

WE WILL GIVE YOU 10c Lb. FOR YOUR COTTON

Realizing the necessity for the Farmers to get 10 Cents per pound for their cotton, and being anxious to do all in our power to help the present situation, we make the following proposition:

Until October 15th, We Will Buy from Each of our Customers That Raise Cotton, ONE BALE AT TEN CENTS PER POUND,



Proceeds to be Applied to their Accounts or Accepted in Trade

If your account amounts to less than the proceeds of a bale of cotton at 10c we will credit your account in full and allow you to trade the balance.

If you are not a customer of ours, and want to buy a bill of clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings, bring us a bale, and we will be glad to accept it at 10c pound and sell you goods that are as good values as are obtainable.

This offer lasts until October 15th, we therefore advise you to act at once if you desire to take advantage of it. Call and see us and let us talk it over with you.

The SUMTER CLOTHING COMPANY

POLAR EXPLORERS PERISHED.

ELEVEN OF "KARLUK'S" SURVIVORS RESCUED BY SCHOONER.

Incredible Hardships and Perils Encountered by Members of Ill-fated Expedition Who Arrive at Nome, Alaska.

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 13.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Twelve members of the Stefansson Arctic expedition have perished, it was learned today when the United States revenue cutter Bear arrived with eleven survivors of the exploration ship Karluk's crew, rescued from Wrangell Island by the gasoline schooner King and Winge and transferred to the Bear seventy-five miles from Wrangell Island.

The Karluk was crushed in the ice last January and part of the crew, after incredible hardships and perils, reached Wrangell Island, eighty miles distant, on March 12, with seventy-nine days' rations. These were exhausted about June 4. Death by starvation and cold was ever near the castaways until September 6, when the rescue ship arrived.

The King and Winge, after leaving Nome September 3, went to East Cape, Siberia, to take on Eskimos and skin boats. She then laid her course for Rogers Harbor, Wrangell Island, arriving there about 1.30 o'clock on the night of September 6. Four Eskimos in a skin boat went ashore and brought back a number of men. The schooner then proceeded to the other side of the island, where it picked up the remaining survivors. A black and white cat, picked up by the Karluk's crew at Victoria, B. C., last year, also was rescued.

Counting the eight men who perished on the ice while trying to reach land after the Karluk was crushed, the three who died on Wrangell Island and Andrew Norman of the Anderson party, who committed suicide by shooting, while insane from exposure, twelve men of the Stefansson expedition have died.

After the Karluk was crushed in the ice north of Herald Island, last January, her party camped on ice for some time. Finally they decided to make for Wrangell Island. They divided into parties and set out. The party led by Dr. Forbes-Mackay changed its mind and headed for the Siberian shore. It repented and was seen to lay its course again for Wrangell Island. Four days later, in the third week of February, a terrible blizzard raged, which opened the ice

in all directions and churned it. There was no hope that any of the eight escaped, but the survivors on Wrangell Island searched in every direction for the eight lost men, going even to Herald Island.

After their rations were exhausted the castaways subsisted on whatever food they were able to gather. They killed three Polar bears and many seals and birds.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD AID.

Charles S. Barrett Tells Why Federal Power Should Come to Help of Farmers.

To the American People:
During the ten years that I have been representing the National Farmers' Union, in every question which I have discussed, dealing with the interests of the farmers, and therefore contributory to the interests of all the people, I have always striven with my utmost strength to tell the exact truth.

During these arduous ten years I have met with great encouragement from the newspapers of the country in my work, and desire now to express my gratitude to them for the loyal support I have received from the great majority, even though at times, here and there, some timid editor has been fearful that I would go too far. At times, it has been my duty to call the farmers' attention to the fact that his business interests were affected, in a large measure, by legislation at Washington; and in so doing, have been compelled to criticize some of the measures of past administrations. I have not hesitated, when the truth demanded it, to say that efforts were intentionally made to deceive the farmers.

A new occasion has arisen which imperatively demands from me that I shall tell you the exact truth, in so far as I am able. One-third of the farmers of the United States, living in the cotton and tobacco belts, are face to face today with bankruptcy through no fault of their own. They have raised normal crops, and for several years past these normal crops have been easily taken care of by the world, if not at big prices, at least at prices which have enabled the farmer to live. The great cataclysm of war, which has involved the greater part of Europe, in one day entirely dislocated the business of the world, and has placed these cotton and tobacco farmers in a condition of the extremest peril which has threatened them in fifty years. With the renewal of shipping facilities across the waters,

and the urgent need of foodstuffs, our farmers who are producers of foodstuffs can look forward to adequate relief in the near future. Not so with the cotton and tobacco growers. All of the working capital and the credit of these two classes have been invested in the season's crops, and they are confronted with the total absence of a market; the inability to sell at any price; and the inability to secure such measure of relief from credit agencies as will tide them over.

In all our history there has been no like situation—therefore our great financial authorities, our treasury department and our government (which seems unable to move unless it can find a precedent) are at sea. There is but one power in this country which can relieve the situation adequately, and if the congress had been big enough and wise enough to grasp the gravity of this situation, and its meaning to the future welfare of our people, it would have instantly utilized the credit of the American government to the extent of at least three hundred million dollars, and taken off the market a sufficient amount of cotton to be held until conditions become normal in Europe. This would have steadied the situation so that the remainder would have been sold in American markets, if not at a remunerative price, at least at cost price.

I do not want to make this letter too long. I want to call your attention, however, most earnestly, to this situation; to the failure of our government to come to the relief of these producers in their extremity. Time and again, when Wall street has been in trouble, we have seen the secretary of the treasury hasten to New York and put behind the gamblers in that city the strength of the government, in order that disaster might be averted. Time and again, the government has found money for every sort of thing and scheme but never for the producers. I could fill columns, if it was necessary, recounting things which the government has done along the line of finding money for all sorts of schemes and schemers. But it is not necessary, you know it to be true. The annals of the country for the last fifty years are full of illustrations. But, at this moment, when the great producing class, which has been the main contributor to the funds which the government has used so lavishly and in so many directions, are in an extremity, the same government can not find any money or any precedent for helping the people who have been paying the biggest part of the bills all these years.

Do not misunderstand me. None of

the American farmers, whatever their particular specialty may be have ever called for charity from the government. When I use the word "help" here, I mean that government can furnish the resources which will tide these men over a critical situation, and government will receive back its money with interest.

What is to be said of a government which, faced by a situation of this kind, can do nothing to relieve it except a flood of talk, deceptive promises, and an inadequate dribble of dollars put out through the medium of middle men, who must have their toll, and a liberal toll at that, before even that inadequate dribble can be used.

I leave the matter with you. I can only hope that the hardships through which we are doomed to pass in the near future will awaken our producers to a closer investigation and greater watchfulness than they have exercised in the past, and will not pin their faith quite so strongly to the promises of smooth politicians—for we do not seem to have an over-production of statesmen.

C. S. Barrett.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1914.

A license to marry has been granted to Henry Cabbagestalk and Daisy Davis of Sumter.

COMMITTEE ON COTTON PROBLEMS.

Henry of Texas Names Aides for Efforts to Secure Government Help in Crisis—Lever and Dabbs of South Carolina on Body.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Believing that it is squarely up to the government to do much more than it has yet agreed to do to take care of the cotton situation due to the European war, Congressman Henry of Texas, who was chosen chairman of a committee to secure government help in crisis, today announced that he had selected the following members of a general committee to serve with him:

C. S. Barrett, Georgia; W. C. Adamson, Georgia; Joe Thompson of Oklahoma, H. M. Jacoway of Arkansas, H. S. Mobley of Arkansas, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, R. L. Doughton of North Carolina, A. F. Lever of South Carolina, E. W. Dabbs of South Carolina, J. B. Aswell of Louisiana, H. D. Stephens of Mississippi, James P. Buchanan of Texas, Peter Radford of Texas, W. D. Lewis of Texas, K. D. McKellar of Tennessee, Frank Clark of Florida, H. D. Flood of Virginia, J. C. Cantrill of Kentucky, George A. Neely of Kansas, T. J. Douglas of

Missouri, Dr. H. C. Alexander of North Carolina.

While it is not so stated by Mr. Henry, efforts will be made to pass his bill looking toward the better financing of the cotton situation, which is now pending in the house. What this bill proposes to accomplish has already been set forth.

WOULD CARRY COTTON.

Baltimore, Sept. 14.—In furtherance of the movement for the relief of the South in its present crisis due to the European war, Former Gov. Warfield, president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, sent a telegram to Secretary McAdoo tonight, asking the department's approval of a plan to carry cotton among the assets of the company on the same basis as other investments.

Mr. Warfield expressed the belief that if the idea met with governmental approval, it would open the way for many other financial institutions to do the same thing, thereby materially relieving the situation.

Because of the poor price offered, less cotton has been sold on the local market at this time than in any other year for more than ten years.

Field Seed

Vetch, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Rape, Red Rust Proof Oats, Appler Oats.

We are carrying a full stock of these seeds at right prices, also Farm-ogerm for Inoculated Vetch, other inoculations can be obtained on short notice. It has been predicted that this will be a great Small Grain Season, and you had better buy your seed early as supply on some grains is limited.

W. B. Boyle Company.