

RULES FORBID WITHDRAWAL

CANDIDATES MUST REMAIN IN SECOND PRIMARY UNDER RESOLUTION.

Official Vote Declared and Results of First Primary Declared by State Executive Committee—No Changes.

Columbia, Sept. 2.—Results of the first primary election held in South Carolina were declared yesterday by the State Democratic executive committee, at a meeting held in the State library at the State house. Under the rules of the party the second primary will be held September 8.

E. D. Smith was declared to be the nominee of the party for United States senator.

Richard I. Manning and John G. Richards were declared to be in the second race for governor.

A. J. Bethea and B. F. Kelley will make the second race for lieutenant governor.

C. D. Fortner and F. W. Shealy are in the second race for railroad commissioner.

R. B. Campbell, member of the committee from Chester, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that in case of no nomination in the first primary, only the two highest in the first primary shall run over in the second primary.

"That there is no provision in the rules for withdrawal between the first and the second primary and that the committee must enter on the ticket for the second primary the two receiving the highest vote in the first primary and only these two."

The committee also considered several matters of a routine nature.

After hearing a protest the committee passed a resolution that C. H. Hinant and S. J. Kinsler are to make a second race for commissioner for Upper township, Richland county.

After a long discussion the committee passed a resolution which provides for a special committee to consider the readjustment of assessments for candidates.

The committee voted down a resolution introduced by N. B. Dial of Laurens not to recognize proxies.

It was announced that Wyatt Aiken and F. H. Dominick will make a second race for congress in the Third district.

NEED MANNING TYPE.

Clear Headed, Capable, Business Like Executive is Demand of the Hour Says M. L. Smith.

The State. Mendel L. Smith, who was one of the four leading candidates for governor in the late primary, opposed to the State administration policies, while in the city from Camden yesterday was asked if he could say anything in relation to the primary next week.

"This is a critical time in South Carolina," said Mr. Smith, "and it would be folly to take for granted too soon that the crisis is passed. Industrial and business conditions in the State are embarrassed by the European war, and we would do well to recognize that the safety of the progress of the State will depend not only on the practice of private economy, but upon the maintenance of a sound State government that will compel confidence. It is a mighty good thing that the Southern people have in Washington a president and an administration that understand their condition and are eager to help them.

"It is entirely possible that the cooperation of the State government with the national government will be required within the next six months, and, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we have at the head of our State affairs a clear headed and capable executive. Mr. Manning's largest interests are those of a farmer, and it is excellent for the State that he is an experienced banker of unspotted personal integrity.

"Business is inseparable from politics, and this is the time people should take no chances when they have an opportunity to elect as governor a farmer who is also a business man of approved sagacity."

Hagood Beats Sumter High.

The Hagood baseball team defeated the Sumter High school team on Tuesday afternoon by the score of 6 to 2, the game being a good exhibition of baseball.

Batteries: Hagood, Lenton and Sanders; Sumter, Nunnemaker and Barrett.

Fire at Penn-Sumter Lumber Co.

The hose wagons were called out about 9 o'clock last night by an alarm of fire from the Penn-Sumter Lumber Company. The fire had caught in a pile of shavings on top of the boiler house, which is covered with iron sheeting. Little damage was done, the fire not having extended beyond the pile of shavings, and the blaze was speedily extinguished.

OATS AS MONEY CROP.

LONG ANTICIPATES COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Director of Farm Demonstration Work in State Explains Choice of Oats to Replace Cotton.

Columbia, Sept. 2.—W. W. Long, State agent in charge of farm demonstration work for the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with Clemson college, said yesterday that the farmers of South Carolina ought to consider in the present emergency what they would plant for a money crop next year after they reduced their cotton acreage. Dr. Long suggested that oats would be the most available crop.

"Since the beginning of hostilities in Europe the farmers of South Carolina have held many meetings for the purpose of devising ways and means of financing the present cotton crop," said Dr. Long. "This, of course, should receive their most thoughtful and serious consideration, but I have seen no evidence that they were at the same time giving thought as to the wisest policy (other than a reduction of cotton acreage) that should govern them in the planning for next year's operations, a matter that can not be overlooked at this time.

"If we secure the means of protecting the present crop against a disastrous decline in prices, what will this avail us if we fail to reduce our acreage next year, even though the war may be terminated and peace prevail within the next six or eight months? Will not the expenditure of \$50,000,000 a day, that we are told is the cost of now maintaining the field forces of the warring powers, have so impoverished those countries and there will be such general demoralization that they will be unable to take anything like the usual amount of cotton they purchased from us under normal conditions? Would not it be wise for us in planning our future agricultural operations to calculate that this depression and demoralization that exists now will likely exist in the cotton trade of the world for some time after peace has been declared?"

"The effect of this demoralization may not be over until we are confronted with another serious problem that will be more demoralizing locally than the present war and that is the appearance of the Texas boll weevil in the cotton fields of the State. With these thoughts in mind, what crop or crops are we going to turn to at this time that will give us immediate profitable returns. It must be a crop with which most of our people are thoroughly familiar. We know little of trucking and horticulture, we are not prepared for live stock as a general proposition, for it takes time to develop this type of farming, and this is as it should be, for our people must grow into live stock rather than go into it.

"The supply of the winter legume seed is limited. As we obtain the greater part of our vetch and crimson clover seed from Germany and Russia, therefore we must seek some crop or crops our people are familiar with and which furnishes us a sufficient quantity of available seed.

"That crop is oats. We must remember that the amount of potash on hand is exceedingly limited and the crop or crops grown must be ones that can be produced with the least amount of fertilizer on our present cotton fields. It will be well to mention here that the potash mines of Germany are owned by the government and though peace may come at an early date the German government will take advantage of the situation and will make the most out of this profitable source of revenue. Therefore, we have every reason to expect that we will have to pay exorbitant prices for potash for some time to come.

"We are recommending the seeding of a large acreage of oats, for the reason as above mentioned, and for the following other reasons: In the event that war continues, as has been predicted by men high in authority, for the next year or possibly two years oats will furnish us a most profitable source of revenue, for those countries must have feed for their live stock. If, however, peace should be declared within the next few months, and by chance the situation clears up, we will have a magnificent winter cover crop to turn under and fill the depleted cotton lands with vegetable matter, the value of which can not be estimated, for it is well known that decaying organic matter makes available the raw potash which is already in the soil, placed there by nature when the soil was formed years ago, thus preparing for economical production of cotton to meet the low price which we may expect for some little time. It will be the beginning of a diversified agriculture, for the growing of grain means the preparation for the coming of live stock, thus helping to solve the boll weevil problem.

"It is interesting to note that the price of oats is advancing daily. We

urge the farmers to give this matter serious consideration. There is no crop that we can grow as cheaply and successfully as the oat crop if it is seeded properly the latter part of September and in the month of October.

"Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins when on his recent visit to South Carolina told me that South Carolina was a much better oat State than Illinois. Certainly this coming from such an authority should give us confidence in our ability to grow successfully this important crop.

"In conclusion, let me repeat my reasons for the above suggestions: First, it is a crop that every one can grow; second, it will reduce the cotton acreage; third, it will furnish a source of revenue as a market crop or as a green manure crop to turn under; fourth, it can be grown with a minimum expenditure for fertilizers; fifth, under war conditions, if they continue, there will be a great demand at a profitable price."

BABCOCK HOSPITAL COMPLETED.

Sanitarium With Capacity of 60 Patients Will be Occupied Last of Week.

Columbia, Sept. 1.—That Dr. J. W. Babcock's Waverly Sanitarium for patients suffering with nervous and mental diseases will be occupied probably the latter part of this week was the announcement Monday of Dr. Babcock. A large estate in this suburb of Columbia was purchased several months ago by Dr. Babcock and work began immediately in erecting an additional building for the accommodation of 24 patients. With the building already erected upon the property, this sanitarium will have a capacity of about 60 patients.

Some patients have already been removed from the present sanitarium of Dr. Babcock on Taylor street to Waverly.

Owing to the limited capacity of his sanitarium on Taylor street, Dr. Babcock has been forced to decline numerous requests for admission of patients, he stated.

RAPE AS HOG CROP.

Every South Carolina Farmer Advised to Have a Small Patch for His Swine

Clemson College, Sept. 1.—Every farmer in South Carolina should have a small piece of land in rape for his hogs, according to Clemson College authorities. When planted on good land it is one of the South's best soiling crops for hogs and sheep. The South Carolina Experiment Station has obtained as much as 25 tons of forage from this plant and 20 tons is not an unusual yield. There are fine possibilities in rape as a grazing crop for hogs and it is strongly recommended.

Dwarf Essex is the best variety of rape for South Carolina. It should be planted in August or September, though it may also be planted in early spring.

Soil on which rape is planted should be well supplied with vegetable matter. If it is not rich soil, it should receive a heavy application of good stable manure, which should be thoroughly worked into the surface. In addition to this, the land should have an application of acid phosphate and of potash, the fertilization depending largely upon the quality of the soil. A top dressing of 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda should be given after it is well started.

Four to six pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, in drills two feet apart. It may also be broadcasted. One good feature of rape is the low price of the seed. If sown in the drill, it is wise to give one or more shallow cultivations to save moisture and destroy weed and grass enemies.

Rape should be ready for grazing about two months after sowing. It will furnish grazing for about three months.

This is only one of a large number of good grazing crops for hogs recommended by Clemson College. Others are crimson clover, bur clover, oats, rye and vetch, any of which may be sown about the first of September. Full information relative to any of these crops will be furnished upon application by Clemson College.

MAY END SESSION OCT. 1.

Underwood Says There is No Reason Why It Should Not Finish by That Time.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Adjournment of congress by October 1 was foreshadowed in the house today when Democratic Leader Underwood arranged for a house holiday from next Saturday to next Tuesday to observe Labor day.

"I will say frankly," said Mr. Underwood, amid applause, "that I expect that before then the Clayton anti-trust bill will be in conference and with other emergency legislation cleared up I see no reason why this session of congress should not be concluded by October 1 if not before."

FARMERS' UNION WANTS HELP

URGES GOVERNMENT AID FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

In General Tone, However, is to Be Seen Gravity of Demand from Farmers—Details not Arranged.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 1.—The virtual taking over of the cotton crop of 1914 by the United States government was urged today by prominent planters of half a dozen States at the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union in session here. Each of the speakers, while differing in detail in their plans to relieve the present market stagnation, agreed that direct financial aid from the federal government alone could solve the problem caused by the war in Europe.

C. S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the organization, advocated an appeal to congress to provide for the outright purchase of the crop and urged the endorsement of a bill introduced by Representative Henry of Texas with this end in view.

J. H. Davis, recently nominated as congressman-at-large from Texas, said that the disposal of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales of cotton was an immediate necessity but asserted that no plan would meet with favor among the farmers that did not give adequate recompense.

"They can talk all they want to about credit but what we need is cash" declared L. M. Rhodes of Huntington, Tenn. chairman of the board of directors.

Reports were read at tonight's session clearing the way for the resumption of discussion on the marketing problem tomorrow. Delegates from all of the cotton growing States are attending the convention which will be in session for a week or more.

SPEECHES IN SPARTANBURG.

Clinkscales Tells His Friends That Manning Will Make Good Governor.

Spartanburg, Aug. 31.—Richard I. Manning of Sumter, candidate for governor, and John G. Clinkscales of Spartanburg, who was one of Mr. Manning's strongest opponents in the recent primary campaigned Spartanburg county today making a trip through the lower section of the county and speaking to good crowds though there had been little advance notice. The party left the city about noon going direct to Pauline and thence to Cavins, Woodruff, Moore, Reidsville and Greer.

Mr. Manning was introduced by Dr. Clinkscales, who told the people that he and Mr. Manning substantially stood for the same things, their differences being a matter of methods rather than principle. On the great question of law and order and the upholding the dignity of the commonwealth he said they stood shoulder to shoulder and he appealed to the people of the county to support Manning as one who would be the governor of all the people and bring to the office of governor integrity and splendid talents.

Mr. Manning spoke briefly at every stop and was received with enthusiasm. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the events of the day and said that he felt more than grateful to the people of the county for their warm welcome.

At Greer he left the party and went to Greenville for the night. Tomorrow he expects to spend either in Greenville or Columbia. At his headquarters it was stated this evening that Mr. Manning and Dr. Clinkscales would make another tour of Spartanburg county on Wednesday. This trip will include the northern section of the county and speeches will be made at Bolling Springs, Inman, Campobello, Landrum, New Prospect, Chesnee, Cowpens, Pacolet, Trough and Clifton.

Those who accompanied the party today were greatly pleased with the reception accorded Manning. There were cheers for Clinkscales, cheers for Manning and cheers for Clinkscales and Manning.

BRYAN URGES TREATY.

Goes to Capitol to Advocate Nicaraguan Pact.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Bryan went to the capitol today to urge ratification of the Nicaraguan canal treaty on members of the senate foreign relations committee. The committee will meet tomorrow. A subcommittee will make a favorable report on the treaty and propose an amendment to provide that the \$3,000,000 which it is supposed to pay Nicaragua for the canal route and naval station, shall be utilized by that republic in the payment of national obligations.

New Enterprise for Sumter.

The Sumter Coöperage company has been commissioned by the secretary of State with a capital stock of \$10,000. The petitioners are O. D. Cleveland and G. J. Bassing.

CHOICE OF WAREHOUSE.

WATSON QUOTES MADDOO AS TO REQUIREMENTS.

Must be Insured and Receipts When Issued Must Represent Cotton Actually in Storage.

Columbia, Sept. 1.—Information of interest concerning cotton warehouses in South Carolina was contained in a letter yesterday, addressed by E. J. Watson to S. G. Mayfield of Bamberg.

The letter follows:

"In regard to the latter part of your inquiry by wire today, I beg to say that Mr. Maddoo himself may be quoted in regard to what will be considered a warehouse as things now stand without any further national legislation. He says:

"I stated here yesterday that it was my purpose to accept from the banks and currency associations notes and obligations secured by cotton warehouse receipts, properly certificated and issued by responsible warehouse men or warehouse companies. I do not say that those warehouses have got to be built of brick, stone, steel or anything else, or that they must be bonded. All I ask is that those warehouses shall be of such a character as to protect the cotton itself from deterioration or destruction, that adequate insurance can be offered, and backed by responsible agencies so that when their warehouse receipts are issued we will know that they represent something actually in storage there, something that can be had on presentation of receipts. I said we would accept those as security under this act."

"Under the new federal cotton warehouse bill, which has already unanimously passed the senate and which will unquestionably pass the house, being reported unanimously favorably by the house committee on agriculture, the term 'warehouse' is defined to mean 'every building, compress, gin house and other constructions in which any cotton is or may be stored or held for or in course of interstate or foreign commerce,' which means that a man's own barn on his own farm can be made a federal government bonded warehouse, and of course would cover the class of warehouses that you refer to absolutely. Of course the act requires that federal inspectors, when application for licenses for warehouses are made, shall determine whether such warehouses for which licenses are applied are suitable for the proper storage or holding of cotton.

"In any event there can be no doubt whatever that the warehouse which you propose is just as good a proposition in the eyes of the law, and will be considered such by the secretary of the treasury, as any modern storage warehouse with sprinkler system. Of course the insurance rate will necessarily be higher, but that can be reduced by keeping a watchman, running barbed wire fences around, by packing the cotton sectionally with asbestos paper between so that in case of fire only one section would be in danger, and in preparation for water protection, the sprinkler system of course carrying the lowest rate of insurance.

"I might say for your information that down in Louisiana we have already submitted to the London, Liverpool & Globe company the question as to whether or not they would insure cotton stored in the seed in a farmer's residence on the portico or in a room, and Mr. John M. Parker of New Orleans was assured by the representative of that company that his company would consider such storage a safe risk. I doubt, however, if storage to this extent—I mean on the piazza and in a room in a man's house—would come under Mr. Maddoo's construction of the meaning of a proper warehouse, and I merely mention it to show you to what extent the insurance may be obtained.

"If I mistake not, the laying of a pine pole foundation on the ground and the piling of cotton upon it, covering it with tarpaulins, the running of a barbed wire fence around, and the keeping of a watchman day and night around the inclosure, with hose fire protection, has already been successfully tried by one of the larger cotton mills of this State, and commanded a low rate of insurance. Unquestionably, however, every individual risk will have to be passed upon by the insurance company's representatives as to the rate of insurance that will be allowed. All I can do is to say that anything from cotton in a barn on a man's farm can up to the most modern warehouse—if the assurance of absolute protection is given, whether that insurance be by fire protection or by fire insurance—will be passed favorably upon by the secretary of the treasury, and will be considered a proper warehouse. If the new federal bill becomes a law there is no question about that. Undoubtedly, the warehouse you propose, however, which can be so easily, quickly and cheaply

built, is a proper warehouse.

"Since writing the above I have completed a careful investigation of the insurance situation. Cotton stored in the seed, provided it is at least 100 feet from a cotton gin or saw mill or other special hazard, carries an insurance rate of approximately \$3.50 per hundred per year. For one month the rate would be 20 per cent of this, for two months 30 per cent, for three months 40 per cent, for four months 50 per cent, for five months 60 per cent, and so on.

"Baled cotton piled in the open field or in the streets or on open platforms or stored in barns on the farm would carry the same rate. Full insurance, however, must be carried, and recently the companies have given notice of a replacing clause, which is to the effect that in the event of loss under the policy the company has the right to replace that cotton with cotton of like kind and quality, when it has been damaged or destroyed by fire.

"The warehouse you propose I am informed would carry about the same rate as cotton stored in the country, or in towns clear from passing locomotives, or covered with tarpaulins, with day and night watchmen, equipped with time clock and with water protection. This rate would be approximately \$3 per hundred.

At present I understand that the average in standard warehouses for cotton equipped with full sprinkler system is only about 10 cents per hundred. However, you can find the full requirements for standard warehouses, and in fact for all insurance on cotton stored under all conditions, by consulting your local fire insurance agents, and asking them to give you access to the volume "Standards for Construction and Equipment, Rules, Rates and Forms, January 1, 1908," pages 195 to 204. From the brief and hasty summary I have given you, you will see that the temporary warehouse may simply be a shed on a farm or removed from special hazards, and that it will carry no higher rate than your galvanized iron shed, at no higher rate than were the cotton piled in the country with no covering, but under the care of a watchman with a clock and water protection. It would seem from what I have been able to gather today that a series of wooden sheds, 100 feet apart, well isolated and protected by a day and night watchman with a clock and water, or without water, would give you just about as good a rate of insurance as were you to purchase the galvanized iron, and such wooden sheds would be very much the cheaper proposition.

"Of course, you are more or less familiar with the exacting requirements as to standard warehouses, which must carry in the first place a 12-inch brick wall for one-story buildings with slate, metal or standard composition roof, and be subdivided into compartments, the division walls being at least 17 inches thick and rising two feet above the roof, and also extending at least three feet beyond the apron of the roof. The other various requirements as to doors, floors, water plugs, etc., I have no doubt you have a general knowledge of.

"So far as I can see, wooden shed warehouses of more or less a temporary nature, but thoroughly protecting the cotton, well guarded by watchmen, and if possible protected with water supply could be made to meet this present emergency about as well as anything else, and if these sheds were built, held and operated by responsible local companies there is no reason, as far as I can see, why their warehouse certificates should not, through the banks, be made acceptable to the secretary of the treasury, whether the federal warehouse act passes or not.

"It will be of special interest to you to know that only today I have been informed by the insurance companies that they have placed until further notice a limit on the insurance that will be written on cotton of not exceeding 9 cents per pound middling. This is about the nearest thing we have had in some days as to the fixing of a security price on cotton stored in warehouses.

"I trust that the above in a general way gives you the information you are seeking.

"E. J. Watson."

The scales for the cotton platform which were ordered some time ago by the Sumter Cotton Warehouse company have arrived and arrangements have been made to have them installed at once. The new scales are automatic platform scales and are expected to save weighers much time in the weighing of cotton. However, it is probable that they will not prove of immense service right away, especially as about two-thirds of the cotton coming in is being warehoused.

The farmers report that cotton is opening very rapidly and it is hard for many to get pickers, as everybody nearly is wanting them at the same time. Most of the gins have already begun operating, but comparatively little of the cotton being picked out and ginned is being brought in to town now.