

Lands For Soldiers

Congress Expected to Make Appropriation to Assist Men Returning From Overseas.

Washington, Feb. 20.—After congress had talked for months about purchasing farm lands in the South for the use of returning soldiers and making them into farms and discussing many points in this enterprise and after Secretary Lane had taken a trip South to personally inspect these lands, it became known here today that the appropriation for this purpose will be made at the present session of congress.

Among the important bills pending a bill by Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken upon it. There are several million acres of land in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina suitable for this purpose.

Market for Hogs

There is a Ready Sale for South Carolina Hogs.

Clemson College, Feb. 17.—The temporary closing of the Orangeburg Packing Company seems to be causing some concern among county agents and growers of hogs, on account of the fact that there is no local market for hogs. Many farmers who have raised hogs for sale are now seeking to market their hogs and are somewhat disturbed over the present situation.

There is no need for alarm, say the state leaders in the livestock extension service, and no anxiety should be felt for the following reasons.

1. The market reports show no depression in the hog market, but rather an increasing demand due to reduction by larger exports of meat products.

2. Market quotations last week were \$17.50 to \$18 per hundred, with \$1 to \$2 off for soft hogs, bulk of sales being above \$17.50.

3. The Food Administration will doubtless maintain prices because of increasing beef scarcity and the tendency to market light hogs.

4. Actual telegraphic quotations received today answering inquiries show good corn fed hogs \$17.50 to \$18, pigs and lights \$17 to \$17.50, soft hogs \$15 to \$17.

5. The livestock extension service has increased production and now stands ready to help find ready market, arranging for cooperative shipments where individuals cannot ship far lots. See your county agent or wire the extension service, Clemson College, S. C.

Death of J. Luke Farmer

Popular A. C. L. Engineer Was Buried at Florence.

Florence, Feb. 20.—The remains of Mr. J. Luke Farmer, of Walterboro, S. C., whose death occurred in Baltimore at a hospital on Sunday night last, were brought to Florence on train 83 yesterday morning and carried to the home of his brother, Mr. R. Harry Farmer, in South 13th street, where funeral services took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The interment was made later in Mount Hope Cemetery at this place, and the grave was covered with many lovely floral offerings.

Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Mary Hauser, of this city, many years ago, and she with several grown daughters survive him. He was fifty-nine years old. He also leaves one brother, Mr. R. Harry Farmer, who is an engineer on the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Farmer was a locomotive engineer and up to the time of his leaving to quit work because of his ailment, he held down the passenger-rail on the Walterboro branch of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Farmer originally was from North Carolina. He served as a locomotive fireman and served his trade under his aged father, who for a time was master mechanic of the old Wilmington, Manchester and Augusta Railroad, later the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, and now the Atlantic Coast Line shops, then at Wilmington, N. C., and later as engineer on the road.

Irish Linen Manufacturers Organize.

London, Jan. 17.—Irish linen manufacturers have decided to form an organization to be known as the Irish Linen Corporation and have appropriated \$450,000 to conduct a propaganda campaign in the United States and England during the next three years. In all 116 manufacturers were represented at the meeting in which this action was taken. During the war most of them were making airplane fabric.

AMERICA GETS HUN SHIPS.

Some of the Biggest to Bring Troops Home.

Paris, Feb. 21.—An agreement has been reached whereby the United States will obtain some of the best German merchant ships for transporting American troops homeward, including the Imperator, Graf Waldersee, Pretoria and J. C. Hambrochard. The Imperator is a monster craft, second in size only to the Vaterland.

Unfortunately the exits from the channel at Hamburg became choked during the war and the Imperator cannot be brought out until the channel is dredged. The sailings of the ship is being held up also by food and financial complications.

"No Beer—No Work."

New York, Feb. 21.—Strikes on July 1 to make effective the slogan "No beer—no work" have been voted by the New York iron ship builders, longshoremen, hatters, stationary firemen, pavers and rammer unions. It was announced at a meeting of the Central Federated Union here tonight.

The Cotton Trade Is Demoralized

David R. Coker Reviews Cotton Market Conditions and Advises Reduction of Acreage.

Clemson College, Feb. 15.—The following letter from Mr. David R. Coker, its self explanatory and will be read with interest and profit by all who see it.

"I note in your issue of February 1st, you have quoted the part of my report as a member of the Agricultural Commission, which deals with the cotton situation. That report was written before the close of the war and represented my opinion of the situation as it then existed. My views of the ultimate situation are still represented by that report, but many temporary factors were brought in by the close of hostilities and other causes, and these have got to be considered by the farmers in forecasting the near future. Cancellation of war contracts, both here and abroad upset the whole spinning industry and destroyed confidence in the entire dry goods situation, and the spinning and distribution of cotton goods has not yet gotten back upon a normal basis. Then, too, labor troubles in England and demoralization on the continent of Europe (as well as inadequate ocean tonnage), has curtailed the expected post-war demand for cotton. The influenza epidemic prevented the prompt gathering of a large part of the cotton crop and this has added tremendously to the stock of undesirable low grades. This large stock of unmerchantable cotton has been one of the principal reasons for the depression in future contracts in New York and New Orleans.

"I feel quite confident that the demand for cotton is going to gradually increase as legitimate trade conditions are restored throughout the world and that as soon as there is normal world demand for cotton goods, there will be sale for a very large amount of cotton at profitable prices. It is meanwhile evident, however, that the present crop plus the surplus carried over, is going to be more than the world needs before the new crop comes in and there is but one program by which the farmer can protect himself and assure fair prices for the cotton he now holds and the crop he is about to raise. It can be expressed in a short sentence, 'cut cotton acreage and raise more food and feed.'

"If the figures for acreage and fertilizer consumption are very large this spring, I can see no hope that the southern farmer will be able to sell his present holdings and new crop for as much as it cost to produce, for it looks now as if the recovery of world trade from the effects of war is going to be gradual, and that a very heavy world demand for cotton may be postponed for a year or more.

"There is another thing every farmer ought to do to protect his interests. He should write our congressmen and senators and insist that something be done to force the New York and New Orleans cotton futures markets to represent actual values for merchantable cotton of that they be closed up. It is a self evident proposition that no unmerchantable grade or any commodity should be allowed to be delivered on a future contract for that commodity, for if this is allowed the entire stock of such unmerchantable grade, having no other market than future contract delivery, will eventually find its way to these markets and destroy values completely. Germany and Austria were formerly our principal customers for low grade cotton and there is going to be no adequate market for low grades until these countries are again allowed to import. Until that time, not a single bale of low grade should be sold. If middling cotton is made the lowest grade deliverable on the New York and New Orleans markets, I am satisfied we should see a big recovery in values and we would have a contract which both buyers and sellers could use freely in hedging operations to the great benefit of all cotton interests."

NEGRO REGIMENT PARADES.

Columbia Witnesses March of Troops From Front.

Columbia, Feb. 21.—The 371st regiment of negro troops fresh from the battlefields of France, which arrived at Camp Jackson yesterday, was paraded through the streets of Columbia today. This regiment suffered casualties of 1,003 men and fifty officers in the Champagne offensive. The organization is made up of North Carolina and South Carolina men, with white officers. Eighty-five of the 1,450 members of the regiment wear French decorations and many others the American decoration for gallantry in action.

The regiment was attached to a French division commanded by Gen. Boybet, who highly complimented them.

MEN WILL GET MILEAGE.

Conferees Agree on Bill Fixing Service Compensation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Agreement was reached today by house and senate conferees on the bill permitting discharged soldiers, sailors and marines to retain their uniforms and granting them 5 cents a mile traveling expenses from the point where they were discharged to their homes. In view of the fact that the war revenue bill provides for a bonus of \$50 to all discharged men the house conferees receded from their amendment granting officers and enlisted men one month's pay upon their discharge.

English Committee to Deal With Emigration.

London, Jan. 4.—A committee has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary, to deal with the problems of emigration which are likely to arise during the period of reconstruction.

Shall We Plant Cotton This Year?

(By David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.) About this time of the year a good many farmers in this section always take up and settle this question, and I am usually called upon to give such information on the situation and prospects as will help them come to a decision. I take it, therefore, that some of our farmer friends will be glad to know what the situation is now and what the future prospects seem to be.

Owing to the extremely dry season during the summer and fall just past, the development of the staple of the cottons produced in most of the cotton-belt was shorter and weaker than usual. This, of course, was especially hard on the long staple industry, as the price of that product is regulated largely by its length. This immediate section usually produces lengths which are known here as one-and-one-fourth and one-and-five-sixteenths in about equal proportions, with a very small percentage of one and three-sixteenths, and a small percentage of one and three-eighths. This season most of the cotton has run one and three-sixteenths and one and one-fourth, with less than half as much of the longer cotton as usually comes into this market. The farmers in this section have, therefore, averaged considerably less per pound for their staple than they would have received if the season had not been so abnormally dry, and they should take this fact into consideration in planning their future operations.

Another factor in the situation has been most evident this year. As a general rule, the farmers who have kept up the character and quality of their cotton by careful selection, or who have purchased their seed recently from genuine plant breeders have produced the longer lengths which were mostly in demand. This has not been an invariable rule, as the variations of weather conditions and soil sometimes obscure results. At times rather poor seed planted on good land and with good seasons will produce better results than the best seed planted on poor land or under droughty conditions. But it can be safely asserted that under identical conditions of soil and weather, pure recently pedigreed seed will produce better and more profitable results every time.

About five years ago we placed a large quantity of our Webber number eighty-two seed in a certain section of Georgia. The following fall, we sent one of our men into that territory and bought some very excellent cotton. The following year we also bought considerable cotton in that territory but the average quality was not quite as high as some of the seed had become slightly mixed. The third year the average cotton received from that territory was notably inferior to what we received the first year, and the fourth year the cotton in that territory was so inferior that we were not able to handle much of it, as we could not ship it to any mill who knew what good cotton was. The staple industry has now been practically abandoned in that territory, though it could easily have been kept up to date from a breeding standpoint.

I formerly thought that the high character and good length of much of the cotton produced in the Mississippi Delta was due mostly to the uniform and very rich lands of that section. I have found, however, that most of the planters there have thorough understanding of the value of seed breeding and renew their seed frequently from the most careful seed breeders. I am satisfied, therefore, that pure, high grade seed has at least as much to do with the quality of all staples as any other factor.

The Sea Island section of Georgia and Florida has been so badly hit by the boll weevil and other causes that the acreage in Sea Islands will be very small this year. There are still considerable stocks of Sea Island on hand, but if the coming crop is very small there will be an extra demand for longer lengths of upland staples and for Egyptian cottons. Upland staple cotton running full one and one-fourth and longer are now practically unobtainable and we have, during the past few days, been hunting for such cottons of high grade at from 37 to 38 cents to fill some orders. It looks, therefore, as if full length staple cottons are going to be eagerly sought next fall.

Some export demand for staple cottons has recently sprung up and I see no reason why it should not increase in volume and be a factor for good prices next season. Under all circumstances it seems to me that the prospect for prices on well handled, high grade staple cotton from pure bred seed is unusually good for next season. The prospect for short cotton with October New York selling around 19 cents, is certainly not flattering.

We may expect the boll weevil to come into this territory about one year from now. It will be very important, therefore, for those who continue planting staple cottons to secure some seed of the earliest varieties, as the later varieties will not stand up under boll weevil conditions.

I want again to urge the farmers who intend to plant staple cotton, to take every precaution to produce a full length, smooth, high grade product. Seldom, if ever, in the past has such cotton been difficult to sell and usually the demand has exceeded the supply. Poor, wasty, irregular cotton, however, is frequently difficult to sell and always the price is much below the best.

The quality of the ginning in this territory has gone down very badly this year, a large percentage of the cotton being rough and stringy. This has affected the salability and the reputation of our cotton considerably and I wish to urge all farmers and ginners to handle the next crop more carefully. Seed cotton should be thoroughly dry when ginned, the gins should be cleaned out of short cotton before beginning on a long bale, should be run with loose gin roll and the line should be placed in the press in smooth layers and not

packed in with the feet. I would be glad to send a circular on ginning staple cotton to any one interested.

We have had a great deal of trouble recently with mix-packed cotton. Most of the mixed packing is done through ignorance and the farmers are losing sums of money by bringing bales in with layers of several different grades of cotton. Where cotton of two different pickings must go into the same bale, it pays handsomely to mix the cotton thoroughly before loading. Many farmers think the gins will do this and put one kind of cotton in the bottom of the wagon and another on top. This always results in a two-sided bale, which brings a low price. A bale of low middling cotton all through is worth more than a bale which is half low middling and half good middling, for a mill which is spinning low middling does not want the bright cotton to go in with the blue, as it will result in yarn of varying color. I have known of instances recently where one sheaf of low-grade cotton was put into a bale of good staple cotton without mixing and resulted in a loss of \$30 to \$50 per bale to the farmer, whereas, if he had gone to the trouble of pouring the cotton all into one pile and stirring it thoroughly with forks, the sheet of low grade cotton would probably not have affected the value of the bale more than a cent or two.

Staple cotton and short cotton should never be put into the same bale, as no mill will knowingly buy cotton of this kind and considerable loss to the mill results in getting a bale of it into their work by accident.

Ireland Asks For Consideration

Peace Conference Will Be a Failure Unless Irish Obtain Independence.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Justice Cohan of New York supreme court, speaking before the convention of the Irish race today, said that unless the doctrine of self determination shall be applied to Ireland there could be no just and permanent peace resulting from the work of the peace conference.

PRO-GERMAN REED.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Support for Republican attacks in the senate upon the league of nations came from the Democratic side today when Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, delivered a prepared address in criticism of the league. The free American government, he asserted, would, through the league, be largely displaced by a government controlled by European monarchs and Asiatic despots.

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Private advices from Thorne indicate that the food situation in that section of Posen held by the Poles is showing marked improvement as the result of the cessation of shipments to western Germany.

Citations for Bravery.

The commander in chief, in the name of the president, has awarded the distinguished service cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Major William S. Manning, Three Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry (deceased): For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. Leading his command in the face of extremely heavy artillery and machine gun fire, Major Manning displayed remarkable bravery and coolness in reorganizing his battalion after severe losses had been inflicted on them. By continuous encouragement and daring, he directed operations of the successful gaining of his objective. During operations Major Manning was instantly killed by a machine gun bullet. Next of kin, Governor Manning, father, executive mansion, Columbia, S. C.

First Lieut. George H. Yardborough, Jr. (deceased), Fifth Regiment, United States Marine Corps: For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Belleau, France, June 23, 1918. Lieutenant Yardborough displayed exceptional bravery when his platoon was in a support position under intense artillery fire, by moving from one shell hole to another in the open and steadying his men. After making one trip over his line he was wounded by an exploding shell, but refused aid until he saw that the wounded soldiers with him had been treated and taken to shelter. He later died of his wounds. Next of kin, Mrs. George H. Yardborough, mother, Mullins, S. C.

Sergt. James Edward Fore, Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry (A. S. No. 1310840): For extraordinary heroism in action at St. Martin-Riviere, France, October 17, 1918. While engaged with four other soldiers in mopping up a village, Sergeant Fore led his men in a flank attack on a machine gun nest and captured the crew, numbering 18. Pushing forward, he organized a squad of stragglers and captured an entire company of Germans, including two officers. Home address: Mrs. J. E. Fore, 21 Cohen street, Union, S. C.

Corp. Paul K. Sinclair, Company M, One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry (A. S. No. 1312393): For extraordinary heroism in action at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 11, 1918. When the advance was checked by fire from enemy machine guns and snipers in a sunken trench, Corporal Sinclair, crawling and jumping from one shell hole to another, under heavy machine gun and artillery fire, opened fire with his automatic rifle and silenced both the machine gun post and the snipers. Home address: J. D. Sinclair, Camden, S. C.

Victory has been won but it must be paid for. Every person is asked to do his share. No one is asked to give—only to lend. Buy War Savings Stamps.

"Thought I Had A Paving Brick

In My Stomach

Declared a Spartanburg, S. C., Man. He Was Constipated, Nervous, Pains in His Back; Had Dizzy Spells. Dreco-Ended it All For Him.

"I often felt like I had a paving brick in my stomach," says this well known man who has resided at 181 Park Avenue, Spartanburg, S. C., for fourteen years, Mr. P. A. Harman.

"My stomach went on a strike. I think, for nothing I ate seemed to digest, but just laid there. I was badly constipated, my liver was inactive; got so nervous I couldn't sleep, and dizzy spells would hit me, and I'd have to sit down right there. Dreco started my bowels moving at once and all my troubles seemed to fade away, and now I am well as ever in my life. I eat anything I crave, and it never hurts one bit. I sleep fine; in fact, I'm well again."

To those who suffer from stomach troubles and their attendant disorders—constipation, you are warned to profit by the experience of others. Don't let these troubles sap your comfort, health and vitality away. They wear the victim down until he grows weaker every day, laying him open to disease of a serious nature. Every one should know about Dreco, the great herbal remedy, which has no peer as a stomach remedy, and relief for constipation.

Go today to your nearest drug store—they all sell Dreco and start the treatment without delay. Dreco is especially recommended in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store.—Adv.

Revolt at Munich

Demobilized Bavarian Troops Attack Diet House.

Basel, Feb. 21.—A reactionary insurrection broke out in Munich Wednesday night, according to Frankfort Zeitung. The demobilized Bavarian bluejackets attacked the Diet House and occupied the telegraph office and police headquarters, but were eventually dislodged by government troops. Prince Joachim, sixth son of the former emperor, was arrested. It is reported that he apparently had some connection with the movement.

Copenhagen, Feb. 21.—Prince Joachim was not involved in the Munich insurrection Wednesday night, according to a dispatch received here, which adds that the prince and his consort are returning to Prussia under an escort.

Continue to lend Uncle Sam your money. The security is the safest in the world. The investment is profitable. Take all the War Savings Stamps you can. Be ready to subscribe when the Victory Liberty Loan is offered.

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BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE TAKEN OVER THE AGENCY FOR THE ABOVE CAR. AN OLD RELIABLE CAR AT RELIABLE PRICES BY RELIABLE PEOPLE. WE EXPECT SOME OF THESE CARS IN SHORTLY. WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE PROSPECTIVE BUYERS LOOK AT THIS MODEL. EVERY ONE KNOWS THE REPUTATION OF THIS CAR. IT'S CLASSY.

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