

RELEASED YIELDS OF STAPLE CROPS.

State Will Have Enormous Corn Harvest—Big Cotton Increase.

By the crop report issued yesterday by the bureau of crop estimates of the department of agriculture, bountiful harvests are promised for South Carolina. The estimate of the corn crop is placed at nearly 46,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 14,000,000 bushels over last year.

Cotton figures on the basis of present conditions are fixed at 1,333,000 bales against 921,830 last year.

Tobacco yields for the State are nearly 500 per cent. in excess over last year's crops although the entire yield for the nation is little more than that of one year ago. South Carolina will produce 55,800,000 pounds against 20,250,000 pounds in 1916.

The sweet potato crop in the State will reach nearly 2,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The wheat crop was approximately a half million bushels below that of last year and barely more than a half crop of oats was harvested.

A summary of the August crop report for the State of South Carolina and for the United States, as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates (and transmitted through the weather bureau), United States department of agriculture, is as follows:

Corn. State—August 1 forecast, 45,300,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 32,000,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 2,150,000,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 2,533,241,000 bushels.

All Wheat. State—August 1 forecast, 1,370,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 2,220,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 453,000,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 639,386,000 bushels.

Oats. State—August 1 forecast, 5,320,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 9,000,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 1,460,000,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 1,251,992,000 bushels.

Tobacco. State—August 1 forecast, 55,800,000 pounds; production last year, December estimate, 20,250,000 pounds. United States—August 1 forecast, 1,370,000,000 pounds; production last year, December estimate, 1,190,622,000 pounds.

Potatoes. State—August 1 forecast, 1,071,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 750,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 467,000,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 235,437,000 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes. State—August 1 forecast, 7,490,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 5,676,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 56,400,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 70,955,000 bushels.

All Hay. State—August 1 forecast, 329,000 tons; production last year, December estimate, 340,000 tons. United States—August 1 forecast, 100,000,000 tons; production last year, December estimate, 109,786,000 tons.

Apples (Agricultural Crop.) State—August 1 forecast, 286,000 barrels of three bushels; production last year, December estimate, 196,000 barrels. United States—August 1 forecast, 62,600,000 barrels of three bushels; production last year, December estimate, 67,415,000 barrels.

Peaches. State—August 1 forecast, 1,124,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 545,000 bushels. United States—August 1 forecast, 42,600,000 bushels; production last year, December estimate, 36,939,000 bushels.

Cotton. State—July 25 forecast, 1,333,000 bales; production last year, census, 921,830 bales. United States—July 25 forecast, 11,900,000 bales; production last year, census, 11,449,930 bales.

Prices. The first price given below is the average on August 1 this year, and the second, the average on August 1 last year.

State—Wheat, \$2.55 and \$1.21 per bushel. Corn, \$2.20 and \$1.04 per bushel. Oats, \$1.12 and 69 cents per bushel. Potatoes, 2.55 and \$1.15. Hay, \$21.50 and \$15.90 per ton. Cotton, 24.7 and 12.6 cents per pound. Eggs, 37 and 19 cents per dozen. United States—Wheat, \$2.289 and \$1.071 per bushel. Corn, \$1.966 and 76.4 cents per bushel. Oats, 73.7 and 46.1 cents per bushel. Potatoes, \$1.708 and 95.4 cents. Hay, \$13.42 and \$10.68 per ton. Cotton, 24.3 and 12.6 cents per pound. Eggs, 29.8 and 20.7 cents per dozen.

WOMEN TO REGISTER.

Tuesday, August 21st, Day Set Apart by Government for This Purpose.

Tuesday, August 14th, has been set aside by the National Council of Defense as "Registration Day" for the women of the nation. On that day every woman over sixteen years of age is expected to fill out a card giving data and information concerning her occupation and ability. Those signing the cards carry no obligation with it to serve the government. The idea of the government is to get a definite scope of the woman power of the nation. This is the first request the government has made of the American woman.

The local councils of defense committees are co-operating with the government in this work and work has been carried on throughout the entire State. Later on chairmen for the different townships will be appointed and the work will reach every woman.

In accordance with the request of Herbert C. Hoover, food dictator under the recently passed food control act, Gov. Manning has issued a proclamation setting aside Tuesday, August 21st, as the date of registration. It is the plan of the government to assemble all resources in the food line.

The proclamation reads as follows: "Whereas, the great world war in which this country is now involved, in the fight for liberty and humanity, makes it necessary that the resources of the entire country be concentrated and placed at the disposal of our government; and,

"Whereas, the necessity is such that all our resources should be conserved in every possible manner; and "Whereas, it is necessary that the women be called on to do their part (which is a very important one) and thus share in the glory of winning in this great struggle;

"Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, August 21, 1917, 'Woman's Registration Day,' and urge the women of the State, on that day, to sign their pledge to support the Hoover plan of food conservation, and give to the government information about themselves, in order that the woman strength of the State may be known by the authorities, and each may be allotted such service as she is best fitted to perform. The women of South Carolina, like her patriotesses, have never failed to do their duty whenever a crisis is presented, and I confidently expect a full registration on the day fixed.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1917, and in the 142d year of the independence of the United States of America."

SELECTION ROSTER FOR SECOND CAMP.

Men Chosen for Training at Fort Oglethorpe—Will Begin August 27.

Charleston, Aug. 10.—The list of South Carolinians chosen to attend the second Officers' Reserve Corps training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., beginning August 27, was announced here tonight by Lieut. Harry T. Piliars, C. A. C., examining officer. South Carolina's quota is 323, an addition of 30 per cent. having been directed by the war department. Notices to report at the camp will be mailed to the men chosen.

The camp, the second of the series designed to supply officers for the National Army and to fill vacancies in the regular army and the National Guard troops, will last three months, closing November 24.

The following men were selected from Sumter for this camp: Frank M. Cain, Fred R. Deal, Ralph D. Epps, Harold L. McCoy, Robert W. McKay and Bert A. Weinberg. James McB. Dabbs, Ransom S. Richardson, Edwin Randle.

LaFollette Still Talks Peace When There Can Be No Peace.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A peace resolution introduced in the senate by Senator LaFollette provides that this government define definitely the objects for which it shall continue to wage war and that the allies make a restatement of the peace terms they demand.

Prices on Coal to Be Reduced.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Coal dealers who increase the price of anthracite more than ten cents per ton before September 1st will be considered by the federal trade commission as openly declaring in favor of the "policy of profiteering." Indications are that bituminous prices will be reduced in the near future.

Beverly Devans Nominated for Judge.

Washington, Aug. 11.—President Wilson has nominated Beverly Devans of Sandersville, Ga., for the position of Federal Judge of the Southern District of Georgia.

NONE SHOULD ESCAPE.

The Royal Murderer Must be Punished as Fully as the Murderer of Low Degree.

The Statist of London, one of the foremost financial papers of the world, in discussing some phases of the war situation, says:

"Here we shall content ourselves with saying that the war has forced upon human intelligence that our morality is nearly as barbarous as everything else connecting with the existing State systems of the world. A few men in great positions, such as the Emperors of the two Central European States, deliberately in cold blood manufactured a malignant, an incredible and an unproved charge against a small neighboring State to furnish themselves with an excuse for destroying that State and carrying out their own policy of conquest. And, forsooth, we are told by men who profess to be representative of the very most advanced democracy that these men ought not to be punished simply because they were born in the purple. There was a time when all the churches all over the world were combined in preaching that crowned heads were so holy that they must not be touched by hostile hands, and there are men who call themselves Socialists who have taken up the cant, and expect people who, if not either very wise or very well informed, at least are not absolute idiots, to believe that no human power has the right to call a criminal wearing a crown to account for his evil deeds. It is very clear that our morality wants refurbishing."

In this clear statement the Statist expresses the views which the Manufacturers Record has held from the beginning of the war.

The men in Germany and Austria who have been responsible for the war, regardless of the fact that some of them sit on royal thrones, should be treated exactly as any other criminals guilty of murder.

If the war should end without every great leader, it matters not how high may be his standing, being held to a strict personal accountability for the crimes committed, and punished accordingly, civilization would have failed of its duty to the future.

To Kaiser Wilhelm and all the military autocracy which has been responsible for the unspeakable horrors of the last three years the severest punishment possible should be meted out. Death before the firing squad, or even death on the gallows, would be almost too good for them. But that every one of them should pay the full penalty of their crimes must inevitably be true, unless all civilization is to condone murders and rapists and every other form of villainous against humanity, and deal leniently with men merely because they have held exalted positions.

He who sits on a royal throne and is guilty of murder deserves death even more than the poor, despised criminal in the lowly walks of life who destroys his fellow man. Indeed, it ought to be possible to find some form of punishment more excruciatingly severe than that of death itself. Connected with such punishment should be every possible ignominy to which these people can be subjected by any decent civilization.

The civilization that would permit Kaiser Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, or any of the military leaders responsible for these murders, to continue to live after the close of the war would be an utter failure. It would merely be inviting another war.

Those who sit on thrones must be made to realize that in this world, as well as in the next, punishment is sure and certain if they violate the laws of morality and humanity. He who would preach any other doctrine at such an hour as this is an enemy to all civilization. He who under any conditions would seek to bring about peace not based on the death penalty to be inflicted on the rulers of Germany, Austria and Turkey would be false to humanity, and which have ever stained the history of the human race.—Manufacturers Record.

REJECTED MEN TO BE RECLAIMED.

Bill Introduced in Senate Which Provides for Correction of Minor Defects in Drafted Men.

New York, Aug. 11.—Ninety per cent. of the men rejected from the army for physical defects can be reclaimed for service, according to Dr. John Hunyale of Cleveland, who is the author of the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Pomerene looking to that consummation. He said the majority rejected were for minor defects which could be corrected.

G. W. Sligh of Darlington Appointed Second Lieutenant.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Gustav W. Sligh of Darlington, S. C., in training at Fort Meyer, Va., has been appointed second lieutenant.

PERSHING'S MEN HEALTHY.

Percentage of Illness Among Troops Remarkably Light.

American Training Camp in France, Thursday, Aug. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—The hard training work for the trenches, with its long hours of outdoor life, is proving a veritable tonic to the members of the American expeditionary force. The percentage of illness for the entire force is but 2 1-2 per cent as against an average of 5 per cent. in army posts in the United States. Nearly all the sickness is made up of light cases of mumps, measles and colds.

The remarkable light sick report is most gratifying to the medical staff. There is every likelihood that the American medical staff will be considerably augmented before the men actually take their places in the trenches. At present the American army has only one doctor and eleven medical corps men to each 800 soldiers. The French have two doctors and thirty-seven men for the same number of soldiers and find this staff none too large.

There has been considerable discussion here as to just what part the American Red Cross with its vast funds, will play in handling the wounded and sick, and just where the army work will leave off and that of the Red Cross begin. It has been suggested that army medical corps will undoubtedly handle everything within the actual fighting zone, turning the patients over to the Red Cross for conveyance to a base hospital.

There seems little possibility that Americans wounded will be transported back to America for a long period to come. These men will have to be cared for wholly in France and looked after during extensive spells of convalescence.

Salem's B. Y. P. U.

The lesson of this union last night, the subject being "Make His Praise Glorious," was an unusually interesting one.

One of the most interesting items in the program was the recitation of a poem composed by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Reynolds, on this special subject at the request of the lady who rendered it.

Following is the poem:

"Make His Praise Glorious." For all that God has done for us, His praises we should sing. He gives us all we have in life, We owe Him everything.

The sunshine bright, the stars at night, The dew at early morn, The rain that falls upon the earth, From out his hands are borne.

The song birds singing in the trees, The fragrant flowers that bloom, Are Heaven's rich blessings sent to us, And out of God's hand they come.

There is nothing in this life we have, No blessings great or small, But come from God in Heaven above, to Him we owe it all.

Yea, even for that larger life, We owe Him all we have, Because when we were lost in sin, His Son for us He gave.

And on that Son believing, true, We can brave death's swelling tide, And come at last to live with Him, Safe on the other side.

So, sing God's praises every day, With lips attuned to praise, With glad hosannas laud His name, Through all the passing days.

In the morn's fresh hour let praise rise, At the noon-tide hour sing A jubilant song of praises great, In honor of God our King.

When the sun sinks in the golden West, And the bright stars deck the sky, Break forth in rapturous hymns of praise, To Him who reigns on high.

So, every day and every hour, Throughout our whole life long, Let's strive to make our life for Him, One beautiful, glad praise song.

And when at last we pass life's stile, And His glory we shall see, We'll then break forth in richest praise, Throughout eternity.

Rev. E. W. Reynolds, August 9, 1917.

Ex-President Taft Decidedly Better. Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 11.—Former President Taft spent a good night. His physician said he was "feeling decidedly better."

Labor Member of War Council Resigns.

London, Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson, labor member of the war council, has resigned his membership in the cabinet.

BOY SCOUTS COMING.

Hartsville Youngsters Accept Offer and Will Camp at Poecalla Springs.

The Chamber of Commerce secretary is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Thos P. McLeod, Scout master of the Hartsville troupe, informing him of their acceptance of the offer to allow the boy scouts to camp at Poecalla Springs. Mr. McLeod states that his troupe decided that the camp was splendidly located and offered everything that the boys desired.

The Hartsville boys expect to leave for Sumter on the morning of the 16th, arriving here that morning over the Seaboard at 9.20 o'clock. They plan to hike from the depot to the camp. The troupe equipment will be transferred and tents pitched as soon as possible. The camp will last

about ten days. Mr. Beck offered the privileges of the pond free to the boys.

Gun Cotton Plant Near Gary, Ind., Destroyed by Incendiaries.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 11.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed the half million dollar plant of the Aetna Explosive company near here. Two employees named Holt and Chossier were arrested. Their antecedents are being closely investigated. The plant was working on government contracts. It had an output of forty-six thousand pounds of gun cotton daily. It will take sixty days to replace it.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Moderate temperatures with occasional local rains is the forecast for the South Atlantic States for the coming week.

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