

The Watchman and Southeron

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INDUSTRY IN EGYPT

American business men, manufacturers and capitalists who are looking for new fields of production might do worse than to consider Egypt.

The Egyptian government is anxious to attract capital and administrative ability to develop her industries and is said to be in a position to make very liberal concessions to American or English industrialists.

Except for her cigar factories, Egypt has not a manufactory of any importance. Yet there are raw materials of abundance and variety within her territory or cheaply accessible.

The thing that is needed most to further the development of industries in the land of the Sphinx and the Pyramids is organizing and executive ability.

It is strange to think of the dreaming Nile valley humming with modern industry and its ancient landmarks confronted with factories running full blast.

Otherwise the situation is promising. It is an indication from an unsuspected quarter of how far short man has fallen of developing the possibilities of the long-known and inhabited world as well as those of the little-explored regions.

LONG LIFE IN KANSAS

Statistics show that the life expectancy in New England, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia has increased in 10 years from 50.23 years to 58.98 years for men, and from 53.62 years to 58.33 years for women.

In the meantime, however, one state appears to be considerably ahead of the game. Kansas has brought its life expectancy up to 59.23 years for men and 49.89 years for women.

Is Kansas a more healthful place to live in than the eastern states mentioned? Or do its inhabitants use more judgment in their living? Or do these figures offer the prohibitionist an argument hitherto not emphasized?

FUEL ECONOMY

A large section of the national exposition of chemical industries now open in New York is devoted to fuel economy devices. There is always much in the chemical show which is of interest only to specialists, but among the matters of general public interest this one of fuel efficiency leads.

It is difficult to imagine any good resulting from the coal strike or the muddle in which that industry stands most of the time, except a complete re-organization of coal mining and distributing methods.

Exhibits at the exposition are said to demonstrate efficient burning of coal, coke, gas and oil, the cheaper generation of steam, new types of power house equipment and many improvements on systems now in use.

for modern and economical consumption methods in industrial plants. The domestic heating plant still needs a great deal of improving, and if the chemical exposition demonstrations are made known and taken to heart by householders and house builders, some of these desirable changes should come about soon.

ARMS REDUCTIONS

The nations really are reducing their armament. According to reports filed at Geneva, Japan has reduced her naval tonnage 59 per cent from its war figure.

In land armament, too, there is revision downward. France reports 200,000 fewer men under arms, with her military service cut in half.

Here is real progress in disarmament, with diminished tax burdens and less menace to peace. But there is no stopping. Neither by land nor sea does the movement go so far as the peace-promoters and the public would like.

Most of the war experts are agreed that wars hereafter will be settled in the air. And plans for regulating air fleets by international action are still "up in the air."

GREECE'S LAST CHANCE

"Greece, change thy lords! Thy state is still the same."

So wrote Lord Byron, over a hundred years ago. The advice is as fitting now as it was then, though with a slightly different application.

The great enemy is the Turk, as of old. But the enemy that has made all this present trouble for Greece is one that she took to her bosom as a friend—King Constantine, who betrayed his country during the World War, was driven out by the Allies and was recalled by the Greeks after the armistice.

It is well known that there is no accounting for tastes. No one, therefore, need try to account for the fact that Greece, the birthplace of democracy and freedom, should have turned her back on the Allies, upholders of world democracy, and welcomed back a Prussian ruler after they had once been rid of him.

Venzelos, the all-Greek patriot, one of the foremost statesmen of Europe, whose efforts had raised Greece to the highest position she has gained in more than 2,000 years, and who suffered exile as his reward, is willing to let bygones be bygones.

If Greece, the "mother of civilization," wants to serve civilization now, not to mention saving her own skin, Greece will turn republican and exchange Constantine for Venzelos.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 20—Plans are being made by federal officers to bring to trial at the term of the Federal Court opening here Oct. 3, the case of Capt. Sam Buckley, formerly of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Camp Sevier, who is charged with forgery of government compensation checks.

The officer is charged in three indictments with alleged forgeries in seventeen cases, of compensation checks belonging to three patients at the hospital, the total amount being approximately \$1,360.

In smoky Pittsburg, a man works in his bathing "foot."

A girl who was too skinny says the shimmy is gone for good.

Oyster soup is back, says our dry cleaner.

BONUS BILL IS KILLED IN SENATE

Veto Upheld by Narrow Margin, But the Lower Body Overrides President by Vote of 258 to 54

Washington, Sept. 20.—The soldier bonus bill failed of enactment today, the senate sustaining President Harding's veto. Previously the house had overridden the veto by a large margin.

The senate roll call showed 44 votes to 28 or two less than two-thirds majority necessary to enact the measure without the president's approval. The veto in the house was 258 to 54 or 90 more than the required number.

Although it was reported that a new bonus bill might be introduced tomorrow it was certain the bonus fight would not be renewed at least until the next session of congress which will begin December.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, voted to override the president while Senator Dial voted to sustain the veto.

In the house vote, the South Carolina delegation was recorded as follows: To override veto: Byrnes, McSwain, paired in favor of overriding veto; Logan, Stevenson, Stoll, Fulmer, paired to sustain veto; Dominick.

The house vote on the first passage of the bonus March 23, was 333 to 70, or 4.75 to 1, as compared with 4.77 to 1 today. The senate vote today compared with 47 to 22 by which the measure was first passed August 31.

Most of the house vote to sustain the veto was from eastern and southern states with western delegations almost solidly for the bill.

There were two changes in the Senate, Senator Cameron, Republican, Arizona, who voted for the bonus originally, voting to sustain the veto while Senator McKinley, Republican, Illinois, who it was announced, was favorable to the bill on the first vote was paired against it.

There was only brief consideration of the measure today, and after cries of "vote, vote" from the Republican side the roll call was ordered.

Announcement of the result of the voting in the house and senate was received in silence by well filled galleries.

Official Returns of Primary Election

Columbia, Sept. 18.—According to the official figures received from all the counties of the state by H. N. Edmunds, secretary of the state democratic executive committee, Thomas G. McLeod, of Bishopville, was nominated for governor of South Carolina in last Tuesday's primary election by a majority of 14,208 over Cole L. Blease of Columbia, and James H. Hope of Florence, received a majority of 28,113 over John E. Swearingen, of Columbia, for state superintendent of education.

These figures will be reported to the state democratic executive committee, meeting here tomorrow to declare the results of the primary, for the committee's verification.

In the sixth congressional district—A. H. Gasque, of Florence, received a majority of 1,289 votes over Representative P. H. Stoll, of Kingstree, for congress.

The totals reported to Secretary Edmunds were: For Governor: Blease, 55,324; McLeod, 100,114.

For state superintendent of education: Hope, 194,973; Swearingen, 76,865.

For congress: Gasque, 14,602; Stoll, 13,313.

The following is the tabulation by counties:

Table with columns for County, Blease, and McLeod. Totals: 35,834 160,114

BONUS BILL VETOED BY PRESIDENT

President Harding Gives His Reasons For Refusing Consent to Gratuity to Service Men

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill today, informing congress in a written message that while he was in accord with "the avowed purposes of the measure he did not subscribe to its provisions."

The executive's action was regarded generally in Washington as making improbable a bonus for the World War veterans, at least for some time to come, as it appeared to be almost certain that the veto would be sustained by the senate. A vote in the house was planned for tomorrow with senate action to follow later in the day or on Thursday.

Text of Message. President Harding's bonus veto message follows:

"To the house of representatives: Herewith is returned without approval H. R. 19874, a bill to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War and for other purposes."

"With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the World War, I am in accord, but to its provisions I do not subscribe. The United States never will cease to be grateful, it can not and never will cease giving expression to that gratitude."

"In legislating for what is called adjusted compensation congress failed, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid. Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, variously estimated between four and five billions, upon the American people not to discharge an obligation, which the government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World War, did not expect."

"It is not to be denied that the nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the World War, and who left the armies wounded, disabled or diseased, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met. Perhaps there are here and there inefficiencies and injustices, and some distressing instances of neglect, but they are all unintentional, and every effort is being directed to their earliest possible correction."

No Complaint as to Cost. "In meeting this obligation there is no complaint about the heavy cost. In the current fiscal year we are expending \$510,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensation and vocational training for the disabled, and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than \$25,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction. The estimates for the year to follow are approximately \$470,000,000, and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in domiciliation, and the discharge in full of our obligations to the diseased, disabled, or dependent who have a right to the government's care, with insurance liability added, will probably reach a total sum in excess of \$25,000,000,000."

"More than 99,000 veterans are now enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools or colleges, more than 28,000 are in industrial establishments and a few more than 6,000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans' bureau."

"Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 55,000 have deferred for the present time their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000, and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessary cost, until every obligation is fulfilled."

"Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than a quarter of a million discharged, and 25,673 patients are in our hospitals today. Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability, and \$480,000,000 have been paid to disabled men or their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men now receiving compensation along with medical or hospital care where needed, and a quarter of a million checks go out monthly in distributing the eight million dollar payment on indisputable obligations."

No Material Obligation. "I recite the figures to remind the congress how generously and how properly it has opened the treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the nation to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the need of every one who served, it is not to be said that a material bestowal is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed, but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the

great experience. If an obligation were to be admitted, it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbecoming our republic. Such a bestowal, to be worth while, must be generous and without apology. Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the government wisely to bestow, and says, in substance, "We do not have the cash, we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, but here is our note you may have our credit for half its worth." This is not compensation, but rather a pledge by the congress, while the executive branch of the government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever-increasing amounts.

"When the bill was under consideration in the house I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future, or in the ultimate settlement. The treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figures the direct cost at approximately \$145,000,000 for 1922; \$225,000,000 for 1924; \$114,600,000 for 1925; \$312,000,000 for 1926, making a total of \$795,000,000 for the first four years of its operation and a total cost in excess of \$4,000,000,000. No estimate of the large indirect cost ever had been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct outlay by the government during the earlier years of the bill's proposed operations, but the loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the nation. This is borrowing a nation's credit just as truly as though loans were made by direct government borrowing, and involves a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than certified inability of the government to pay, and invites a practice of sacrificial barter which I can not sanction."

It is worth remembering that the public credit is founded on the popular belief in the defensibility of public expenditure, as well as the government's ability to pay. Loans come from every rank in life, and our heavy tax burdens reach, directly or indirectly, every element in our citizenship. To add one-sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than five millions out of one hundred and ten millions, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is built, and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation, and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the nation is confronted. Our maturing promises to pay within the current fiscal year amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years more than \$10,000,000,000 of debt will mature, and will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added borrowings, every one of which threatens higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable government financing and the diminution of federal taxes to the defensible cost of government."

It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich republic to add four billions to its indebtedness. This impression comes from the readiness of the public response to the government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war. It is to be remembered that in the war everybody was ready to give his all. Let us not recall the comparatively few exceptions.

Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed, precisely in the same spirit that our armed forces went out for service. The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of the policy funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past, and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness to flag and country.

Must Decrease Burden. The pressing problem of the government is that of diminishing our burdens, rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War inflations and war expenditures have unbalanced budgets and added to indebtedness until the whole world is staggering under the load. We have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more applauded to expend than to deny. After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion, with a concerted drive to reduce government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden, and it would render the commitments to economy and saving so essential to our future welfare."

The financial problems of the government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but can not be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show an estimated deficit of more than \$650,000,000 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the government is likely to receive. To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessary compels, "must seem no less, than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare."

It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the World War, and pursued an unselfish policy after the cause was won. We demanded no reparation for the cost involved, no payments out of which obligations to our soldiers could be met. I have not magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation. It is essential to remember that a more than four billion dollar pledge to the able bodied ex-service men now will not diminish the later obligation which will have to be met when the younger veterans of today shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent.

Pensions Will Come. "It is as inevitable as that the years will pass, that pension provision for World War veterans will be made, as it has been made for those who served in previous wars. It will cost more billions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when the need is apparent, and a rational financial policy today is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation, and puts the service men of the World War on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the republic."

I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitifully small compensation proposed. I dislike to be out of accord with the majority of congress which has voted the bestowal. The simple truth is that this bill proposes a government obligation of more than four billions without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure, which the executive branch of the government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems, and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies. I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of congress and the country and to the ex-service men in particular, as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country. These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war, and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic in the half century before us, must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain."

WANTED—Ladies to come and see my line of hats. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. I have new stock. Mrs. C. W. McGrew, corner Magnolia and Myrtle Sts. Phone 879L.

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COTTON CAN BE PRODUCED PROFITABLY

The time to begin fighting the boll weevils to save next year's crop is right now. As quickly as possible the cotton should be picked out and the stalks cut down and turned under, using a two-horse plow wherever possible. By cutting and turning under the stalks millions of weevils will be started to death before frost, and the number of weevils left to go into hibernation will be tremendously reduced. Cotton can be grown profitably in boll weevil territory, but it can be done only by general and rigid compliance with the methods worked out and tested by experts who have made a twenty-year study of the problem. The first thing in the program of fighting the pests is to pick the cotton crop early and then destroy the stalks. The next is early planting and liberal fertilization to obtain quick growth and early fruiting. Then comes destroying the laying weevils by hand picking and poisoning. Finally, systematic poisoning by dusting with calcium arsenate. That the use of calcium arsenate pays has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt on numerous Sumter county farms. If any one doubts this statement, proof can be furnished by Mr. A. G. Fishburn, manager of the Sumter plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., who spent the summer conducting tests of the use of calcium arsenate on a number of farms in the vicinity of this city. Those who wish to see for themselves what results are obtained by the use of calcium arsenate should visit the farm of Mr. Willie Shaw on the Mayesville road. Here a test was made by using calcium arsenate on five acres while no poison was applied on the adjoining five acres of the same field. The difference in production of cotton can be seen at a glance. Up to Saturday, September 16th, 4,000 pounds of cotton had been picked from the five acres on which calcium arsenate was used, and it was then estimated that at least 200

NEW POWER PROJECT FOR ALABAMA

Washington, Sept. 21.—The license for a power project on the Choctowhatchee River was granted to the city of Dothan, Ala., by the federal power commission. An earth dam about one mile long will be built.

The National Bank of South Carolina

Facts worthy of your consideration: Our large capital and surplus, our ability, our loans and discounts, our liberality, our large deposits, the peoples' satisfaction with our system and confidence in our protection. We offer our Service and Protection to you and want your account.

The Bank With the Chime Clock. C. G. Rowland, Pres. Earle Rowland, Cashier

Our Savings Department

As shown by our statements from time to time it will be seen that we carry the largest savings account of any bank in the city. We appreciate this mark of confidence on the part of our patrons, and will do everything in our power to continue to merit it. Even though your money may be deposited in our Savings Department for a fixed period, it is always available for you when you want it.

First National Bank of Sumter

Charter No. 10660 Reserve District No. 5 REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE National Bank of South Carolina of Sumter AT SUMTER, IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, At the Close of Business on September 15, 1922.

RESOURCES: 1. a Loans and discounts, including redi- counts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c) \$1,512,825.29

Total 307,642.55 5. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc. 18,900.00 6. Banking House, \$31,551.16; Furniture and fixtures, \$1,812.78 33,363.94 8. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 72,877.75 9. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection 13,858.25 10. Cash in vault and amount due from national banks 7,915.20 11. Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9, and 10) 38,603.82 13. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12) 6,986.77 14. b Miscellaneous cash items 212.13 15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 10,000.00 Total \$2,025,694.14

LIABILITIES: 17. Capital stock paid in \$ 300,000.00 18. Surplus fund 250,000.00 19. Undivided profits 71,430.07 a Reserved for interest and taxes accrued 6,004.02 b Reserved for c Less current expenses 12,959.39 90,392.48 20. Circulating notes outstanding 82,436.78 21. Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank (deferred credits) 109,995.00 22. Amount due to national banks 47,041.37 23. Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22) 16,795.56 24. Certified checks outstanding 5,411.72 25. Cashier's checks outstanding 1,818.45 Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 78,186.26 Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days) 428,551.51 26. Individual deposits subject to check 19,361.83 27. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond 420.00 28. Dividends unpaid 440,235.19 Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice and postal savings) 492,512.38 29. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond 15,000.00 30. Other time deposits 275,331.93 Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 28, 29, 30, and 31 692,844.91 Total \$2,025,694.14

State of South Carolina, County of Sumter, ss: I, EARLE ROWLAND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EARLE ROWLAND, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September, 1922. W. H. YATES, JR., Notary Public. Correct—Attest: MITCHELL LEVY, W. B. BURNS, C. G. ROWLAND, Directors.

(SEAL)

pounds to the acre would be obtained at the next picking, with a good many bolls still to open. The total yield of this five acre plot is estimated to exceed 5,000 pounds of seed cotton. The exact figures will be available when picking has been completed. From the unpicked five acres 2,500 pounds had been picked up to the 16th, and the estimate of the unpicked open cotton was 25 pounds to the acre, with no bolls to open later. The cost of applying calcium arsenate to the five acres—including cost of the poison and labor in applying it—was less than ten dollars per acre, or \$50 for the five acre test plot. The excess yield of the five acres on which poison was used over the adjacent five acres on which poison was not used will be not less than two bales of cotton. This is certainly a handsome profit on an investment of less than \$50 for poison and labor. Farmers who plan to plant cotton next year should familiarize themselves with the methods of using calcium arsenate. For it is only by fighting the weevil that cotton can be produced at a profit.

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