

The Watchman and Southron

Published Wednesday and Saturday by Osteen Publishing Company, Sumter, S. C. Terms: \$2.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements: One Square, first insertion, \$1.00. Every subsequent insertion, .50. Contracts for three months or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

A leading medical authority says that "every cold lays a brick in the foundation for a great pneumonia wave." A wave with a brick foundation is certainly something to be avoided.

Somebody tells of doughnuts sold as curtain rings to a furniture firm by a cooking school graduate. That's nothing. We've often eaten curtain rings sold as doughnuts.

Speaking of "gentlemen's agreements," the pathway of Far Eastern diplomacy is all littered up with 'em. Better be less courteous this time, and hold out for a regular contract.

Kansas farmers are burning corn and Russian children are eating clay.

Moratoriums are the order of the day. Germany wants one for her indemnity and our government wants one for the army bonds. Why not apply it to the income tax, too?

Secretary Hoover reports that 1,000,000 men, lately unemployed, have found jobs, not counting those who are looking after the furnace.

BETTER WAR RULES.

Among other things which the arms conference has got under way is the formation of an international commission to revise the present rules governing warfare, and make such additional rules as the new instruments of war seem to indicate. The commission is to be made up of two jurists from each of the five great nations represented at the conference, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

One of the great stumbling blocks in the late war, and one of the things which made prosecution of the war criminals so difficult, was the vagueness and inadequacy of the rules governing international warfare. It is true that some very clearly defined and accepted rules were ignored, but the situation as a whole was complicated by lack of well-defined understandings.

HOW JOHN D. MADE HIS MONEY.

Here is a bit of information for those who want to emulate John D. Rockefeller. It isn't necessary to go into the oil business. This phase of the "Oil King's" history has been exaggerated. Rockefeller got his start in oil, but it was not oil that made his immense fortune for him.

"Contrary to the general opinion," says a business man connected with the Rockefeller interests, "Mr. Rockefeller hasn't made as much money in oil as Mr. Carnegie made in steel."

Carnegie, then, really had a better chance than Rockefeller, starting with his basic fortune. And why did he not multiply that fortune as his more famous contemporary has done?

timid field, for money in this capitalist age is as necessary for industry as are labor and materials. Money planted and well tended will grow and multiply. An investor starting in a small way, and saving and expanding his investments wisely year after year, may accomplish much. Yet the American people fool away perhaps a billion dollars a year in foolish or fraudulent schemes. Money that comes hard they let go lightly, at the beck of a glib salesman. Investment is to be taken seriously, as Rockefeller took it.

So far, the senate has rendered incalculable service to the cause of disarmament by not discussing it.

BEER IN POLAND.

The new republic of Poland, along with its other troubles, is wrestling with the liquor problem. It has adopted a policy that is pretty near to prohibition.

There is to be no traffic in whiskey and other strong drinks. Beer is to be restricted to an alcoholic content of 2 1/2 per cent. The sale of beer is forbidden to exist. Cafes and restaurants are licensed to sell this weak beer provided their number does not exceed one to each 2,500 population. Proprietors are subject to arrest if there is any drunkenness on their premises. All liquor stocks are taxed 20 per cent of their value.

This sounds drastic, for Poland. It is another evidence of the continuance and growing severity of the dry movement, which gained its first great momentum during the war. The 2 1/2 per cent rule for beer is of special interest in this country. It recalls the famous 2.75 per cent laws enacted by some of the states, but rendered ineffective by federal action. A good many Americans seem to think that something like the Polish policy will be adopted here, sooner or later.

WEATHER BY WIRELESS.

The Postoffice Department is now sending out weather reports by wireless telephone from Washington. The field of operations is limited, so far, to a comparatively small area. It embraces the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is also experimental. After a trial of two weeks, however, the practical nature of this service is considered established. It will probably be extended to cover the entire country before long.

The method is simple. The official reports, compiled by the experts of the department of agriculture, are sent out promptly at 10 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., the sender using a wave-length of 1,160 meters. All that anyone has to do, to take advantage of it, is to have a wireless telephone receiving apparatus, tune it to this particular wave-length and "listen in" at the time set. The instruments are on the market and can be bought for little more than the cost of a good Victrola.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

There is always plenty of adverse criticism of American newspapers. Now and then some one with authority praises them and induces the public to concede a little in their favor.

A member of the British delegation at the Washington arms conference has recently returned to England. Soon after his arrival there he spoke in public on the subject of American characteristics and customs. Of the press of this country he said:

"The obsession of American newspapers for accuracy is almost astounding. Americans can never plead that they are not enlightened on changes of policy, for they have an exceptionally well-informed press."

The newspaper people themselves are probably too busy to pause long to note or rejoice over this tribute to them. But other citizens could profitably give it a little thought before registering their next kick against their favorite papers.

EDUCATED ILLITERATES.

As a corrective for "illiteracy among the educated," Dr. McCracken, President of Vassar College, presents four resolutions on the subject of reading. They are: "First, that we will remember what we read. It would be far better for all of us if we read less and remembered more. "Second, that we will think over what we read. "Third, that we will apply what we read. Nine books in ten that we read are not read in order to apply them to life, but to distract

our minds from life. Books are a dissipation, a scattering of our energies, not a charging and strengthening of them.

"Fourth, that we will grow with our reading. Most of us read one elementary book after another, with no direction or plan. We never think 'Where is our reading taking us?' We never stop to think that books are steps upward. Let us go to school to our books, we educated illiterates, and not stay always in the first grade."

It is true that although more people are reading than ever before, there is also more shiftless reading, shiftless in choice of matter and method of perusal. And this mark of "illiteracy" is upon those who should know better, as well as upon those from whom, because of lesser advantages, less should be expected.

LABOR COURTS FOR ENGLAND.

A manifesto has been presented to Premier Lloyd George by a group of English labor leaders which is hailed generally in England as "the most hopeful sign on the industrial horizon."

The manifesto was framed, as it expressly states, "by men who have given the best years of their lives to helping to build up the trade union movement." It asks primarily for legislation to establish specially appointed industrial courts "that would function like our police and county and high courts," the duty of these proposed courts being the settlement of disputed wage and labor questions. The abolition of the wasteful strike as well as oppressive action by employers is sought.

It is suggested in the manifesto that the decision of the courts shall be binding upon both sides in any dispute and that penalties be inflicted for failure to abide by them similar to those now inflicted upon persons who in other matters take the law into their own hands. So that the new tribunal may be effective weapon "against employers whose demands are unreasonable" and "against workers who seek to impose impossible conditions upon industry."

While the movement is sponsored primarily by the conservative labor element in England, and will meet with a good deal of opposition in more radical quarters, it is a step in the right direction. The present freight rate is one more evidence of the way in which the leaven of industrial reasonableness is spreading.

BACK TO JAPAN.

Is there a quiet "back-to-Japan" movement going on in southern California?

When the Japanese liner, Anyo Maru, left Los Angeles the last day of January for the Orient, it was noted that she had on board several hundred Japanese, mostly women and children, many of the latter American-born. It is said that every Japanese ship which has left Los Angeles for months has carried a similar load.

Many Japanese who have been questioned deny that there is any distinct migration or repatriation movement. No one has been found who will admit it. Yet the fact remains that the women and children are leaving in large numbers. At any rate, the exodus helps to offset the disquieting yellow tide which has been setting too strongly in this direction for a long time. It begins to look as if the whole Japanese problem may be nearer settlement than seemed possible a few months since.

THE TAX BURDEN.

In New York State the total taxation, federal, state and municipal, is reported as 170 per cent greater than it was before the war, averaging \$196.97 a year for every man, woman and child.

This may not be any worse than the situation in most of the other states. The New York World thinks the tax burden of the average American family, assumed to consist of five persons, is certainly not less than \$500 a year. And this burden, felt none the less because some of it is indirect, is estimated to be not less than 20 per cent of the average income. In other words, one dollar out of every five earned in this country goes for taxes.

The increase in federal taxes has been most pronounced. The federal government is said to take \$10 out of every \$100 income, where it used to take only \$3. Municipal government come next.

A clear understanding of this situation on the part of citizens everywhere would doubtless lead to such a popular demand for economy in public expenditures that the economy would be forthcoming. It is not necessary for the federal government, the state governments or the city governments

to spend as much money as they are spending. It is largely taxes that are ruining American prosperity.

UNBIASED HISTORY AND PEACE.

With the patriotic history, with its over-praise of everything and everybody American, first came under fire for its unbalanced fervor, history writers went to the other extreme. What one modern historian calls "scientific" history became the thing, and the writers of such treatises took pains to show up all the faults, mistakes, weakness of character or other unpleasant facts which they could dig up out of the old records concerning the nation's heroes. No one was great enough to be spared. But the pendulum continues to swing and in passing from one extreme to the other occasionally reaches a sane middle ground. That is said to be the present tendency in history writing.

The truest and most unbiased histories of any land are, as a rule, written by outsiders. A recent history of our Revolutionary period, written by a Canadian rather than by a citizen of England or the United States, exemplifies this fact. His discussion is well-balanced, frank and unemotional.

Years from now, no doubt, civilized peoples will recognize the important part played by unbiased histories in developing unbiased readers and so in promoting international peace.

Two More Extension Publications

Clemson College, Feb. 4.—In order to meet the demands in two phases of farming now attracting increased interest the Extension department has issued two new publications; namely, Extension Bulletin 42 (revised), Home Gardening in South Carolina, and Information Card 20, Curing Pork on the Farm. Both of these publications are free to citizens of South Carolina for the asking.

"Home Gardening in South Carolina" is a 40-page bulletin giving general information on gardening, with attention to such matters as suitable soils, how plants feed and grow, cultivation methods, fertilizer, hotbeds and cold frames, brief individual discussion of the various vegetables, varieties recommended for the home garden, information and instruction for spraying and other treatment for insect pests and fungus diseases which attack garden vegetables. A specially interesting feature of the publication is a double page table in compact form information as to quantity of seed to plant, when to plant, when to transplant, how to fertilize, etc.

"Curing Pork on the Farm," is a mailing card giving instructions on the dry curing method and the brine curing method and on smoking the cured meat. This card puts in a few words helpful instruction for the benefit of farmers, many of whom have no definite information on best methods of curing pork.

German Socialist Officials Want Protection From Insult

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The "Junker" press and the Socialists of Germany are at odds over a proposed law intended to protect members of the government from insult and to prevent anybody inciting others to violence against them. Announcement has been made that the government intends to introduce a bill in the Reichstag providing for imprisonment and fine up to 500,000 marks for persons guilty of "insulting the constitution, the president or any member of the Central or Federated government."

The Socialists contend that the law is necessary to protect the country against violent and treacherous monarchistic propaganda and chicanery. The Conservative and Nationalist newspapers protest against it as an attack on free speech and free thought. They accuse the Socialists of outraging their own principles, as they formerly fought against laws which protected several personages of Germany from slanderous statements.

The newspapers now opposing the bill have been wont to entertain readers with lengthy sarcastic or abusive articles about the republican constitution and the government's democratic political leaders.

A Regiment of Swimmers.

Cristobal Canal Zone, Jan. 20.—The 14th Infantry, stationed at Fort Davis here, has become a regiment of swimmers. Almost every man in the outfit is now able to navigate in the water and Colonel William H. Oury, the commander, is proud of the achievement. The work of teaching the soldiers to be at home in the water began three months ago under the direction of Homer Baker, physical director of the Gatun clubhouse.

After a resting spell, the instructor will undertake to teach every man in the regiment to swim 50 feet or more, carrying a pack containing a first aid kit, canteen, blanket, shelter half tent, tent pole, kamonkan, tent pins and other essentials.

When this is accomplished, it is claimed, that the 14th Infantry will be the only regiment in the United States army equal to such a feat. Watermanship is regarded as invaluable for military work in the Canal Zone.

The interest in short skirts is more than 8 per cent.

Bigham Preparing New Appeal

Florence County Murderer Will Take Case To United States Supreme Court

Columbia, Feb. 6.—Edmund D. Bigham, Florence county man, convicted of murdering his brother and sentenced to the electric chair, and also charged with killing his mother, his sister and his sister's two adopted children, will, it is understood, appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the South Carolina supreme court which recently refused his appeal for a new trial. It is not known on what grounds the new appeal will be made.

An order staying the remittitur of the recent decision of the supreme court has been issued by the supreme court, Bigham asking for a rehearing of the case. However, the court has not as yet announced whether it will grant a rehearing. Bigham was sentenced to die but appealed, making numerous exceptions to the proceedings in the circuit court which convicted him. The supreme court recently dismissed the appeal, and Bigham will be re-sentenced, at the next term of court in Florence, unless his appeal to the United States supreme court is allowed.

Bigham is in the death house of the state penitentiary. His main complaint about his case is a repetition of the statement that he is innocent. He talks very freely about his case.

Farm Loan Bonds Ready

Largest Offering Ever Made is Announced

Washington, Feb. 4.—The largest offering of farm loan bonds ever made was announced tonight by Secretary Mellon.

The twelve federal land banks will make a combined offering on Monday of \$75,000,000 of 5 per cent federal farm loan bonds at the price of 102 3/8 and accrued interest, at which price they will yield approximately 4.70 per cent to callable date and 5 per cent thereafter. The bonds, Mr. Mellon said, will be dated November 1, 1921, due November 1, 1931, and callable at the option of the issuing bank after November 1, 1931. They will be issued in coupon form, exchangeable for registered bonds. Interest will be payable May 1 and November 1.

"This is the largest offering of farm loan bonds ever made," Mr. Mellon said, "but in view of the generally favorable trend of the investment market and the continued strong showing of the federal land banks, it is believed that it will be readily absorbed, and, as the funds will go direct to the farmers of the country, it should do much to improve the agricultural situation."

Jewish Relief Days

Charleston, Feb. 6.—Governor Robert A. Cooper has issued a proclamation designating February 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 as Jewish relief days for South Carolina and urging all citizens of the state to contribute liberally to the fund to be raised during those days for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe. Governor Cooper's proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, although in most countries men have been permitted to return to the paths of peace and the ways of industry, there still comes to us a heartrending cry for help from hundreds of thousands of Jews in the devastated regions of central and eastern Europe, where men, women and children are making a heroic struggle for bare existence against the ravages of dire poverty and disease, with the severe added handicap of political persecution and

Whereas, these unfortunates stretch forth their arms in pleading to America, the only land in the world to which they can look for substantial help, a land where, despite adverse economic conditions, our American people still enjoy the blessings of plenty and are happily unacquainted with such pitiful destitution as is the common lot of these European sufferers; and

Whereas, the American Jewish Relief Committee has determined that \$14,000,000 is the minimum amount essential to aid the sufferers of the devastated regions to survive the present winter and has placed South Carolina's quota of this amount at \$100,000, and the state committee has undertaken to raise a minimum of \$100,000 for this cause in a campaign to be held February 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Now, therefore, I, Robert A. Cooper, governor of South Carolina, do hereby most heartily commend this cause to the people of South Carolina, designating February 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 as Jewish Relief Days in this state and urging upon all citizens alike that they contribute liberally to their efforts and their means to the end that South Carolina's quota may be subscribed.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the State of South Carolina this 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

R. A. COOPER.

By the Governor: W. Banks Dove, Secretary of State.

The Kansas City Star runs a column of scissored selections. "What the Paragoons find a Snail," it would, however, be more interesting to know what the paragoons find a snail in—Arkansas Gazette.

Irish Leaders See Churchill

Conference With Lloyd George and Other Government Representatives Today

London, Feb. 5.—(By the Associated Press).—Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional government, arrived in London today and conferred at the colonial office with Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, and the lord chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead.

Later in the day Premier Lloyd George returned from the Chequers Court for the special purpose of presiding at a conference of the Irish committee of the cabinet in Downing street this evening. This conference, in addition to Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, included Austen Chamberlain, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Gordon Hewart, Michael Collins, Kevin O'Higgins and Eamon J. Duggan.

Arthur Griffith has been summoned to London to join a similar conference tomorrow for discussion of the Ulster difficulties. No official statement was issued to indicate the nature of the discussion at the important Downing street conference, but it is assumed the prime minister is anxious to arrive at some settlement if possible before the meeting of the imperial parliament this week. At this meeting the opponents of the Irish treaty are understood to be prepared to bring a heavy attack to bear on the government, greatly fortified by the fact that the hopes of a peaceful settlement between the north and the south, aroused by the Craig-Collins pact, were so suddenly dashed.

The position is rendered more grave by the postponement of the Ard Phais meeting through the railway strike in Ireland, because until the whole Sinn Fein movement has pronounced through the Ard Phais its position on the De Valera split, it is considered likely that Griffith and Collins can be induced to yield materially on the boundary question.

U. S. is Congratulated

On Arms Conference Results by the London Observer

London, Feb. 5.—"The great undertaking of the Washington conference has come splendidly through," says the Observer in its editorial columns this morning. Not all the promises were performed and not all the proposals agreed upon, but what has been done is sound and solid, therein being the whole difference between Washington and Versailles. The work of Versailles must be undone and the work of Washington developed, if civilization is to be safe again."

The Sunday Times says America is to be congratulated upon the success of the conference. The threat of war between Japan and America has been banished, indeed made physically impossible without Great Britain's assistance, in view of the agreement not to fortify further the islands of the Pacific.

"The Pacific is now pacific in name and in fact," the newspaper adds, "a good deal remains to be done, but enough has been done to justify the conference—European states, please copy."

Sustain Freight Rates

To Reduce Now Would Imperil Transportation

New York, Feb. 5.—A reduction of freight rates by the interstate commerce commission would imperil the country's entire transportation system, S. Davies Wardlaw, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, declared today. The announcement was made in the first issue of a new bulletin published by the organization, it was stated, to bring the railroad problem before the investors of the country.

Demands of some steel manufacturing corporations and other shipping corporations, Mr. Wardlaw said, "that the 40 per cent increase granted the Eastern roads in August, 1920, be cancelled, or in other words that a 40 per cent reduction be made in rates on basic commodities, would ruin the carriers."

Apparently it was not understood, he declared, that the percentage return named in the transportation act covers "a measure of return only below which engine cars, roadbeds and men can not be supplied to haul passengers and freight."

All that was asked and all the transportation act does, the statement said, was "to put the downward tendency of freight rates at the point below which it would not be possible to run the transportation machine."

The railroad, he asserted, were taking their losses, he asserted, and were withholding from the properties every dollar that could be withheld, leaving the systems where soon they would be unable to move the country's products.

Solid Food Dangerous to Starved Person

Orskov, Russia, Jan. 11.—The danger of giving solid food to starving Russians was illustrated on the platform of the station here. When the trolley train from Tashkent to Moscow halted here a woman singer, one of its passengers, took up on a small boy begging at the car windows. She gave him a part of a loaf of white bread, which he began to eat ravenously. Within a few minutes he went into choking convulsions and within a half hour was dead.

Market For Sweet Potatoes

Farmers Who Have Banked Sweet Potatoes Can Club Together and Make Carload Shipments

County Farm Demonstration Agent J. Frank Williams is in receipt of the subpoenaed letter in reference to the demand for sweet potatoes. Farmers who have more potatoes than they can dispose of on the local market will be able to find sale for all they have if they will consult Mr. Williams and arrange to join together in making up car load shipments. The price offered for No. 1 banked potatoes is \$1.75 per 100 pounds, in sacks, approximately \$1 per bushel. At this price there should be a fair profit in potatoes.

The letter referred to is as follows: Florence, S. C., Jan. 26, 1922. Mr. J. Frank Williams, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir: The S. C. Sweet Potato Association is now in position to move several car loads of No. 1 banked stock Porto Rico sweets, and if you have parties in your county who can join together and get up car loads, the above concern can move same at an early date. Below I am giving you present P. O. B. prices on banked stock, less commissions:

\$1.75 per 100 lb sack, 300 sacks to car. \$3.00 per barrel, 150 bbls. to car. The association advises farmers to ship their banked stock in barrels if possible, otherwise in sacks, and not attempt to ship in bulk. They cannot guarantee definite prices at the present time.

Should any farmers in your county wish to get up a carload, kindly have them take the matter up with Mr. R. W. Barton, sales manager of the S. C. Sweet Potato Association, and a representative of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., who is now stationed at Florence, S. C.

It is absolutely necessary that cars going out should come up to grade requirements, and should any farmers in your county wish to ship will be glad for you to help them with grading and loading of car. Very truly yours,

Thos. B. Young, District Agent.

\$2,000,000 Dinner

How Funds Were Raised For Starving Europeans

(From the Villager.) A few weeks ago a "relief organization"—tell tale phrase!—in Chicago set out to raise \$2,000,000 for the starving in Southeastern Europe. The chairman of the committee issued invitations to prominent citizens to dine with him in the banquet hall of the Drake Hotel, perhaps the most luxurious hotel in the world. The guests came, hundreds of them. They came prepared for a fine dinner, came prepared for a fine dinner, for speeches and music, for lights and decorations. They found a famine. The sumptuous banquet room was draped in black. The only light came from the unshaded tallow candles on the tables; crude shadows went flickering into the corners of the room. And the tables? They were bare. No cloth. No silver. No crystal or china. Above all no food, no drink; simply bare wooden tables. A hush fell on this chattering company, at first the silence of indignation; they had been hoaxed; they had been tricked into going without their dinner. But vexation could not hold out against the deeper feeling which this extraordinary spectacle provoked; suddenly one saw Hungarians sitting at those bleak tables, one saw suffering striding out from those shadow-filled corners. And instead of \$2,000,000 the "relief organization" raised a little less than \$2,000,000!

Communism Suppressed in Jugoslavia

Belgrade, Dec. 22.—Communism seems to have been suppressed in this country. The vigorous action of the government which recently passed a law imposing the death penalty upon enemies of public security and offenders against the state has struck terror into the hearts of radicals and revolutionaries.

The jails of the country are choked with persons accused of Bolshevism or Communist activity and others who are not in prison are declared to be either thoroughly cowed or to have fled from the country. Those persons implicated in the murder last July of M. Drachkovitch, the Minister of the Interior, and in the attempt to assassinate Jugoslavia's young King, Alexander, will be brought to trial in January. Among them are a number of Communist deputies in Parliament.

Jugoslavia's statesmen assert that the entire Communist party, once of formidable and menacing proportions, has been suppressed as a result of fearless action by the government and that many of its members have been exiled or imprisoned.

The Parliamentary privileges of Communist members of the National Assembly, numbering nearly 60, have been cancelled and since August, none of them has participated in the proceedings. Communist newspapers and propaganda organizations throughout the country have been suppressed and their principals placed in custody or in close surveillance. Communism first gained a foothold in Jugoslavia in 1919.

Just after the arms limitation conference settled the Pacific an earthquake mixed it all up again.

Pooling Tobacco in Kentucky

Cooperative Marketing Association Will Handle 150,000,000 Pounds This Year

Florence, Feb. 4.—In reply to telegram sent to Mr. J. C. Stone, president of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, asking him to give the South Carolina Campaign committee some information as to the Kentucky situation, the following reply was received:

"Owing to my absence from the office your telegram of January 26th has just been received, and in reply will say that there are about 132 loose leaf warehouses in the entire Burley district. Of these houses our association owns 117, and there are 15 houses, mostly small ones, selling tobacco at public auction.

"Up to this time they have sold around thirty-seven to thirty-eight million pounds, and for the last ten days receipts in these houses are extremely light, and in my opinion, they will not sell over twelve or fifteen million pounds more.

"The association began receiving tobacco in Lexington on Thursday, January 26th, and on Monday, January 30th we began receiving in all of our other receiving points, about 90 in number.

"We are making a substantial advance to each farmer on delivery of his tobacco and this advance in most cases has proven to be more than the farmer got for his entire crop last year, and am glad to say the farmers over the entire district are not only satisfied, but are charmed with the way their association has started off.

"We estimate that the association will handle this year in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 pounds and from present indications, I feel confident that we will sell most of our tobacco in winter order. However, we are prepared to finance and ready all of the crop, if it becomes necessary to do so.

"We all feel very much encouraged over the way our operation has started off, and the members of the association are pleased with the way their business is being handled, and I feel confident it is going to be the salvation of the business interest of our section.

"If there is any information at any time that you desire, write me and I will give it to you."

League of Women Voters

State Convention to Be Held in Columbia This Week

Columbia, Fe. 6.—The state convention of the League of Women Voters will meet in Columbia Wednesday of this week. Prominent women from many parts of the state will attend and many will be heard on the program. Laws affecting the status of women and laws affecting the public welfare will be considered by the convention.

Among those who will participate in the convention are: Mrs. Richard Williams, of Greenwood; Mrs. Joseph Sprott, of Manning; Mrs. C. Y. Reamer and Dr. Jane Bruce Guinnard, of Columbia; Mrs. Carrie Patrick, of Anderson; Mrs. Ruth Dodd, Columbia; Miss Christine South, Rock Hill; Mrs. John Gary Evans, Spartanburg; Miss Edith DeLorme, Sumter; Mrs. Julian B. Salley, Aiken; Mrs. W. L. Dunovant, Edgefield; Miss Adele Minahan, of Columbia; Miss Ethel Best, of Washington, representing the United States Women's Bureau; and Mrs. Fred S. Mussell, of Columbia, president of the League. At an afternoon session, following a luncheon, Dr. Reed Smith, of the University; Dr. O'Brien, of the mental hygiene board, and Dr. Jane Bruce Guinnard, will deliver addresses. In the evening the Columbia League will entertain the delegates and also members of the legislature and their wives at a reception at the Jefferson Hotel.

That Florida man named Hell who was arrested for bootlegging seems to clinch the argument that it doesn't pay to give a dog a bad name.

Anti-tobacco bugs go on the theory that cigarette lighters won't work.

But Henry Ford could even make farming pay.

"Is marriage a handicap?" asks a minister. In golf, yes.

Time to Plant

and the best varieties of vegetable and field seeds to plant for each purpose is told in the

1922 Catalog of

WOOD'S SEEDS

Now ready to be mailed, free on request.

Reduced prices are quoted on Seeds, Poultry Supplies, and Feeds, Garden Tools and Spray Materials.

Write for your copy today.