

The Watchman and Soutron

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

Samuel Untermyer, the famous New York lawyer, has tackled a number of big jobs, but when he goes after J. P. Morgan & Co., and affiliated interests, he is a big game hunter of boundless courage and ambition.

The announcement that New England textile interests have decided to build more cotton mills in the South will be good news to towns and cities that seek such enterprises. If the business men and capitalists of Sumter looked with favor on cotton mills, it might be worth while to suggest that the matter be investigated with the view of interesting the mill builders in Sumter county as a possible location of some of the new mills.

THE WET FIGHT

It is becoming plain that there is a good deal of fight left in the wets. Elections in many places this fall will hang on the question whether it is advisable to modify the Volstead Act.

Behind all the noise made by the patrons of bootleggers, behind all the talk that "more drinking is going on than ever before," stand the cold, hard facts of the benefits the country as a whole has already experienced because of prohibition.

It is too soon to know whether the Volstead Act is a wholly wise provision or not. An experiment on such an enormous scale as the prohibition experiment cannot be worked out in less than five or ten years.

After the test has been fairly made, it seems wise to make the further trial of modifying the Volstead Act that will be another matter. For the present, it would seem better to stand pat on the Act as it is, and to assist enforcement of it as it stands, until the public has a chance to see what it is like when it is enforced as it was intended to be.

COMMERCE WITH CONSCIENCE

When President Harding said the other day that one of the great needs was for conscience in business, he touched a chord which responds in the hearts of most Americans. When the phrase "business is business" is used to cover fraud, to excuse greed or dishonesty or the exploitation of the weak, the American who hears it so used is always conscious of an uneasy feeling, of a belief, though it be unformulated even to himself, that there is something unsound about the business which requires that phrase for its apology.

"I do not think any business can permanently succeed that is not honest. And I do not think any enterprise ought to succeed that is not honorable," said the President. "And if you will combine honesty and honor, that enterprise which makes such a slogan will stand unchallenged before the world."

There is one fundamental that we ought never forget. No law can ever be enacted or any substitute ever found for the reward of merit. It is the essence of our social life; it is fundamental in our religious life. And I am quite sure there can be no abiding reward without merit, and I am equally sure that there can be but little of merit without prospect of reward.

which might conceivably lead to war. This summer is going to be a crucial period for Europe, and indirectly for America. It will determine whether the Old World is going to profit from the big war and go forward with wise reconstruction or is going to slip backward toward destruction. May the truce be used wisely!

Regardless of one's possible agreement or disagreement with President Harding in political matters, when it comes down to this matter of business morals, every American who is worth the name heartily subscribes to this doctrine.

TREATIES NOT RATIFIED

Americans learn with surprise that the treaties resulting from the Washington arms conference are not yet in effect, and are not likely to be for some time to come. They do not become operative until all of the signatory powers have ratified them and exchanged ratifications, and the United States is the only one of the five big powers that has taken the necessary steps.

Japan has ratified the Shantung agreement, and is expected to ratify the important five-power naval reduction treaty and four-power Pacific treaty at any time. But when Great Britain, France and Italy will ratify is problematical. There is even a possibility that France may never do so at all, for that country seems strangely inclined of late to play a lone hand in international affairs, and she gave her preliminary assent at Washington unwillingly.

Why the powers should delay action is not explained. They have been busy with the Genoa conference, but that hardly accounts for so long a delay. They have had time enough to ratify, if they wanted to, in these four months. There is some ground for suspecting that perhaps they want to punish Uncle Sam a little, for his refusal to ratify a certain other treaty and his disinclination to participate more fully in international affairs.

GOLFING IN A GARDEN.

"If some of you golfers could go out into the garden before breakfast and pick your own strawberries, roses and sweet from the plant, you would realize the pleasure of golfing in a garden," says J. Horace McFarland, editor of Country Life. "You could loaf in the shady corners of your garden just as you do at the club house. You could have your own fresh, red tomatoes and tender roasting corn just from the stalk. All this for the price of two golf balls—two of those that you lost."

"You don't know the joy of eating until you have tasted such food. It's not the same that you get down town. The more you have to fight the tomato bugs, the better those tomatoes get. Your garden makes a little more of heaven on earth, and it has no nineteenth hole, either."

All very true. Yet it may not appeal to golfers. Golf, like fishing and yachting, seems somehow incompatible with gardening. Weather that is particularly good for one is usually good for the other, and the sportsman follows his natural bent. Golfers will be golfers to the end. The only way to make one into a gardener is to catch him before he learns the lure of the links. It might help, though, to establish a standard set of natty gardening clothes, and arrange that the amateur gardeners should do their gardening in small groups.

A TRUCE IN EUROPE.

Europe, as represented at Genoa, agreed to one thing, at any rate, besides its adjournment to the Hague. The nations pledged themselves unanimously to a period of non-aggression against each other. The period is rather absurdly short—only eight months instead of the 10 or 15 years that Lloyd George wanted—but that is better than nothing, and a good start toward something worth while.

It strikes many Americans with surprise that it should be thought necessary to declare such a truce. The nations have not been fighting lately. The scattered fires left by the big war seemed to be dying out. But talk of war has not died out; and armies, the instruments and also the provokers of war, have not disbanded. With the failure to accomplish anything at Genoa in the way of constructive cooperation, it is well to have this short respite guaranteed, before any possible lunging of the nations at each others' throats again.

The eight months are for conference, at the Hague and possibly elsewhere. There would hardly have been any war in 1914 if the nations had taken eight months to talk over the situation. Now it is not so much a question of stopping a war already prepared but of removing causes—largely economic

—which might conceivably lead to war. This summer is going to be a crucial period for Europe, and indirectly for America. It will determine whether the Old World is going to profit from the big war and go forward with wise reconstruction or is going to slip backward toward destruction. May the truce be used wisely!

GANG SPIRIT GONE RIGHT

A group of boys in an average residence community, had made themselves a pirates' den with boards and shingles pilfered from various building operations in the neighborhood and from the cellars of their own homes. To live up to their name they carried on piratical exploits involving the disappearance of a gallon of ice cream intended for some one's party, the entire crop from a neighbor's peach tree, and a pie set on a window sill to cool. None of the boys were bad individually, but as a gang they lived in a dream world of adventure which carried them into serious mischief.

Then came the big fight when the gang came into conflict with a bunch from another part of town. Stones flew, windows were broken, eyes were blackened and general damage done. Parents all along the blocks involved suddenly realized that they had a situation to contend with.

There was one father who didn't condemn the gang. In fact, he confessed to approving of a gang, only he felt that this particular gang had started off on the wrong foot. He had a friend at the Y. M. C. A., who knew about boxing, baseball, basketball and other valuable sports. First thing the pirates knew, they were working their heads off to earn the money needed to join the association. Thereafter they were so taken up with swimming contests, basketball games, hikes and such affairs that they just didn't have a minute left for stealing pie or smashing windows.

It is an old story with many well known variations. It isn't always the "Y" leader who comes to the rescue. The supervised public playground, the Boy Scout movement, the well managed public park, the parent who points the way unobtrusively to the right sort of activity, all play important roles in making the gang spirit and boundless energy of boyhood forces for safe and happy growth.

SAFER RADIO

Radio enthusiasts will be interested—and their parents comforted—by the announcement of a new receiving device without aerials. The apparatus is said to solve the receiving problem by means of several yards of wire tacked on the back of the cabinet. If the thing is as simple as that, the idea will soon be adopted generally, by manufacturers and amateurs, and wires strung in the back yard, on the roof and between houses will soon disappear.

The danger from these elevated aerials is only beginning to be appreciated. In cities they are found frequently strung up in such proximity to electric light, telephone and high tension wires that contact might easily be established at any time, giving somebody a fatal shock. Several deaths from this cause have been recorded already. In many cities the authorities are kept busy removing amateur aerials from dangerous locations. Why use them at all, if they're not needed?

A GOOD RECOVERY

The business recovery is slow—discouragingly so, at times. But is it really so slow at it seems? "What nearly all who discuss the matter fail to realize," says the bulletin of a big trust conference, "is that the recoveries after previous periods of business stagnations undoubtedly seemed at the time even slower, more spotty and more gravely threatened with a relapse than this one does now."

FULMER WILL RUN

Columbia, May 27.—H. P. Fulmer of Orangeburg, congressman from the Seventh district, yesterday filed his pledge as a candidate to succeed himself in the Democratic primary this summer. The pledge was filed with Gen. Willie Jones, treasurer of the party in South Carolina. So far Mr. Fulmer is the only announced and qualified candidate for congress.

To-day's Best Jokes and Stories

Something Missing. Sandy McNab took a ten cent ticket in a raffle for a dinner. He won it. Was he pleased at his good fortune? Not a bit. When brought to him he examined it gloomily. "I tell ye," he said, "the whole thing was a swindle." "What's the matter?" asked his friends. "Where's the gas?" demanded Sandy.—Ex.

A Good Name. Robinson—"What do you think of my daughter's execution on the piano?" Swift—"Good name for it, that; she certainly does murder the time."—Ex.

The Pinch of Riches. Reduced Gentleman.—"Ah, but you have never felt the pinch of poverty?" Wealthy Lady—"No; but I've worn tight shoes all my life."—Ex.

A Good Morning. A young man entered the office of a wealthy banker. He had just finished a brilliant university career, and wished to begin work "as a banker." "Have you any opening which I may take advantage?" "I'm sorry," replied the banker, "immediately behind you. Close it as you go out."—Ex.

His Adopted Son. A mother was questioning her little daughter, aged six. "Who is the father of the calf?" asked the mother. "The bull," replied the youngster. "Who is the father of the duckling?" continued the mother. "The drake," responded the child. "And who is the father of the kid?" "Charlie Chaplin."—Ex.

By Request. When the band had finished playing, a tired-looking diner beckoned to the conductor. "Do you play anything by request?" he asked. "Certainly!" replied the conductor. "Well, then," retorted the diner, "for the love of Mike, go and play solitaire until I have finished my dinner."—Ex.

Try This One. The Customer—"I can't find my wife anywhere. What shall I do?" The Shopwalker—"Just start talking to our pretty assistant over there."—Ex.

Coal Agriculture. Newedd—"I'm afraid we're going to find it hard to get coal." Mrs. Newedd—"Oh, dear! I do wish they'd plant larger crops in the coal fields."—Ex.

Got Away Again. A station-master hearing a terrific crash rushed out of his office just in time to see a train disappearing round the curve, while among a number of overturned milk-cans at the extreme end of the platform there sprawled a hatless and disheveled young man. "What's the matter?" he asked the bewildered station-master of a small boy who was standing near by. "He did catch it," explained the boy, "but it got away again."—Ex.

One Good Thing. "Yes, he's a fearful bore, isn't he? There's only one good thing about him." "What's that?" "His opinion of himself."—Ex.

Had to Have Him. A candidate for municipal honors, irritated by the groans and unfriendly remarks with which he was received at one of his first meetings, exclaimed furiously: "I don't care what you say; you have got to have me whether you like me or not." "Why, gov'nor," inquired a placid individual at the back of the hall, "you ain't the measles, are you?"—Ex.

Won't Lay Eggs. "Come," said the mother, to her little girl, "you have been very naughty, and I'm going to lock you up in the chicken-coop." "All right," said the naughty little girl. "You can lock me up in the chicken-coop if you like, but I ain't going to lay no eggs."—Ex.

Want Standardization

Washington, May 28.—Standardization in the lumber industry is expected to result from the four day conference of lumbermen just completed here, according to a statement issued tonight by Secretary Hoover, summarizing the results of the meeting. The conference, he said, decided to accept the agency of the National Manufacturers' Association, in obtaining appointment of a committee from all groups introduced in lumber production and is conversing, with a view to the definite adoption of standardized nomenclature, grades, quality, marking and practices. Necessary technical investigations in the various branches of the trade will be made during the summer. Mr. Hoover said, and it is expected that a full conference will be held in the early fall for the creation of a definite organization.

Mr. Hoover proposed at the conference that a national system of inspection and certification should be created by the industry to embrace all the lumber trade with a view to affording all possible protection to the consuming public as well as to avoid unnecessary confusion in the trade itself.

PROBABLE COTTON CROP FAILURE

Jay & Co. Reverse Estimate, Saying That Only Prospect For Moderate Yield Lies in Perfect Weather Conditions

New York, May 26.—There are two major factors operating to maintain the present price of cotton and to establish higher prices as the season progresses. The one is the unsatisfied demand for the remnant of past crops, and the other, weather perils and boll weevil menace to the new crop now only partially planted. During the last two months, students of the cotton situation have been perplexed by reason of the indifference of consumers to the constant diminishing reserves and their strange conviction that political disorders in Western Europe are potent of the inability of the people of the world to procure the essentials of life. National economy is disorganized in more than one country, but the people of all nations have a considerable measure of prosperity and the satisfaction of their simple wants is a potential economic force. Reserves of raw cotton and its products have gradually been reduced, as these wants have been supplied, until now we are on the verge of actual exhaustion.

At no time since the Civil War have the world's cotton resources been so uncertain, and the immediate future promises little relief from anxiety. The American cotton crop this year is seriously imperiled. It now seems evident that the area planted is not likely to exceed greatly the area planted last year. The weather in the west has the boll weevil so numerous that they are already destroying part of the crop by feeding upon tender leaves of sprouting plants. In three states only, Arkansas, Mississippi and North Carolina are crop conditions reasonably normal. The only prospect for a moderate yield lies in perfect crop weather hereafter. If such weather be not vouchsafed another crop failure in the United States confronts the cotton industry. In view of the world's now steadily increasing need for American cotton, the situation produced by such a crop failure would be economically disastrous.

Reason for the Revision of Our Crop Report

Mr. Leon M. Esterbrook of the department of Markets and Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture has advised us that the tentative par for the calculation of cotton crop production should be 22.5 pounds per acre for May, instead of 23.7, as earlier estimated by the department. In view of this change, we are obliged to reduce based on a condition of 65, and a contemplated increase in acreage of 8 per cent, from 10,900,000 to 10,243,000 bales.

J. W. Jay & Co.

Anderson, May 28.—J. E. Woolbright, 35, constable to his father, a magistrate, was shot twice and instantly killed last night in Townville, by a neighbor, Press Tucker, in whose company he had spent most of the day. A jury of inquest found that Woolbright met his death at the hands of Tucker, who early today was lodged in the county jail.

Washington, May 27.—Reports are current here that President Harding is seriously considering the appointment of Senator Ed. Smith, of South Carolina, to the additional Federal Reserve Board membership, created by the recently enacted legislation which was initiated by Senator Smith himself in order to secure the selection of a farmer for one of the places on the board.

Washington, May 27.—President Harding today took action affecting more than 50,000 postal clerks and carriers throughout the country when he approved a recommendation of the postoffice department for the establishment of a strict eight-hour basis for postal employes.

Mobile, Ala., May 29.—An intercepted radio message from the naval air station at Pensacola, picked up by the battle house wireless station stated that the pleasure boat Swan, missing since late yesterday, with fifty passengers, is back in Pensacola harbor. No details are given.

Pensacola, May 29.—The pleasure boat Swan, carrying fifty passengers, which was missing throughout the night reaching here dock with all hands safe. The vessel ran into a Gulf storm, but tied up to the other side of the bay until safe to proceed here.

Columbia, May 29.—Mrs. H. V. Valse, a good looking young woman, who says she is from Peachtree street, Atlanta, is in Columbia under bond, pending her preliminary before the recorder on a charge of grand larceny. She is charged with having stolen a valuable ring from a jewelry store in the heart of the business section.

Washington, May 27.—Aviation experts of the marine corps claimed today for Major Roy C. Geiger, U. S. M. C., the record for time and long distance north-and-south flying by virtue of his flight yesterday from Quantico, Va., to Pensacola, Fla.

In a statement made today the Chinaman claims that two negroes came into his store Saturday night and attempted to hold him up and that he rushed to the back of the store, got his pistol and fired at them, fatally wounding the negro Paul Thomas, who later died at a local hospital.

Dogs with camouflaged muzzles are still wandering around the streets.

HOKE SMITH PROMISES TO HELP FORD

Declaring the Muscle Shoals site a natural asset of which the entire people ought to get the benefit and pointing out that Henry Ford is the only bidder who has turned his thoughts toward the interests of the people, former Senator Hoke Smith left for Washington late Wednesday promising to do what he could "to help bring about such a result." Mr. Smith had just returned from Muscle Shoals and was in Atlanta a few hours on his way to the capital.

The former senator gave out the following statement prior to his departure from Atlanta: "With dam No. 2 completed and dam No. 3 built, 800,000 hydro-electric horsepower can be produced at Muscle Shoals annually. It will be far the largest hydro-electric horsepower that can be produced in the United States, certainly east of the Mississippi.

"It is a national asset which should be used for the benefit of all the people of the United States. Nitrogen can be produced from the air economically only by the use of great water power. This is the one place in the United States where air nitrogen can be produced economically. Limestone must be used in the process. The government has already acquired large limestone quarries right alongside the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals.

"Plants Need Use. "It has spent eighty millions of dollars in the construction of nitrate plants for the fixation of nitrogen from the air. If the dams were completed and simply used to produce power for manufacturing plants and public service companies, these nitrate plants would be a waste. These nitrate plants must be used, or they will rust out.

"With the dams completed this plant would furnish the means of producing in time of war munitions of infinite service. It would make us independent of importations from Chile and would constitute a great national defence. It would be a powerful influence to preserve peace, for it would be recognized the world over that with this plant the readiness of the United States to produce explosives would be complete.

"The plant should be kept at work that it might be ready at any time as a military defense in order, and the nitrate plant must be continually operated in the fixation of nitrogen from the air.

"Nitrogen is one of the three great elements of plant food. Phosphorus is another. Phosphate rock in vast quantities is located all along the Tennessee river in close proximity to Muscle Shoals. So two of the three elements required for plant food can be produced more economically at Muscle Shoals than anywhere else in the United States.

"Cheap Nitrate Boon. "Cheap fertilizer will help the farming interests of the entire country, help produce more foodstuffs, and serve all the people of the country.

"There is no way to give to all the people of the country the full benefit from the wonderful water power at Muscle Shoals except to devote them primarily to the fixation of nitrogen from the air. This also will give us, first, preparedness for war and thereby a guarantee of peace; second, cheap fertilizers, aiding in the production of abundant foodstuffs.

"The only bidder for this property who turned his thoughts toward the broadest use of the power in the interest of all of our people was Henry Ford. The bid of Henry Ford alone recognizes the great service to the public which could come from this property.

"Congress ought to approve a lease to a corporation directed by Henry Ford along the lines of his bid. I shall do what I can to help bring about such a result."

Atlanta, Ga., May 26.—A forecast of gradual, but steady improvement in business conditions throughout the country, and a suggestion that Georgia pass a law permitting farmers to plant cotton only in alternate years were heard by delegates at the concluding session of the Georgia Bankers' Association here today.

The forecast came from Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, who addressed the convention, and the suggestion was made by H. P. Hunter, an Elberton, Ga., banker, who was elected president of the association. Mr. Hunter proposed that the cotton planting restriction be imposed by counties, which he said would have a tendency to destroy the weevil as well as to prevent too large a surplus of the commodity.

Augusta, Ga., May 28.—Joe Jones, a Chinaman, was today charged with murder following the hearing of a coroner's jury into the death of a negro Saturday night. The testimony of Saturday night tending to show that the negro was shot through the heart by the Chinaman as the result of a row over a penny's change.

UNDERTAKING THE CHERRY CO 18 N. Main Street Motor Equipment KELL BRUNSON Licensed Embalmer. Night Phone 798-L.

FIGHT STARTED ON TARIFF BILL

Cummins, Republican, of Iowa Joins Underwood of Alabama and Stanley of Kentucky in Opposing Provisions of Tariff Bill Being Forced Through Senate

Washington, May 26.—The senate came today to its first big fight over individual schedules in the tariff bill. Rates recommended by the finance committee majority on some steel products came under fire from both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, but as rapidly as votes were taken the committee was sustained.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, one of the Republican senators who fought the Payne-Aldrich bill, opened the fight on steel plates and announced that he would have amendments to offer to many other duties in the schedule. Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader, and Senator Stanley of Kentucky conducted the fight for the minority.

Asserting that for years the United States Steel corporation had fixed the price on substantially all commodities it produced or in which it dealt, Senator Cummins said the intimacy in the industry was so close that something besides competition would have to be depended upon to fix reasonable prices.

"I do not want to go to the point to which we are being forced—that of the government fixing prices," said Senator Cummins. "Therefore I am in favor of adjusting the schedules to permit fair competition from abroad, but I do not know that that will be effective."

The Iowa senator and Senators Underwood and Stanley argued that the United States could and did produce steel cheaper than any other country in the world, and insisted that tariff duties were unnecessary. Senator Stanley said the United States was selling in the markets of the world and that in the face of that the United States Steel corporation wanted congress to guarantee its profits against any possible competition from foreign lands.

Senator Underwood characterized the rates on steel plates as "a shame and a fraud on the American people." He urged that congress let the steel industry stand, as it was a giant in the world of industry and not "wet nurse it like a baby in a crib."

In the course of his address, Senator Cummins disclosed that he was one of the leaders on the majority side, who sought to prevent a general revision of the tariff at this time. He said that this was not the time for such legislation because chaotic conditions in the world made it impossible to obtain accurate information on which to act. Senator Walsh, (Democrat) of Massachusetts declared Republican senators were hearing from home and were receiving letters and resolutions proving the people had become aware that the Democratic contention that the bill would increase prices was correct. In this connection the Massachusetts senator read a letter from Julius C. Moss of Boston, vice president of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, stating as a result of agitation relative to the proposed increase in the tariff on wool prices of cloth had advanced 50 cents a yard.

Already, Mr. Moss said, the advance in cloth cost meant an increase of 10 to 12 per cent for each suit of clothes.

Washington, May 29.—The government has won in the supreme court a suit to have the Southern Pacific company's ownership of Central Pacific railway's declared unlawful.

The concrete base and curbing for the hard surface highway on Mayesville road has been laid up to the town out to the brick yard. The concrete will be finished to the city limits this week, if no unforeseen delay occurs. As soon as the concrete is completed the laying of the asphalt surface will be started.

The National Bank of South Carolina Of Sumter, S. C. The Most Painsstaking SERVICE with COURTESY Capital \$800,000 Surplus and Profits \$280,000 STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE Give us the Pleasure of Serving YOU. The Bank With the Chime Clock. C. G. ROWLAND, Pres. EARLE ROWLAND, Cashier

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER, S. C. At the call of the Comptroller of Currency at the close of business May 5, 1922

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts \$ 736,249.97	Capital Stock \$ 100,000.00
Overdrafts 1,657.96	Surplus (earned) 150,000.00
United States Bonds 111,000.00	Undivided profits (earned) 25,650.63
Other Securities 27,330.12	Circulation 49,100.00
Banking House 35,000.00	Deposits 799,145.57
Cash in vault and in Banks 160,148.15	Bills Payable None
5 per cent. Redemption Fund 2,500.00	Rediscouts None
Total \$1,123,896.20	Total \$1,123,896.20

DEPOSITORY OF THE United States, Postal Savings Fund, County of Sumter and City of Sumter We solicit Accounts of Corporations, Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals.

Cooper Declares Trade is Better

Columbia, May 26.—Trade and industrial conditions throughout the nation, particularly the south, show an optimistic tone, is the message brought home by former Governor Robert A. Cooper, new member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, when he reached the city today for a week's stay before a swing through the southeast on an inspection of farm loan banks. The former executive is looking well and said that while he had assumed his duties, he was far from "halter broke." He is extremely pleased with his new position, particularly from the viewpoint of service to the farmers of the south, and is very outspoken as to the cordiality of his associates on the board.

The former governor said that he had not yet secured suitable living quarters for his family. Mrs. Cooper preceded him to Columbia several days ago. Mrs. Cooper and the children will reside with Mrs. Cooper's relatives at Gaffney until the fall months after leaving the Governor's mansion June 5. The former executive and his family are now busily packing preparatory to departure.

The former governor told his newspaper friends that he would give out a statement relative to the last eighteen pardons issued by him just as he was leaving office. He expects to do this in the next few days. These have been severely criticized by the press of the state. He thinks he can brush away the cobwebs. This he can undoubtedly do in most of the cases, but at least in three of them he will have to remain silent because of the situation surrounding them, as his newspaper friends here know and his newspaper friends cannot exploit them.

Opposes "Free Range"

Columbia, May 26.—Stating definitely that he is unalterably opposed to "free range," but that he would give their arguments careful consideration and come to some final conclusion in a week or ten days, was the decision reached by Governor Harvey today after he had heard the pleas of a delegation of prominent Berkeley County citizens asking that the act, passed at the last session of the general assembly, exempting a certain portion of the county from the provisions of the state-wide stock law until 1923, be signed by the governor.

The delegation, composed of Octavius Cohen, J. A. Harvey, C. M. Wiggins, J. Russell Williams, M. M. Murray and D. McK. Winter, argued that the cattle in the territory affected were very poor and that the meager price brought by them would not justify the owners in fencing in their land. The governor was in sympathy with their condition, but he had to give the matter careful study before he acted. This bill, with two others of similar import, are a heritage from Governor Cooper's administration. The state-wide stock law which would be extended in the case of Berkeley was passed at the 1921 session of the general assembly after a memorable fight, and was signed by Governor Cooper March 2, 1921.

The Sumter Brick Works have booked an order for Dixie Texture brick in Montreal, Canada. Turn about is fair play—for many years this newspaper and many others in South Carolina were printed on paper manufactured in Canada.

WANTED—Country hams. Will pay best prices. Ducker & Builtman.

CASH FOR LOGS—We pay the highest market price for strictly high class ASH, POPLAR and CYPRESS logs delivered by rail or truck to our Sumter band-mill. Write or call for particulars. The Sumter Hardwood Co., Sumter, S. C.

FOR SALE—Face brick and common brick in any quantity. Special price made on car lots. Get my prices before you buy. J. P. Commander.