

QUOTAS.

WE TO BE GREATEST

announces Sum... of United... for Each Fed...—Considera-

Washington...—The Ameri... can people... to subscribe... beginning next... Saturday this... in all his...

The treasury... ment announc...-ed tonight that... amount of this... the fourth Lib... will be \$6,-... 000,000,000. Th... will bear 4... 1-4 per cent. Int... will mature... in 20 years, with... government res...-erving the right... them in 15... years if it elects.

In making pub... the final details... of the loan the... also gave out... the quotas each... reserve dist...-ict its expected... subscribe and... from which figures... share of each... State, county, city... hamlet. Ap...-portionments for... and smaller... subdivisions will be... worked out by... district organiza...-tions and announc... within a few days... the time the... campaign opens a... moment after next... Friday midnight... community... may know what... will have to... reach to gain the... coveted honor flag.

In assigning quotas the treasury took into consideration usual conditions, either of prosperity or of business hardships, as well as the banking resources of each district.

New York, with its big financial interests and corporation headquarters, is asked to raise \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent of the total. The Chicago district quotas is placed at 14 1-2 per cent and Cleveland 10 per cent. Dallas, partly because of recent droughts in the Southwest, is asked for only 2 1-10 per cent. Following are the quotas and percentages of the total by federal reserve districts:

Table with 2 columns: Cities and Amount. Includes New York (30 P. C.), Chicago (14 1-2 P. C.), Cleveland (10 P. C.), Boston (8 1-5 P. C.), Philadelphia (8 1-3 P. C.), San Fran. (7-10 P. C.), Richmond (4-2-3 P. C.), St. Louis (4-1-3 P. C.), Kansas City (4-1-3 P. C.), Minneapolis (3-1-2 P. C.), Atlanta (3-1-5 P. C.), Dallas (2-1-10 P. C.).

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Senate Approves House Income Tax Rates Without Change.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A normal tax of twelve per cent on net incomes of individuals, together with a provision that the rate shall be six per cent upon the first four thousand dollars, as written in the house revenue bill, was approved today, without change, by the senate finance committee.

Head of Observations

He said with a wise look, "It takes all sorts of people to make a world. His pal chimes in "Then you said something." I deny it. All sorts of people make up the world, but some of them are not needed. In fact it would be better off without them.

A man remarked "You know I feel easier, better, when Sid moved away." You see "Sid was a bad citizen. Is your name Sid?"

Speaking of names, a man is bad off when he is ashamed of his name. Meet him at night and ask "Who's that?" He's as silent as the grave. Night suits him. A night prawler. "And men loved darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil.

Mr. Sylvester Allen, who has been greatly prostrated by a carbuncle for some days, reports slight relief. We hope this is true and that he will soon be up again.

Friday afternoon a most disastrous hail embracing Mr. Algie Alston's place passed in a northeasterly direction, doing much damage to cotton.

After all it is the will in the man that counts. Your will is your backbone. The absence of will means carelessness. Cultivate the will in your child but do not confound it with or mistake it for stubbornness, headiness.

The dotting father said to his tot, "Hit 'em son," and afterward belabored son with a leather strap for sauciness. Lo, I have told you. Do it no more.

Revival services at Bethesda church have been postponed on account of sickness in the family of Mr. Myers.

The water in Dinkins pond is very low.

The wheat mill runs night and day but does not begin to keep up with the custom.

He whose nose is in everybody's business, knows little about his own. Messrs. Walter Young and Danie McLeod of Rembert were in our community Saturday.

Mr. Jim Freeman, out on furlough, is visiting his brother, W. H. Freeman.

Down the road he went with his head high in the air because his brother was a campaign speaker. On what little capital some feel bum-comb.

One felt last night that jack frost was near at hand.

We hear some are giving \$1.25 per hundred for cotton and then do not get the hands.

Deliver us from bachelorhood We've been nearly three weeks. Our hall, like all others we ever saw, and we've seem 'em, is akin to a pigsty. We just wonder what she will say when she comes. We know what she will do. The melancholy days are nearly over, just three more.

Miss Mayer, the same who taught the Stateburg school last year, a good teacher, is with us again.

Rembert, Sept. 23.

is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to open an American parade on 'Enter den Linden'

Building Material Feed-Staffs

- LIME, LATH, BRICK, CEMENT, SIDING, CEILING, PLASTER, SHINGLES, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, FIRE CLAY, FIRE BRICK, ROUGH LUMBER, ROOFING PAPER

- HAY, CORN, OATS, HULLS, TANKAGE, MIDDINGS, RICE FLOUR, WHEAT BRAN, SUGAR FEED, MEAT SCRAP, CHICKEN FEED, OYSTER SHELL, SEED OATS AND RYE, COTTON SEED MEAL

Booth & McLeod, Inc., Sumter, S. C.

COTTON PRICE FIXING.

GOVERNMENT NAMES COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AS TO COTTON.

While Investigation is Being Made Cotton Needed by United States Government and Allies Will be Bought and Distributed by Committee of Experts.

Washington, Sept. 23.—First steps looking to the fixing of prices for standard grades of raw cotton were taken today by the government in the forming of two committees, one to investigate the entire cotton situation and the other to control during the period of inquiry the distribution of cotton by purchasing all of the staple needed by the United States and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

Thomas W. Page, vice chairman of the tariff commission, was named chairman of the committee of inquiry which is to hold hearings over the cotton growing States. The other members are: W. R. Beattie, Greenville, S. C., president of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company; R. L. Bennett, Paris, Texas, cotton grower; Ward M. Burgess, Omaha, Neb., retail merchant; Edward Farham Greene, Boston, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; J. C. Redmond, St. Matthews, S. C., cotton grower; M. E. Sturdivant, Glendora, Miss., cotton grower, and S. W. Weis, New Orleans, cotton factor. D. S. Murph of the federal bureau of markets will be secretary of the committee.

The members of the committee to purchase for the government and the allies are: Charles J. Brand of the department of agriculture, chairman; W. L. Clayton, Houston, Texas, member of a large cotton firm operating in Texas and Oklahoma; J. Temple Gwathmey, New York, member of a large cotton firm with branches in many cities, and Edward H. Inman, Atlanta, Ga., former cotton merchant, now acting as a purchasing agent for the government.

Before the war industry board made public the personnel of committees, senators and representatives from the Southern cotton growing States met with members of the cotton States marketing board to discuss the proposed price fixing. The conference adopted a resolution setting forth that it opposed price fixing in principle and appointed a committee to present the facts to the government committee on inquiry in an effort to convince them that price fixing is not necessary.

The war industries board announced that William L. Clayton, J. Temple Gwathmey and Edward H. Inman will dissociate themselves from their business and will remain so dissociated as long as they continue in the service of the government as members of the committee on distribution of cotton.

The committee on inquiry it was announced already has met and fully discussed the cotton situation and adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on cotton distribution be authorized immediately to allot cotton as to quantity and grade to all domestic and foreign consumers and that they also be authorized to buy cotton, if and when necessary, for the requirements of the United States and allied governments.

"Resolved, further, That the cotton committee feels that this will have an important effect in stabilizing prices, but in the meantime they will keep in touch with the whole situation with a view to determining the effect of this action and whether price fixing or any other measure will be necessary."

Last Tuesday representatives in congress from cotton growing States, headed by Senator Smith of South Carolina, protested to the president against the fixing of any price for cotton. This action came after the president had explained the purpose for which the two cotton committees would be appointed. The purpose of the committee of inquiry, the president said, would be to broaden the channels of distribution so that use could be made of the great stock of low grades of cotton which now practically are unmarketable; eliminating of hoarding and speculation and apportioning of foreign orders. He added that it might be a part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton.

PRICE WILL BE FAIR.

GOV. MANNING DISCUSSES COTTON WITH MR. WILSON.

Governor and Senator Benet Satisfied President Will be Fair to Cotton Planters.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Gov. Manning and Senator Christie Benet called on President Wilson this afternoon. Earlier in the day they conferred with Chairman Baruch, of the war industries board, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Acting Secretary of War Crowell.

After leaving the White House Governor Manning, speaking for Senator Benet, indicated the following: "There were two matters bringing me to Washington. One is the cotton question, and the other is the labor question in South Carolina.

"We had a long and full talk with the president on the cotton question. I think I can say that the necessity of taking up that question arose from the importance of marketing low grade cotton, and that has been the chief cause for considering the cotton proposition at this time.

"The president realizes the necessity, under the circumstances of setting the whole cotton question, including price-fixing, promptly. The action of the president in fixing prices of other commodities has been fair and I am confident that he will be fair also to the cotton producer. The other matter, which Senator Benet and I discussed with the Secretary of War, was the supply and distribution of labor to take care of the government's activities and at the same time disturb agricultural and industrial requirements in South Carolina as little as possible."

Governor Manning attended the meeting of the cotton States advisory marketing board tonight, as did the senators and a number of representatives from South Carolina and other cotton producing States.

Senator Smith's Statement.

Washington, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press)—Senator Smith, of South Carolina today issued the following statement:

"The story sent out by the press on Saturday that at a meeting Tuesday with the president and the southern senators and representatives that he (the president) definitely stated that he would fix the price of cotton is incorrect. The president made no such statement at the meeting Tuesday."

Senator Smith is chairman of the congressional group appointed to discuss the subject with the president. The dispatch to which Senator Smith refers was founded on information received from participants in the conference who reiterated today that the president made it perfectly clear to them that he intended to fix a fair price for cotton. For obvious reasons they declined to permit the use of their names. It was agreed however, that the president had not "definitely stated" that he would fix the price.

Secretary Houston issued this statement respecting cotton price fixing:

"A statement concerning cotton price fixing appeared in a Washington paper on Saturday to the effect that it was understood that Secretary Houston has expressed his opinion that twenty-five cents would be a fair price for this year's cotton. This statement, and any other statement that may have been made purporting to represent the view of Secretary Houston as to a price for cotton, if any is to be fixed, is utterly without foundation. The secretary has expressed no opinion as to a price for cotton."

Among the South Carolinians attending the meeting of cotton States advisory board meeting here are Commissioners of Agriculture A. S. Summers, B. Harris, the nominee to succeed him, and editor William Banks, of the Carolina Farmer.

PLEADS UNWRITTEN LAW.

Lexington Planter Tried for Killing Len N. Jecoat.

Lexington, Sept. 23.—Pleading the "unwritten law," M. C. Kirkland, a prominent Lexington county planter was found not guilty by a Lexington county jury in the court of general sessions late Saturday night, for the shooting to death of his neighbor, Len N. Jecoat, on the night of February 1 last. The defendant claimed that Jecoat had been intimate with his, the defendant's wife.

STABILIZE WAGE SCALE.

GOVERNMENT WILL UNDERTAKE TO CONTROL LABOR SITUATION.

Conference to Be Held in Washington to Discuss Methods of Enforcing Labor Agreements During the War.

Washington, Sept. 23.—As a step towards stabilizing wage conditions during the war a conference of manufacturing representatives will be held tomorrow with the war and navy department officials, to discuss methods of enforcing labor agreements to be made between the government and workmen and the government and employers. Labor representatives will be called on to cooperate in the plan which will involve an attempt to increase the wages of some low paid groups to the standard of community or industrial wage scale. Millions of workmen, both in war industries and in others will be affected.

HOUSE TO REST AGAIN.

Three Day Recesses Planned for October.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Plans for another series of three days recess of the house, beginning about 1, went forward today. Deputy Leader Kitchin said he hoped the legislative program in such shape that the recess could begin in a little more than a week and continue until after the November elections. He said he did not believe the senate would vote on the revenue bill before election and that the upper house might take a brief recess beginning about a week before the election.

DARK DAYS FOR GERMANY.

People Group Together as Before Great Disasters.

Paris, Sept. 23.—A neutral diplomat who has just passed through Germany, where he stayed a few days, declared to the Matin that the food situation in Berlin is so bad that foreign diplomats subsist exclusively on provisions sent to them. The German people, crushed by recent events, seem like automata, responding unconsciously to suggestions received; a spirit of initiative and free criticism is completely gone. He concluded the summing up of his impressions with the following: "Everybody wants to group together, just as before great disasters."

EXCEPTIONS MADE

Autos May be Used Sundays for Emergency Loan Work.

Anderson, Sept. 23.—B. B. Gessett, State fuel administrator, today has received a telegram from the United States fuel administration, Washington reading as follows: "The use of automobiles on Sunday for the promotion of the liberty loan campaign is regarded as within the spirit of the gasoline Sunday request."

DRAWING NEXT WEEK.

National Lottery for Draft Number. Washington, Sept. 24.—The national lottery which, in a measure will terminate the order of the calling of the 13,000,000 men between 18 and 45 years of age who registered September 12, probably will not be held before next week. Officials had hoped to fix a date late this week, but plan is understood to have been abandoned in order that additional time may be given local boards to correct any errors made in assigning serial numbers to the registrants.

Since men between 19 and 36 are to be the first called to the colors, the drawing will have less effect upon determining the order of the call than did that for the nearly 1,900,000 men who turned 21 before last June 5.

Order numbers for all the 13,000,000 men will be drawn, but youths 18 and men between 36 and 45 will not be classified until the boards have given classification to all the men between 19 and 36 who are the first to receive their questionnaires.

In the meantime many of the 19-36 classes will have been inducted into service. James D. Lee, Field Agent of Savings Committee, has arranged Secretary Tisdale of the Sumter County Fair and County Chairman of Savings, H. A. Moses, for a war savings booth at the Sumter County Fair.

New York, Sept. 24.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by Secretary McAdoo, in a stirring address here tonight outlining the government plan for the campaign which starts Saturday.

The share allotted to New York federal district is \$1,300,000,000, or 30 per cent of the greatest loan yet offered. The loan, which will bear 4 1-2 per cent interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1933, unless the government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that without this vast sum "we can not lick the kaiser," Secretary McAdoo made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help." He pointed out that 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan, only 22,500, including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their government in Liberty bonds."

Mr. McAdoo also condemned the practice of swindlers and unscrupulous and unpatriotic persons who had induced holders of Liberty bonds to exchange them for stocks or investments of doubtful value. He pointed out that these operations forced the treasury to buy the bonds thrown upon the market in order to protect the market and the credit of the government.

"Thus the treasury's available resources from the loan," he declared, "are depleted and forced in unworthy channels, often times in wildcat enterprises to the injury of the American people and to the detriment of the war."

"We must create a healthy public opinion which will reprehend such practices. We must provide machinery and the means through which those who have to sell their bonds may do so and get the highest possible price for them while at the same time protecting the innocent investor."

Applauded by a crowd which filled Carnegie Hall, Mr. McAdoo said in part:

"The treasury of the United States asks the American people to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan \$6,000,000,000. This money is needed to carry on the war. We can not lick the kaiser without it. We can not restore peace to the world and reestablish liberty and democracy without it. The huge amounts expended by America in this war are not wholly used for destructive purposes. Great sums are used for constructive work which will be of permanent value to the American people.

"We are building a great merchant fleet. Upon completion it will be the largest, most efficient and modern merchant fleet in the world. The terminal facilities which we are constructing in America for the accommodation of the merchant marine are an essential part of it. Our commerce after the war will be facilitated by those great national undertakings and the money used for these purposes is an investment of immeasurable value to the American people. The loans to the allied governments are represented by obligations of great nations who will in time repay them. Out of the \$30,000,000,000 of appropriations made by the congress for the fiscal year 1919—probably \$8,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000 will represent loans to the allied governments and expenditures for ships, ship yards, docks, wharves and other facilities which will be salvaged to the American people."

Asserting that "everybody should buy bonds," Mr. McAdoo continued:

"Wages and salaries are higher in America today than ever before in its history. Those who spend everything they earn are not only living in a fool's paradise but they are doing a grievous injury to the country. They are living in a fool's paradise because the same degree of prosperity can not be expected to continue upon the return of peace, when the inevitable readjustments of all industries must take place and they are doing their country a grievous injury because it is only by saving that we can provide our government with the money which it must have to buy the essential supplies for our military forces. Every dollar saved now and invested in Liberty bonds will be worth much more when peace comes again. I was asked not long ago what arguments could be made for the fourth Liberty loan. I replied immediately: 'Pershing and our people in France.'

"No other argument is necessary. The American people know and feel the need of those men and are prepared to go the limit to supply that need.

"Who is not thrilled by what Pershing and his glorious men have done already upon the field of battle, who with his untrained freemen of democracy has met the veteran fighters and the best trained soldiers of autocracy and has vanquished them, not by foul means but by fair fighting. They have already demonstrated that the power of righteousness and democracy is irresistible; that the doom of autocracy is sealed and the day of reckoning near at hand.

"What we must do in America is keep the pressure high. Now that we have the kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax our but intensify efforts. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That

all but... the... their... British... surely... vials... the... permit... the... eastern... have... made... the... territory... the... of the... the... have... the... and... are... pressing... the... The... are... able... to... the... and... Macedonia... this... have... prov... with... of Jerusalem... to the sea... in the... lying... be... River Jordan... and the Med... Sea... the... Ottoman... forces... brought... by the... swift... drive... and... virtually... added... to the... heavy... cast... by the... Turks... hordes... were... made... prisoner... and... are... wandering... bewildered... leaders... in the... hills... to be... brought... in to... swell... the... total... At... last... accounts... of 20,000... of the... sultan's... soldiers... and... large... quantities... of... war... stores... were... in... British... hands... the... demoralization... of the... morale... allied... aviators... are... making... successful... bombing... raids... from... a... front... of... 30... miles... in... south... from... Monastir... to... Lake... Man... the... entire... troops... are... vigorously... assailing... the... Bulgarians... and... the... Germans... Already... in... the... swift... a... great... spearhead... has... been... sent... by... the... Serbians... across... the... Philip... Road... severing... communication... between... the... Bulgarian... army... east... of... Monastir... and... that... in... the... Lake... Doirra... region... Unofficial... reports... are... to... the... effect... that... 8,000... have... been... taken... between... 8,000... and... 10,000... prisoners... and... 120... guns... in... the... region... between... Monastir... and... the... Serbians... the... enemy... troops... are... in... full... retreat... before... the... Italians... which... and... Serbians... while... west... of... Monastir... the... British... are... steadily... hammering... their... way... forward... driving... the... enemy... northward... toward... the... Bulgarian... frontier... Already... the... enemy... line... from... Doirra... to... a... point... west... of... the... village... has... been... evacuated... This... line... of... the... enemy... with... the... railroad... in... the... north... severed... seemingly... by... the... movement... unless... it... turns... sharply... eastward... and... crosses... into... Bulgaria... through... the... mountains... Not... so... spectacular... but... of... vital... importance... have... been... the... operations... of... the... French... and... British... from... the... south... of... St. Quentin... to... Cambrai... Both... the... French... General... Debenezy... and... Field... Marshal... Haig... have... won... highly... essential... ground... in... the... maneuvers... which... have... as... their... objective... the... obliteration... of... the... Hindenburg... line... the... capture... of... St. Quentin... and... the... turning... of... the... German... line... at... Laon... South... of... St. Quentin... the... French... have... advanced... their... line... to... the... west... bank... of... the... Oise... Canal... over... a... front... of... three... miles... and... have... now... completely... outflanked... St. Quentin... on... the... south... and... La Ferre... on... the... north... Meanwhile... Field... Marshal... Haig... north... of... St. Quentin... around... the... village... of... Ephey... has... taken... strong... positions... from... the... enemy... In... eastern... Siberia... the... Japanese... have... captured... Blagoveshchensk... capital... of... the... province... of... Amur... and... also... the... town... of... Alexievsk... Two... thousand... Austro-German... troops... surrendered...

British Capture Acre

Cavalry Moving Up Mediterranean Coast Take Historic Stronghold

London, Sept. 24.—British cavalry pushing up the Mediterranean coast of Palestine have occupied Haifa and Acre, it is officially announced. East of the Jordan the Turks are withdrawing toward Amman, on the Hedjaz railway. Australian, Jewish and other troops pursuing the enemy have reached Es Salt, fifteen miles northwest of Amman.

On the front west of Cambrai in the region north of Mouvres the British positions have been improved. In the Arras-Lens sector the British repulsed attempts by Germans to drive them from their new positions, southwest of Gavrille. In Flanders the British succeeded in pushing forward to occupy a portion of the old British line, southeast of Ypres.

Americans Check Germans

Attempted Raid on American Lines Stopped by Artillery

With Americans on Lorraine front, Monday, Sept. 23.—American artillery repulsed a German raid today. Warning of the enemy's intention was given by the starting of their machine gun fire, but the reply of the Americans was so effective that any attack was out of the question.

After the bombardment the enemy attempted to raid the American lines in the Vosges sector today, but was repulsed before reaching the American trenches.

The Salem Avenue War Savings Club will meet with Mrs. Mark Reynolds at 6 o'clock p. m. Thursday afternoon. All members are requested to attend.

Sumter county has this year the largest number of students in college in the history of the county.