S. C.

THOUGHT—

Takes form in action; repeated actions become habits.—The Cash Habit, if acquired now, will make easy the rainy day when it comes. Start a bank account with us now and get the cash habit.

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An Irishman

Describes a Savings Bank as a place where you can deposit money to-day and draw it out tomorrow by giving a week's notice.

We don't ordinarily require any notice for the withdrawal of funds in this department, as experience shows that money put there usually stays in till it is really needed, and then goes to fill a niche. If you are not a "Savings Bank Habit" man you had better become one. We can help you.

The Bank of Sumter.

Mrs. Housekeeper, Mr. Farmer:

Feed Cyphers Foods to your chickens. Makes them lay; gives them health. Phone or write us for

LAYING, FORCING, SCRATCH, CHICK, FOODS, GRIT, SHELL, ANTISEPTIC NEST EGGS, FOOD HOPPERS, WATER FOUNTS, BEEF SCRAP.

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