

**GROW MORE WHEAT.**

**DEMONSTRATION FORCES WILL WAGE STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN.**

Planning and Coker Sound Notes of Warning Against Extravagance and Urge People of State to Prepare for Trials of Future by Saving.

Columbia, Nov. 20.—Every farmer in South Carolina will be asked to help the government win the war by planting more wheat and raising more hogs.

A great Statewide campaign to be conducted by the demonstration forces and Clemson College in cooperation with the State Council of Defense was launched yesterday at a meeting at the Jefferson Hotel which was addressed by Governor Manning, D. R. Coker, chairman of the council of defense and food administrator, and W. W. Long, director of the demonstration forces.

Twenty-five farm demonstration agents who have been ordered to take the field were present at the conference to receive instructions.

H. C. Arnold of the Columbia farm loan bank was present and asked for the support of the demonstration agents. He explained the principles of the farm loan bank.

An effort will be made to reach every farmer who will be asked to sign a pledge card to increase his wheat acreage. The registration will be through the schools of the State.

Governor Manning and Mr. Coker sounded notes of warning concerning the present economic conditions.

"I need not say how deeply interested I am," said Governor Manning, "both personally and officially, in the work that you do. I feel that there is no more important work in this time of war than the work that you are doing and are to do—it is an unending work; it is a work that has to be kept up in season and out of season."

"Our people are seeing more prosperity than they have ever seen. There never has been a time in the history of this State when our people had as much ready cash as they have now, and it is a matter to be deeply deplored that along with that prosperity they are not realizing the seriousness of what is to come. It does not take a man with much vision to realize that this sort of situation can not go on forever. We are just getting into this war, which is going to call for our resources in men in a way

that few now realize. I see in every community I go to and every place I get reports from that practically the same conditions exist—failure to realize the necessity for saving for economy, for raising more food.

"With my own farms I have called up every single person on those places and have told them what the situation is. I told them what is ahead of them because I believe that the government is going to restrict the amount of shipment of foodstuffs from the West into the South. We have had notice enough.

"The campaign this year for increasing our food crops was a good one and brought results. In talking with gentlemen who have been over the State, they testify to the work that you men have done. They have singled it out as a work that is supplemental to the work of the councils of defense. The county organizations, it is certain, brought results and we have a condition that otherwise would not have existed. But we find just this situation: that they are spending their money freely. There are communities today where the crop is gathered, where they have received the money that is left over after the debts are paid, and already they are talking about borrowing money! I tell my tenants and hands on my places that it is not going to be simply a question of money. It may be that even those who keep their money will not be able to get the supplies which will be needed.

"Governor Whitman of New York stated to me a few weeks ago that in the executive mansion in Albany they were restricted to one pound of sugar a week. It is going to take a personal drive to the people to make them realize really what is the danger ahead of them, and if they fail to heed the warning, they can not complain if, when the spring comes, they can not get supplies from the sources they usually obtain them from.

"I feel that every individual in South Carolina should be impressed with these conditions and that if they fail to act I believe they will be as derelict in their duty as those who fail to respond by going to the front when their country calls them. You feel satisfied that if there is anything that I as governor, or that I as an individual, can do to aid in this work you will have my hearty cooperation and assistance to the full extent of my powers."

"I have gotten out a letter to the chairmen of the council of defense in each county," said Mr. Coker,

"telling them about this drive and asking each one to hold a meeting of the council and put the whole power of the county councils of defense all over the State behind you.

"I would term what is going on in this State now as an orgy of money spending. I believe a great many of the people are simply drunk with money, and the most ridiculous and outrageous things are going on among many of our people.

"I want to stress the great importance of enlisting the cooperation of bankers in different counties in this movement. If you leave a county having done nothing at all except to enlist three or four bankers, thoroughly wake them up to the situation, and leave them thoroughly impressed with the tremendous danger that faces us and their great opportunity at this time for safeguarding their own business and improving the conditions of their county permanently; you have done a great deal. I think that next spring, it will frequently happen that a man will go to his banker for a larger loan than he has customarily asked for. The banker will ask him what has become of the large surplus above debts that was made this year, and when he finds that there is nothing to show for it the banker, if he is a sensible man, will probably refuse that man credit. The merchant is in practically the same position. I have talked with my two credit men and have urged them to get things in shape for the coming problem and not to advance to these men who have wasted money with which they ought to run. I think a man who throws away his money now has shown such poor business judgment that he will not be entitled to be regarded as a good credit risk.

"If it had not been for the conservation and production drives that were made all over the United States last spring the country would be in a much worse position than it is. I think the drive made in South Carolina was as successful as it was in any State of the Union, and that you men are very largely responsible for it. If we do not continue along the same lines, if our people forget in their temporary prosperity that the good features of the present situation are largely due to their having taken the advice of the federal food administration and the council of defense and the agents of your department—why we simply have only put off the evil day.

"I do not know that any of us fully realize the value of the food administration so far, but I want to tell you that Dr. Long and I have been in Washington recently and we both realize there would have been a much more serious situation over the country if it had not been for the food administration. They have had meetings with the leaders of the food industries in the country and have gotten their cooperation and the prices of many products are being held down today by voluntary cooperation with the administration. The sugar situation, while very bad, is being remedied and the people of the State are getting sugar at a very much lower price than they would if the food administration had not acted. Sugar should not be sold at retail at over 10 1-2 cents a pound; ten cents is a plenty for it.

"The farmer should plan his business now for the duration of the war. Our people are cotton-mad, as you all know, but that suggestion of Governor Manning's that money may not do them very much good if there is no food to buy, is a very fine one indeed.

"If the food is not in the country somebody is going to suffer, no matter how much cotton there is or how much money. I did not realize quite how bad the situation was until right recently when I planned out my rotations for the coming year; and I have just given orders to increase our food acreage 25 acres on each of our two principal farms. I had already arranged to put the third farm in rye.

"I think a good deal is going to depend on the impression that you make upon the teachers over the State. Urge upon them the responsibility that rests upon them in their community. The handling of this whole situation rests very largely upon the leaders of the country. It will be a comparatively hopeless proposition to wake up the people generally unless the leaders all over the State realize their duty and their responsibility.

**COKE PRICES FIXED.**

**Fuel Administration Announces Schedule of Prices.**

Washington, Nov. 20.—Basic prices of by-product coke have been fixed by the fuel administration. Run of ovens, \$6; selected foundry, \$7; crushed, over one inch size, \$6.50. The prices of beehive coke have already been announced.

London, Nov. 19.—Five German submarines were destroyed on Saturday. Premier Lloyd George made this announcement today in the house of commons.

**LIST OF CASUALTIES.**

**Commander of United States Forces in France Reports Deaths in Army at Front.**

Washington, Nov. 19.—General Pershing has reported to the war department that two men were killed in action on November 13. Three were severely wounded and three slightly wounded.

The casualties are:

**Killed:**  
Sergt. John F. Czajka; father, Albert Czajka, Milwaukee, Wis.

Private Stanley Janovick; sister Sophia Giebutovick, East Boston, Mass.

**Severely wounded:**  
Private Earle E. Aurand; mother, Emma Aurand, Harrisburg, Pa.

Private Francis Blevins; father, Mack Blevins, Eckman, W. Va.

Private Edward F. Cahill; mother, Bridget Cahill, Bakerton, Pa.

**Slightly wounded:**  
Sergt. John A. Logan; father, Charles Logan, Mt. Carmel, Pa.

Private Chester Johnson; father, Samuel Johnson, Forest Hill, La.

Private Robert L. Reid; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, Burneyville, Okla.

General Pershing also reported that Corporal Samuel Parrott, marine corps, died November 16 from natural causes. His mother, Mrs. L. B. Bynum, lives at 202 Pollock Street, New Bern, N. C.

Private Valentine H. Newton, headquarters company, marine corps, died November 13, from self-inflicted gunshot wound; mother, Mrs. Margaret Newton, Arkville, N. Y.

Sergt. George E. Merkle, Signal Corps, was accidentally killed November 17. His wife lives in Philadelphia.

Private Rex E. Blackwood, infantry, died November 9 of natural causes. His father is E. M. Blackwood of West Pembroke, Maine.

**RIOTING IN BERLIN.**

**An Amsterdam Dispatch Tells of Bloody Fighting Between Mob and Police.**

London, Nov. 20.—Serious rioting took place in Berlin last Sunday, according to dispatches received from Amsterdam. It is said there was fierce fighting between the mob and police. There was a heavy casualty list, as the police used firearms.

**GERMANS ATTACK IN NORTH.**

Russian Headquarters, Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 19.—The enemy is concentrating his attack on the north, and heavy fighting is progressing south of Quero, where the Teutons are attacking the Italian positions at Monte Tenara and Monte Tomba.

**ITALIAN ATTACK REPULSED.**

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Strong Italian counter attacks against positions captured in the Northern slope of Monte Tomba were unsuccessful, the war office announces. Heavy firing continues in this sector.

**GERMANS MOVING TROOPS.**

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Reports from several sources in Germany bear out the assumption that the Germans are taking advantage of the situation in Russia to transfer many troops from the Russian front. Only part of these appear to be going to Italy, it is stated.

**GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.**

Rome, Nov. 20.—It was officially announced today that the Teutonic invaders were driven back four times when they attempted to take Italian positions Monte Momfener spur. A bitter struggle continues.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The sinking of the American destroyer Chauncey in a collision in the war zone early yesterday with the probable loss of twenty-one lives was announced today by the navy department. No further details were given in the brief report from Admiral Sims. The Chauncey was an old type boat of only four hundred and twenty-five tons.

Helsingfors, Nov. 20.—The general strike which has been in progress in Finland for several days will be ended tomorrow. A socialist government of twelve persons has been formed in an effort to overcome the food shortage. The Red Guard will remain under arms until all the demands of the workmen have been satisfied.

London, Nov. 20.—A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish government has issued a special warning that Spain would regard any flight of American airplanes over her territory as a violation of neutrality, and would instruct the military to fire upon such airplanes.

Washington, Nov. 20.—A fire of unknown origin last night destroyed a large quantity of powder at the naval powder factory at Indian Head, Maryland. One unidentified man is known to have been killed. An investigation is being made.

**MUCH WHEAT IN LAURENS.**

**Believed That Acreage This Year Will be Larger Than for Any Recent Year.**

Laurens, Nov. 19.—It is now believed that the farmers of Laurens county will sow a larger acreage to wheat than in recent years. As a stimulus to this every encouragement possible is being given through different agencies. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted urging the farmers of Laurens County to increase their grain production, especially that of wheat, to the limit of their ability during the coming season. It was also urged that all landowners residing in town sow grain in order that the production of flour for home use may be materially increased.

**\$35,000,000 FUND RAISED.**

**Will Provide Care and Comfort for Soldiers.**

New York, Nov. 19.—The war fund of \$35,000,000, with which the Y. M. C. A. will provide care and comfort for the soldiers and sailors of America and her allies, has been raised. It was announced here tonight by Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the War Work Council.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 20.—The strike of railway men on the Western State railways has been settled.

In the Bahamas the Irish language is spoken by many of the negroes, who are mixed descendants of the Hibernian patriots banished long ago by Cromwell to the West Indies.



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AN AVERAGE CROP OF VELVET BEANS WILL SUPPLY PER ACRE APPROXIMATELY 150 POUNDS OF AMMONIA AND 50 POUNDS OF POTASH. THIS IS EQUAL TO MORE POTASH AND NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AMMONIA AS IS SUPPLIED IN A TON OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER OF THE USUAL FORMULAE COMMONLY KNOWN AS 8-2-2.

AT THE PRESENT MARKET PRICE (1917) OF FERTILIZER MATERIAL, A CROP OF VELVET BEANS PLOWED IN IS WORTH IN NITROGEN APPROXIMATELY \$26.00 AND IN POTASSIUM ABOUT \$24.00 OR A TOTAL OF \$50.00 IN INCREASED FERTILITY, DUE TO THE PLOWING UNDER OF A CROP OF THESE BEANS. TO SAY NOTHING OF THE VALUE OF THE HUMUS ADDED TO THE LAND, BUT AMMONIA AND POTASH ALONE IS NOT A COMPLETE FERTILIZER. PHOSPHORUS OR PHOSPHORIC ACID, AS IT IS COMMONLY KNOWN, IS ESSENTIAL TO PLANT LIFE. THIS ELEMENT CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES; A TON OF 16 PER CENT ACID PHOSPHATE WILL SUPPLY 320 POUNDS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID. COST OF APPROXIMATELY \$19.00. A TON OF 23 PER CENT BONE MEAL WILL SUPPLY 460 POUNDS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY \$45.00. A TON OF BONE VALLEY PHOSPHATE WILL SUPPLY 640 POUNDS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AT A COST OF \$16.00 DELIVERED.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

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