

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWSY LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Items of Interest From all Parts of Sumter and Adjoining Counties.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mail your letters so that they will reach this office not later than Monday when intended for Wednesday's paper and not later than Thursday for Saturday's issue. This, of course, applies only to regular correspondence. In case of items of unusual news value, send in immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph. Such news stories are acceptable up to the hour of going to press. Wednesday's paper is printed Tuesday afternoon and Saturday's paper Friday afternoon.

MAYESVILLE.

Mayesville, Aug. 15.—The county campaign meeting scheduled for Mayesville on Wednesday will take the form of a basket picnic. The meeting will probably be held on the school grounds, if present plans are carried out. There should be a large attendance of voters and their families. As a rule, these meetings have not been very well attended here of recent years, but the picnic feature may draw a crowd, if the candidates cannot do so.

Messrs. N. D. Womble and J. E. Anderson have gone to Blue Springs. Mrs. W. B. Chandler and children are visiting in Manning.

Mrs. H. F. Walker and Master Maxie Walker, are on a visit to Charleston.

Miss Elma Mayes has returned from a visit to Orangeburg.

Mr. W. B. Chandler has gone on a trip to Chick Springs.

Messrs. R. F. DesChamps and J. M. Shaw have gone to Niagara Falls, Toronto, and other points.

Mr. B. C. Chandler is spending some time at Glenn Springs.

REMBERT.

Rembert, Aug. 15.—We are having rain, rain, lots of rain. At this late day of the crop season, we feel sure that all light lands will knock up and shed. Fodder pulling has commenced in our section, but these almost never ceasing rains will put a quiet on things generally.

There is some sickness in our community.

Patrons of rural mail routes are requested to always turn up flags when leaving mail in the box, and to always leave down the flags when taking the mail out.

Mr. Weatherly of Dalzell, was in our community yesterday with a view of locating in this section.

We frequently notice some new move on the part of the Republican administration to break up the solid South and set up a Republican majority in the Southern States.

How the Republican leaders or President Taft can hope to bring about such a change under the present mode of so-called Republican government is more than any intelligent, fair thinking, reasonable man can imagine. The constitution of the United States provides equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. If these principles set forth in our constitution were observed with honest intention by our honorable President, by Congress, by the Senate, by all office holders all over the United States, there would be no need of trying to break the solid South, for under the hand of justice and co-equal rights meted out to every citizen, our would-be great government would loom up like a dazzling light, the guiding star of the world, and Democrat or Republican, friend or foe, the rich and poor would all with one accord strive to attain that high standard of morality which would lead the world to bow at the feet of the great ruler of the universe.

If the government agents, or experts, would visit the farms of Parker Bros., at Dalzell, and Capt. C. L. Emanuel, at Borden's they would soon see that these gentlemen don't need any advice how to farm. The large farm of the Parker Bros., will make on an average of fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and cotton is equally fine.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Jr., is the efficient manager of this large business, and the fine crops show that he not only understands the business, but is an up-to-date man in agriculture. Now this crop is on land that a few years ago would not grow cotton finger high in places and practically nothing was made. Mr. E. W. Parker, Sr., has corn good for 75 bushels per acre and cotton that will make over a bale per acre.

of the laboring classes to suffer, and is enriching those who have capital, is permitted (because of power) to become a law.

We should not know nor have factions in our government, and if each faction would honestly support any bill coming from either faction which would be for the benefit of the majority of the people, instead of the present so-called rotten, selfish, grafting, scheming self government, then there would be no cause to try to break the solid South.

We believe the intentions of our President toward the South to be good ones, but when such men as Postmaster General Hitchcock is placed in a position where he has so much power and control, whose every action, under the guise of economy, has been a blow at the South, marked by unmistakable hatred for the South, is in our judgment a very poor way indeed to try to make coat tail swingers out of Southern boys who are suffering under the hand of oppression.

Under this motto of economy the committee would not recommend an appropriation for the establishing of new rural mail routes, and Congress was forced to make it in order to sustain a part of the Republican platform. Under this motto, a deaf ear was turned against the pleas for bread, from the mail carriers of the rural districts. Under this motto, however, a raise in salary for city carriers was recommended, a raise for a certain line of salaried officers in the Postal service was recommended.

This government has never done anything for the farmer and the poorer class of laboring people, which would lift them up, financially, morally or spiritually, other than the few rural mail routes which have been established. Under this motto of economy an infernal and diabolical plan seems to be brewing to abolish rural mail routes and put back into service the star route system. We trust that President Taft will exercise his better judgment and not present such a message to Congress, which if recommended and put into practice would in the near future (we believe) result in the death (politically) of the Republican party.

PISGAH.

Pisgah, Aug. 15.—Our section has had fine rains since Friday, some of them very heavy. Cotton looks green and flourishing, but it is getting so late in the season that a great deal of it wont mature.

We are having a lot of sickness in this section, and strange to say chills and fever, which have never bothered us before. Several have the shakes, and are shaken badly, to their discomfort.

Mr. John T. Watson has a little boy quite ill with fever.

Messrs. J. L. Gillis, T. J. Brown and D. G. Brown went to Columbia and Eastover last week.

Rev. T. L. Cole is aiding the pastor at Mt. Olivet church this week in a meeting. He baptized at Mizpah church yesterday afternoon; said the meeting at Mt. Zion church last week was a fine one. Several additions to the church being made.

Rev. S. B. Hatfield will preach at Pine Creek church, Camden, on next Sunday. The annual gathering at the General Sumter Memorial Academy last Saturday was a very pleasant affair. Several fine addresses were delivered during the day. The one by Mr. Watson was exceptionally practical, and interesting. The good people around there did all they could to make it pleasant for the visitors, and they admirably succeeded. Dinner was ample for all. The writer is under many obligations for courtesies shown him. A few candidates were present, and if politics was mentioned the writer never heard it. The day was given up for social enjoyment. In the afternoon the Farmer's Union met and several interesting addresses were delivered.

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INSTITUTE AT STATEBURG.

FARMERS MEETING AT GEN. SUMTER ACADEMY.

Addresses Delivered by Prof. Ira W. Williams, Mr. H. P. Smith and Col. E. J. Watson—Col. Dargan Proposes Disarmament of Battleship South Carolina.

The semi-annual meeting of the Sumter County Agricultural Society was held at Gen. Sumter Academy Saturday with about 250 persons present. The meeting was interesting and profitable, practical and timely addresses being delivered by Prof. Ira W. Williams, Mr. A. G. Smith and Col. E. J. Watson.

E. W. Dabbs, vice president of the State Farmers' union and president of the County Farmers' union, presided and introduced the speakers with a few appropriate remarks.

Prof. Ira W. Williams was the first speaker and spoke upon the subject of "Industrial Education." He said in substance: "We all honor and revere the heroes of the past who fought, bled and died for their homes and for what they conceived to be the right. We have heroes today of a different type but they have to fight for their homes just as did the heroes of old. They have to battle for their homes to maintain them in a fitting way. They have been the creators of wealth and it is necessary to increase the creation of wealth to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. This may be done by raising horses. We have just as good grazing lands as there are in the country and we have a considerable advantage over the farmer north of us, for we can have them all the year round. Pea vine hay, which is as good as any and better in some respects, can be grown at less cost per ton than the hay which is shipped into this State. There are more than \$12,000,000 worth of bacon shipped into South Carolina each year and it has been demonstrated right here in Sumter county that hog meat can be grown cheaper here than in the hog-raising States. These are some of the ways of creating wealth to send boys and girls to college. Corn can be produced as cheaply in Sumter county as in any part of the country and it is time the farmer was wakening up to a realization of the profits there would be in growing enough corn to supply the local markets. The school boys' clubs are helping in this work and I am looking for some phenomenal yields in this county this year. The one-crop system that has been so persistently followed here in the past must necessarily be a failure.

"We have had the wrong idea of education. We have always thought that boys and girls were making no progress unless they could write poems, translate Latin and make big speeches. There is just as much education in studying a corn root, a potato root or a tomato root as there is in studying a Latin or Greek root. "The ideal school for the country is somewhat like the one being conducted here and this school should solve the problem for a model school throughout the State. The school should be a model home in the midst of a model farm surrounded by a model grove, model flower yard, model garden, model dairy, and model orchard. Here the boys and girls should learn to do the right thing in the right way from observation and not through poring over books.

The next speaker was A. G. Smith. His subject was "Drainage and Cover Crops." Mr. Smith said in substance: "About the hardest proposition the farmer has to contend with is to try to cultivate a piece of wet land. The common way here is to cut a ditch two or three feet deep and let the water run off. I came from the 'corn belt' of Illinois. Our lands were once wet and we had mosquitoes and malaria. These people began to underdrain their land first with poles and finding these unsatisfactory because they lasted such a short while, they finally adopted the tile system, nearly all of these lands have been drained for some time and now they are probably the highest priced farming lands in the United States. The land was changed from piddling patches to large fields and there is no longer any such thing as malarial fever.

"To dig these drains it is economical to buy suitable tools, a tile spade, a tile hook and a drain cleaver. As to the distance apart for laying these but does a large merchantile business. He is a very pleasant man with a great big kind heart in him and full of push and energy.

I cite these two large farms to show what can be done here. Horace Greeley used to say "Go West young man." If the old fellow was alive now, he no doubt would say "Go South young man."

drains, the coarser the land the farther apart they should be placed. An average for the different kinds of soils would be something like 100 feet apart. The deeper the tile is placed the more land it will drain but it should not be placed too deep as it will take too long for the water to sink down to the drain. The main outlet should have plenty of fall.

"The tile should be laid every evening after the day's work is finished, digging the ditches so not as to be bothered with caves. It is not necessary to dig a canal for these tile. The top of the ditch is not necessary to be more than 12 or 15 inches wide, while the bottom should be narrowed down until it will just fit the tile. The tops of the tile should be placed even and level and then primed, that is enough dirt placed on the tile to hold it in position. Then the ditch should be filled with a turn plow. If there is water in the ditch it is best to begin at the lower end.

The Cost.

The cost of the drainage for this county would probably average from \$15 to \$25 per acre but then it is permanent and there is no longer any trouble with ditch banks. Then farmers, a wet year like this, could do 20 per cent. more work on drained land with the same force than they could on the ordinary wet land. Capitalists will loan a great deal more money on the drained land and at a cheaper rate of interest because they know the value of the land and they have confidence in the farmers' ability to make good crops on these lands. The element of uncertainty to a great extent is eliminated.

"The next thing after draining the land is to build it up. This can most easily be done with cover crops. That is crops which grow during the winter between the regular crops. The vetches and clovers are best for this, because they not only add humus but they also add nitrogen, a very expensive element of plant food. It is best to start growing the vetches and clovers on a small scale. First make the soil moderately rich with barnyard manure and then scatter some soil where the vetch or clover has grown, over the land so as to thoroughly inoculate it.

Watson Speaks.

Col. E. J. Watson was the last speaker. Col. Watson said in substance: "Standing here on this historic spot and having come here from the historic county of Marion, here in the presence of the portrait of Gen. Sumter, the wielder of the sword and scythe, of Dr. Knapp, that grand old man of Hampton and Calhoun, men from whom I have imbibed so much inspiration, I can truly say that I am glad to be here. Agriculture is the bed-rock foundation upon which rests everything. This foundation cannot rest upon a one-crop system as it has in the past. Our people have been willing to sit down and content themselves as if they had a rock wall built around them and they have taken no notice of the things happening around them, or of the progress of the world until recently, since the reconstruction period. The time has come when the farmer is awakening. Through the farmer's union and other agencies he is going to get what he deserves. Only 25 per cent of our land system is improved. We let our average yields run down to the lowest in the union when we have a record for the highest yields. We turned our farms over to ignorant negroes and what was the result? Soon they were making no return and our boys and girls were going to town to get employment that was more attractive to them. Until recently the State has done very little for agriculture. The development of agriculture was not established until four years ago. Clemson college is doing a great work, but it is off in one corner of the State and less than one in a thousand can ever hope to go there.

More Corn.

"The first step taken in the great agricultural campaign was to produce more corn, because the people knew something about it. Everything was brought to bear upon the important department of farm demonstration and all joined in the campaign, and what was the result? In three years the yield was increased from a little over seventeen million bushels to a little over thirty-seven million bushels, and I believe we shall reach the fifty million mark this year. Then the matter of growing legumes and cover crops was taken up so as to avoid spending so much money for expensive nitrogen. The next and most important step is the growing of live stock. I knew that he couldn't succeed in growing live stock with our corn cribs and hay out in the West. We can raise a hog, cow or horse for much less money than we can out West. Another step that has been taken, we have been the dumping ground for rotten food from nearly all the other States. Last winter the State gave us a law affording protection along that line. Dr. Knapp and the government have been trying to make this a model State in agriculture.

for bacon over \$13,000,000, for dairy products over \$12,000,000, for flour over \$20,000,000 and most of it bleached at that, for corn \$6,000,000, for hay \$2,000,000 and for oats \$1,000,000, making a total of \$68,350,000. All of this was taken out of our pockets to make other farmers prosperous. Most of this money has gone to the middle West to build up fine cities, beautiful country houses and roads that enable the farmers to speed over the country in their automobiles. Adding to the above over \$17,000,000 for fertilizer, we have a grand total of \$85,000,000 expenditures. The cotton crop which was a record-breaker last year in the way of profits, was only sold for \$89,000,000. We had a balance of nearly \$4,000,000 in our favor, but had it not been for the large corn crop, the balance would probably have been on the other side. Corn has saved the day. Our crop last year was worth \$33,300,000. We are on the right road. Experience with corn shows it. The 3,500 boys enrolled in the "Boy's Corn clubs" are helping. Education is playing an important part. This has been the pioneer school along the right lines and we must have many more like it. Although the influence which Gen. Sumter exerted was very great indeed, I believe it is possible for this school to exert a greater influence.

"I am not opposed to raising cotton. I want the acreage in cotton decreased but the yield per acre increased, so that we shall be able to supply the demand. There is no commodity sent to market with so high a degree of ignorance hovering around it. The manufacturer is anxious to deal with the farmer, but not with gamblers. The foreign manufacturer has been so dealt with that he wouldn't buy a pound from an individual, but they would buy it through the union. It cost us the enormous sum of \$60,000,000 to market our crop. Good roads would cut this sum in half, and by following up the first law of civilization, co-operation, the major portion of this sum could be saved."

The next thing on the programme was dinner. After everybody had satisfied their appetites, the Sumter Agricultural society was called to order by its president, A. K. Sanders. After the roll call, the first work taken up was report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report after being read and discussed was adopted as a whole. Then solicitations for new members resulted in a most gratifying increase of members. There was marked evidence of increased interest and widening influence of the society, and that this organization has come to stay.

There was one unlooked for feature of the meeting. At the conclusion of the addresses Col. J. J. Dargan, introduced a resolution memorializing the legislature to memorialize congress to disarm at once the battleship South Carolina and convert her into a merchant man and to use the funds now used in maintaining the battleship on the rural agricultural schools in South Carolina. The resolution caused some discussion, which was more or less heated. Col. Dargan resented any opposition, and when Mr. L. I. Parrott, clerk of court, said that he opposed the resolutions, that the farmers had not come there for any such purpose and he was opposed to any such proposition going out, Col. Dargan became irritated and threatened the officer with political death, telling him that when the next election for clerk of court comes off that the incumbent will be blown up. Mr. Parrott replied that he would be at the blowing up. A vote was taken and two votes were recorded in favor of the resolution. That put an end to it for the present.

The One Way Out.

She—Why did he marry her at all if he intended getting a divorce so speedily? He—Because he didn't think it would be honorable to break their engagement.—Kansas City Journal.

Let no man presume to give advice to others who has not first given good counsel to himself.—Seneca.

Popular Jokes.

The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1845. It read, "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its author. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have fallen in love—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient parent: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."—Westminster Gazette.

To rest his Eyes.

The people who quit reading "Just to rest their eyes" might take a hint by inference from the reply made by an old illiterate. A passing man found him apparently deeply interested in a paper. On looking close it became apparent that his paper was upside down, and he was asked forthwith why he held it thus. His reply almost knocked the questioner out. It was: "Just to rest my eyes!"

REVENUES ON INCREASE.

Internal Revenue Receipts are \$43,515,296 Larger Than in Previous Year.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The government derived \$289,728,015 from collections of internal revenue, including the corporation tax, during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell, made public tonight. This is an increase of \$42,515,296 over the previous fiscal year.

The receipts for the fiscal year, with increases or decreases over the previous year, include the following: Spirits, \$148,029,212; increase \$13,161,177. Cigars, cigarettes, snuff and tobacco, \$57,889,352; increase \$6,902,174. Fermented liquors, \$60,572,285; increase \$3,115,877. Oleomargarine, \$1,099,503; increase \$197,307.

Miscellaneous, including corporation tax, opium, playing cards, etc., \$21,972,681; increase \$21,038,839.

Illinois led the States in the aggregate amounts of collections with \$49,165,213, the next nearest being New York, \$36,157,224; Kentucky, \$32,260,278; Indiana, \$28,885,240; Pennsylvania, \$25,961,970; Ohio, \$20,982,845.

THIEF GRABS DIAMONDS.

Also Purse With Railroad Tickets He Probably Will Not Ride On.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 14.—A clever thief succeeded in getting away with a silver purse containing \$500 worth of diamonds, three railroad tickets to New Orleans and about \$15 in currency, the property of Mrs. J. Numa Jordy, wife of a prominent lumberman of New Orleans, last night and has not yet been captured. The couple were stopping at a local hotel. Mrs. Jordy left her purse on a table and while on the porch the thief grabbed it. Sensational developments may be expected, according to the detectives.

FALLING OF WALLS KILLS MAYOR.

Was Warning Firemen of Danger When Collapse Came Which Killed Him and Another.

El Paso, Aug. 14.—W. E. Robinson, mayor of El Paso lost his life at 9 o'clock this morning while endeavoring to warn a number of firemen of imminent danger from a tottering wall. At the same time, Todd Ware, a fireman, was instantly killed and William Robinson and Dave Sullivan, also firemen were injured, the latter perhaps fatally.

The casualties followed a fire which broke out in the store of Calisho Dry Goods company, and ruined it.

As the mayor approached the building a large portion of brick wall fell, crushing Robinson and Ware and knocking the other men down. Mr. Robinson witnessed the accident.

Conservative estimates place the loss at \$225,000.

HATTIE RICHARDSON ACQUITTED.

Alleged Blind Tiger Found Not Guilty.

The case of the city vs. Hattie Richardson, charged with storing liquor for unlawful purposes, was tried in the Recorder's court Monday. The evidence put up by the city was long drawn, but interesting, the defense putting up no witnesses at all. Hattie Richardson lives in the "pen" on N. Sumter street, and according to the evidence, she ordered a keg of liquor in the name of another negroess, Lula Mahoney, Lula giving her consent to this.

Hattie sent Rozier Dozier to the express office for the booze, and the officers learning that he had received liquor, searched his house but found nothing.

However, they found out later that Hattie really had the liquor and so instituted a search, and found the keg of booze hid under some trash in her yard, where she had placed it upon learning that the officers were out hunting for booze.

It was also brought out at the trial that William Richardson, who it is alleged lives with Hattie, had received several shipments of liquor lately, the attorney for the city attempting to show that the two negroes were evidently conducting a blind tiger together, and it was proved that Hattie had made a practice of ordering liquor in the name of others at several different times.

The defendant was represented by C. Capers Smith, Esq., and the city by John H. Clifton, Esq.

The jury, Messrs. W. B. Boyle, T. S. Cherry, Walter Ballard, J. D. Jones and E. T. Brailsford found for the defendant a verdict of "not guilty."

A horse, attached to a delivery wagon, belonging to the Mutual Ice Co., ran away on North Main Street Saturday. The wagon was badly broken up, but the driver was uninjured.