

THE PEANUT CROP.

Oil Industry Be Com- mercially Established Here?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, St. Louis, Southwestern Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo., in Man- ufacturers' Record.

In recent years there have been a number of attempts to manufacture peanut oil in the United States and to create a stable demand for this oil on our markets. That these attempts have been more or less of a failure is evidenced by the fact that until very recently peanut oil has been com- pletely unknown on our markets. The enforcement of the pure food laws has been a factor in bringing attention to the attention of the public and public in general, as un- known laws it could not be mixed with a good olive oil without prop- erty.

Peanut oil has for many years been a standard commodity as a salad dressing oil in European coun- tries and the oil mills of Maryland, Virginia and other cities have for a century or more been manufacturing the same from African-grown pean- uts. The present European war has curtailed the production of olive oil, but increased the demand for peanut oil as a result shipments to the United States have practically ceased. Attention has opened to the oil industry of this country a wonderful opportunity for the establishment of a new industry, and should the present war continue for a period of two or three years can be no doubt regarding the demand of the peanut oil in- dustry of the United States.

An important factor that is being considered is the establishment of a new industry is the high cost of labor and the scarcity of land. The shortage of land and the high cost of labor are shortening the life of the present mills for the estab- lishment of the peanut-oil industry. To this add the fact that the cotton- ginners of the South are only ap- proximately five or six months each year in operation. The scarcity of cotton seed and the high cost of labor represent a great in- crease in the cost of production.

The present oil proposition fits into the present scheme very nicely, be- cause the peanuts when grown in the South can be stored all winter and the crushing of the seed need not begin until the spring. It is entirely out of the way of the cotton ginners and all the necessary to convert our cotton gins for the production of oil, merely a shutdown of a few days to clean the equipment and to rearrange for handling the peanuts. During the past four or five years the supply of cotton seed has become ex- hausted by April 1, and often earlier, and the gins are closed for three or four months. The addition of the peanut to the system will prolong the crush- ing period well into the summer, or even until cotton seed again becomes available.

One determining factor in the future of the peanut oil industry in the United States will be the relation be- tween the price that the oil mills can pay the farmers and the cost of growing the crop. It is reasonab- ly certain, under present conditions, that the prices paid the farmers can- not be high as compared with those paid by the regular peanut trade dur- ing recent years. It is also certain that the entry of the oil mills into the peanut proposition will serve to stand- ardize prices and control speculation. The great increase of production that will follow the establishment of the oil industry will take the control of the price out of the hands of the usual grower; in fact, so far as the Spanish peanut is concerned, prices will be governed by those paid by the oil mills. During recent years the de- mand for clean shelled peanuts for manufacturing purposes has increased by leaps and bounds, and new uses are being found for them almost ev- ery day. Many of the oil mills are already preparing to put in equipment for turning out a certain quantity of first class shelled Spanish as a side in- dustry to increase the profits of the bus- iness.

Another phase of the situation is the relation of profit per acre to the farmer between cotton and peanuts. The average yield of peanuts is about 40 bushels to the acre and three-quar- ters of a ton of splendid hay. The maximum value of the peanuts for oil production is, under present condi- tions, 50 cents a bushel, or \$24 an acre. The value of the hay is \$12 a ton, or \$5 an acre, making a total of \$29 per acre. On the basis of one- half a ton of cotton to the acre, together will yield \$22. Figures ob- tained from a great number of sources indicate that the cost of growing peanuts is no more than that of growing cotton. The profit to

the farmer is approximately \$10 greater for peanuts than for cotton. When these facts are clearly understood by the farmers of the sandy land dis- tricts of the South there will be little difficulty so far as their attitude to- ward the peanut crop is concerned. The main difficulty is going to be with the bankers and the merchants in the matter of extending credit to the farmers who plant peanuts. For- tunately, the oil mill owners and the bankers are closely related or iden- tically the same, and there should be little difficulty with the credit prob- lem. In many sections Spanish pean- uts are now on a parity with cotton so far as the extension of credit is concerned, and the crop has come to be recognized as just as safe from a security standpoint.

Following out the figures given above, relative to the production and value of Spanish peanuts from the farmers' standpoint, let us see what results are obtained in oil production and profits. Forty bushels, 1200 pounds of first-class Spanish peanuts will yield approximately 40 gallons of oil and 450 to 500 pounds of cake, ac- cording to the amount of hulls ground with the meats. The greater the amount of hulls allowed to remain with the meats to form a binder, the lower will be the production of oil, owing to the absorptive power of the hulls. The hulls of Spanish peanuts contain from 2 to 4 per cent. of oil, and the difference between this and the percentage of oil in the cake will represent the loss. On this basis, with oil selling at 55 cents and cake at \$30 a ton the gross returns would be \$35 an acre, and for which the oil mill pays \$24, the net remaining in the possession of the farmer and constitu- ting a portion of his profit. On this basis the peanut-oil industry has a certain future in the United States so long as the market for the oil and cake can be found.

The value of the peanut oil cake will depend somewhat on the amount of shells left in it, but it is equal to cotton seed cake and in one or two respects is superior for feeding pur- poses. Great quantities of this cake can be utilized for the fattening of hogs, for which purpose it is superior to peanut themselves, due to the fact that the grease part of the oil has been removed and the pork is not soft and oily, as is the case where whole nuts are fed. As the industry be- comes established and the people learn the value of the oil for salad and cooking purposes there is certain to be a greatly increased demand and the oil will become a standard com- modity on our markets.

The quantity of Spanish peanuts that could be utilized by the oil mills of the South is problematical. The oil mills of the State of Texas alone crush about 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed annually, yielding approximately 75,000,000 gallons of oil. To pro- duce a similar amount of peanut oil will require 1,500,000 tons of peanuts or approximately 100,000,000 bushels of 30 pounds each. In Texas alone there are about 12,000,000 acres of land annually planted to cotton, pro- ducing nearly 4,000,000 bales of lint and 2,000,000 tons of seed. If the farmers of Texas were to plant 2,500,000 acres to peanuts and make a yield of 40 bushels to an acre they would produce 100,000,000 bushels of peanuts, or sufficient to yield more oil than is now obtained from the 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed. In other words, a 2,500,000 acres of Texas sandy lands will yield more oil than is now obtained from 12,000,000 acres of cot- ton. With these approximate figures before us, we are safe in assuming that the farmers of Texas may very soon produce peanuts to an extent that will put the production of peanut oil on a parity with that of cotton seed oil.

One American Seriously Injured in Fight at Guerrero. San Antonio, April 11.—Gen. Pershing reports five enlisted men wounded in the Villa fighting at Guer- rero on March 27. All are members of troop C, Seventh cavalry. Privates Thomas P. Brown, wounded on the cheek, back, shoulder; V. P. Mander- ville, wounded twice in the left fore arm; Joseph E. Bennett, in the ankle; Joseph Garbell, in the left forearm; Walter N. Garner, in the left hand. Brown is the only one seriously wounded. The report came from Namiquipa.

FIVE MEN WOUNDED.

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Sheriff Almond Reports That Negro Soldiers Attacked Rangers.

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"The Real Lincoln."

(By Mrs. Anna C. Anicum, John Kennedy Chapter, Camden.)

Some time ago I was given a small pamphlet to read called "The Real Lincoln" (from which all my quotations are made) by Charles Minos and Lyon G. Tyke. It was edited by Kate Mason Rowland of Richmond, and I presume the authors were also Vir- ginians. The facts compiled were seemingly most carefully gathered, and every statement was painstakingly verified and chapter and verse given in every instance so that those who doubt the evidence of Lincoln's short- comings will have to refute the tes- timony of those who were nearest to him, and those who were well known to the world as Republicans of the deepest dye and in perfect accord with him, politically, if not socially. In the back of this little pamphlet there is an appendix, which includes the names of the most prominent men of that time with short sketches of each, who are quoted in those pages and a partial list of them will prove conclusive evidence that from their prominence, political proclivities and intimate association with Lincoln, none were more fitted to testify as to the character of the real man. I specially ask you to note that not one Southern authority is quoted in all the evidence against the character of this man. This goes to prove his unfitness for the hero worship which is lavished on him above Mason and Dixon line in greater degree each year that passes.

Some of his critics who are quoted are his cabinet ministers, Seward, Chase and Stanton. The latter was his secretary of war and one of his bitterest critics. He often spoke of Lincoln with withering sneers and he wrote many letters to President Buchanan since published in Carter's life of Buchanan in which he not only spoke of Lincoln with the utmost contempt but criticized his "painful imbecility" and the "venality and cor- ruption of the government," and it is an open secret that he advised the revolutionary overthrow of the Lin- coln government, to be replaced by McClellan as dictator. These published letters of Stanton are by no means the worst written; some of them were so violent in their expressions against Lincoln that they were charitably withheld from the public. Stanton said of Lincoln on one occasion as "a low, cunning clown." Ida Tar- bell, one of Lincoln's greatest admir- ers, says "Chase was never able to realize his greatness and was one of the most bitter, contemptuous and persistent of all Lincoln's critics. Seward treated him with con- descension and superiority, but was not as open and bitter in his criti- cisms as the other two cabinet minis- ters; he, however, accused the presi- dent of a cunning that amounted to genius. Wendell Phillips says of Lincoln: "Who is this huckster in politics?" and historians record that he was most severe in his censures. Thaddeus Stevens was an unmerciful critic, and Ida Tarbell calls Charles Sumner, Ben Wade and other contemporaneous Republicans, who were powers in the political world, "malicious foes of Lincoln," and further makes "the re- markable concession that about all the prominent leaders of that day were actively opposed to him and men- tioned Horace Greeley as their chief. The latter criticized the president boldly and bitterly and tried most faithfully to accomplish his overthrow in his struggle for reelection in 1864. Not even Lincoln's tragic death abated for a day Greeley's hatred of him. The authors of "The Real Lincoln" call attention to the fact at this jun- cture that "Lincoln's first four years' term was nearly over, so that all this bitter censure from his associates was based on full knowledge of his character. As to Lincoln's religion, one his- torian (Holland) says that in Spring- field, Ill., his home town, 20 out of 23 ministers of different denomina- tions of Christians, and a large ma- jority of the prominent members of their churches cast their votes against him for president because he was not a religious man, and the pious utter- ances in his farewell address to his fellow citizens were thought to be "weak and hypocritical" and were tossed about as a joke. The closing words of the emancipation proclama- tion were added at the suggestion of Secretary Chase. Lincoln was never known to make any profession of re- ligion and it was said when he went to church at all "he went to mock and came away to mimic." He wrote a little book trying to disprove the Bible and the divinity of Christ, and it was burned without his consent by friends who thought it might ruin his political career. He was accused of being an infidel, if not an atheist, and he never denied it, and said he could and would prove all he had written and would die before he would deny it. A letter written by his wife "confirms the above testimony as to his attitude of hostility toward religion."

The vulgarity of Lincoln's jokes and stories is well known and one of his historians says he was the foulest

mouthed raconteur in the country. Don Platt says none of his stories would bear printing, and Lamón, the historian, adds that he was not re- strained by any company or occasion. When he went to Gettysburg battle- field to make his celebrated address he asked for and had a sung a ballad song. "Was ever so sublime a thing ushered in by the ridiculous?" asks Rhodes. He wrote a satire, called "The First Chronicle of Reuben," also some verses which Lincoln himself circulated, and which Lamón said were too indecent to be transcribed to his book. Lamón was his close friend and testified that not even the high position of president changed him in any way. His clownishness and lack of dignity was proverbial, and some of us can remember the silly joke he per- petrated when the Marquis of Harting- ton, a distinguished Frenchman, was presented to him at a White House reception. His salutation was "Ah! the Marquis of Hartington, rhymes with Mrs. Partington!" It is not hard to imagine what the foreigner thought of the backwoods wit of the head of a great nation. In forming an estimate of what constitutes a great man one surely would not leave out personal cour- age, yet Lincoln has been called "great" without this essential, if we are to accept the testimony of those who tell of his stealthy midnight en- trance into Washington a day or two before his inauguration, accompa- nied by his lifelong friend Lamón, heavily armed; Lamón expressly de- clares that Lincoln's fear of violence was without the slightest foundation. Horace Greeley likened him to a "hunted fugitive." Ida Tarbell says that on inauguration day he not only had platoons of soldiers at the street corners, but had groups of riflemen on the housetops and artillery at given points. She says he entered the capital through a board tunnel, with 50 or 60 soldiers under the platform. Lamón and Vice President Hamlin record that he was bitterly ashamed ever afterwards of his fright, and Hon. Henry L. Dawes says he never altogether lost the look with which he met the furious and not very kind- ly gaze of the house of representa- tives on the first morning after what they deemed "his pusillanimous creep" into Washington. When Baltimore had stopped the Massachusetts sol- diers and Maryland troops from go- ing into Washington and the capital seemed at the mercy of the South, Miss Tarbell and others give a curi- ous account of Lincoln's panic and quote him as saying, "Why don't they come on, why don't they come! I begin to believe there is no North and the Seventh regiment is a myth." Russell wrote to the London Times, after the defeat at Bull Run, that "Lincoln sat listening in fear and trembling for the sound of the en- emy's cannon." B. F. Butler says: "A careful reading of that descrip- tion would almost lead one to infer that Lincoln was in a state of abject fear," in which opinion I most heartily agree with him! When Charles Francis Adams visit- ed the president to get his instruc- tions before he left as minister to England, he declares himself to have been "half amused, half mortified, and altogether shocked" at Lincoln's behavior, and his unconsciousness of the gravity of the crisis. Charles H. Dana says that "the lack of respect for the president in all parties is un- concealed," and he wrote Adams minister to England, that Lincoln had no admirer, and did not act, talk or feel like the ruler of a great em- pire, in a great crisis, and that "it was a calamity to have him where he is."

Gen. Don Platt in his "Reminis- cences of Lincoln" says that he was not of a kindly or forgiving nature, and showed the greatest insensibility to the ills of his fellow citizens and soldiers, when the miseries of the war were at their worst, as well as to the condition of the negroes. In fact, this writer claims that their welfare did not enter into Lincoln's policy at all. His hatred of slavery and slave holders was natural, as he came from the "poor white" strain between whom and the negro there was al- ways bitter hatred. This class hated the negro because they could not command his respect, and they hated the "poor buckra" because a negro is naturally a snob. Fred Doug- las, the most prominent negro politi- cian of that day, must have had some of this feeling, as he conspired with Fremont, Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley in a very nearly successful effort to defeat Lincoln's second election. One has often heard it said that if Lincoln had lived, the South would never have been treated as she was after the war, but after a study of "The Real Lincoln," many doubts arise in my mind as to whether it would have made any difference for Lincoln was more of a politician than a patriot or humanitarian and he would never have risen above his party or would most probably have given his sanction to all the indignities put upon a proud people. It will forever be a debatable question what his attitude would have been, for there is nothing to show he

would have been "the friend in need" to the downtrodden South. Now, why has this man been put on such a pedestal at the North and why are the people of the South fall- ing into line and talking about his "greatness?" One Southerner was heard to class him with Lee and Washington—those noble gentlemen, who walked in the fear of God, whose lips were never soiled by vile jokes, whose courage was sublime and whose patriotism would have risen far above party politics and personal considera- tion! Our youths should be taught the difference between true greatness and a shoddy imitation of it and should be taught to know the real Lincoln from the idealized one that one hears of from the Northern press and partisan historians. I once list- ened to a debate at the Camden grad- uate school on the query "Were Cal- houn, Clay and Webster America's greatest statesmen?" and the nega- tive won and proved to their own sat- isfaction that Clay gambled, Webster drank and Calhoun tried to ruin the senate because he couldn't rule it, and that America's greatest statesman was Abraham Lincoln! It is claimed that a Southern minister was heard to de- clare that he was the greatest man who had walked the earth since the Nazarene!

I confess I do not know what Lin- coln's fame as a statesman rests on, as I was not old enough when he was president to understand just what he did to win the title, and this phase of his character was not dwelt on in the only book of reference at my com- mand, but I hope, for his admirer's sakes, that it is better founded than the claim to his being a "good man," made by his champions. It would be anomalous to call a person "good" who scoffs at religion and whose word was not his bond according to well authenticated history, who was "low, tricky and cunning," according to the estimation of a brilliant mem- ber of his cabinet, the contempt of which member for his chief made him insulting to him at times. This contempt seems to have been shared by the other two members of the cab- inet, and as Miss Tarbell admits, by most of the prominent politicians of the day, and was doubtless engendered by intimate knowledge of the man himself and not by scorn of his humble birth or from the uncouthness of manner for which he was notorious—his undeniable intellect would have made them pass over his origin and charitably pardon his manners because of the lack of social training it was almost impossible for him to have had in his early youth. What was probably unpardonable was his clownishness, his vulgarity and his general inability to be the chief of a great nation.

A very tyro in logic could prove that Lincoln's emancipation pro- clamation didn't make him "great," because he was simply the mouth- piece of the Northern people, yet I am persuaded this proclamation has been accounted to him for righteous- ness by thousands of both black and white who believe he was indeed the "great liberator." Now we must dig about this pedestal that Lincoln has been put upon and see if there are good and true reasons for placing him there before we simply follow the lead and accept a myth and legend for truth. And if we find he has a right there upon his pedestal, I am sure my colleagues of the U. D. C. will be as willing as I am to "give the devil his due" and allow him to stay there. But in the meantime let every organization dig until we get at the very root of the matter!

Meeting of Children of the Confed- eracy.

The children of the Confederacy met April 6, and had a very pleasant meeting.

Miss Ruth Lyon was elected Cor- responding Secretary.

Miss Edna Boney read a paper on "The Battle of Gettysburg."

Miss Blanche Spann and Master Louis Lyon read an account of the battle of Shiloh.

Miss Isabel Jennings read a poem from the Confederate calendar.

The chapter has decided on an Easter Egg Hunt, and we hope many will be present, as we are trying to raise money to send to the Shiloh Monument Fund.

Miss Isabel Jennings was appoint- ed to put a notice of every meeting in the paper.

Miss Armida Moses gave a very interesting talk on the Battle of Shiloh.

The meeting then adjourned until the first Thursday in May.

Ruth Lyon, Reporter.

Meeting of Presbyterial.

The Presbyterial of Harmony Pres- bytery will meet in the Kingstree church April 16th to 18th. All churches in the Presbytery are re- quested to send delegates.

The United States navy recruiting stations are accepting no recruits who cannot prove that they are na- tive born citizens.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Miss Tully Atkins of Cuthbert, Ga., to Become Bride of Colin McLaurin of Mullins.

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader. At their home on Church street Wednesday evening, Mrs. A. H. At- kins and Miss Atkins entertained a few guests at a delightful tea party. The entire house was beautiful in its decorations of woods flowers, great vases of dogwood, honeysuckle and wistaria blending their mingled per- fumes and greeting each guest with spicy fragrance as she arrived. In the dining room, where supper was served at 6 o'clock, the decora- tions were symbolical of the Easter season and the table was beautiful and artistic in every detail. Dainty, hand-painted cards, in the shape of Easter rabbits, marked the place of each guest and around the center- piece of japonicas and Cherokee roses, tiny bunny rabbits and downy Easter chicks gave the appropriate Easter touch.

A delicious four-course supper was served, at the conclusion of which while coffee was passed, Mrs. Atkins, in her gentle, sweet, manner made the informal announcement of her daughter's approaching marriage. Early in June Mr. and Mrs. Atkins will give in marriage their daughter, Tully, to Mr. Colin McLaurin, of Mullins, S. C., the marriage to be solemnized in the Cuthbert Presbyterian church. Best wishes and many hopes for happiness were showered upon the blushing bride-to-be and those present felt honored to have been chosen as the first to be told of the approach- ing nuptials.

Miss Atkins taught in Sumter coun- ty for two or three years and has many friends who will be interested in her approaching marriage. Mr. Mc- Laurin is a Sumter county boy, having been raised at Wedgefield, and has been county demonstration agent of Marion county for several years.

The News of Rembert.

Rembert, April 10.—Yesterday was blustery and cold so we feared that if those folks came from Sumter they would find a small crowd to talk to. They came sure enough in a jit- ney, and were ahead of time and the people began to pour in from the four corners so that the little church was almost filled to overflowing. Mr. Hurst, superintendent of the Sunday school of Trinity took charge of the meeting and after one or two songs, Miss Eloise Sanders at the organ, and prayer by the pastor, Mr. Derrick introduced R. D. Epps, Esq. who after a few fitting remarks as to the prime requisites of a successful school discussed to the instruction of all the lesson of the day. After him was introduced Dr. R. S. Truesdale who in a splendid address discussed, to the delight of all, com- munity work, emphasizing the im- portance of getting together, staying together in the great work of the Sunday school. Mr. Hurst also made a few fitting remarks as also Mr. Stubbs, secretary of the county orga- nization.

Besides these brethren, Mr. L. E. White and son were present from your city. Every one expressed himself as pleased with the success of the occa- sion. Many representatives were present from the Episcopal church and McLeods at Rembert, also two from New Hope Baptist church.

Until folks are more concerned about the honor of Christ, being more pained at any reflection on His name and cause than about the family name and honor they are lacking in the proper amount of godliness. The other day passing down Main street of your city, we saw what might easily have caused a serious conflagration. A little tot with its nurse, struck a match and threw it on the edge of a scuttle hole. Look- ing in we saw dry paper and other inflammable matter that could easily have been set on fire. We spoke to the nurse about it and cautioned her to watch such things. Whether she gave the child the match I do not know.

R. E. Atkinson was in your city Friday.

W. H. Freeman and S. W. Alley are there today attending a Sunday school conference.

Miss Courtney Atkinson spent the week-end with Mrs. T. M. Crosswell of Dalzell. "Hagood."

Mr. J. Mims moved his family to Sumter on Monday where they will make their future home. He will build a house later to replace the one recently burned to be rented by Mr. Laurie Griffin.—Paxville Correspondence to Manning Times.

Great Britain and her allies have recently closed contracts in Argenti- na for \$20,000,000 worth of wheat, \$16,000,000 worth in Australia, and \$50,000,000 worth in Roumania.

Rev. R. L. Grier, of Mayeville, will preach at Baker school house next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.