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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

The unspeakable Turks are on the run, and it is to be hoped that he is on his "last legs." The civilized world has long since ceased to wonder at any outrage perpetrated by these heathen. One of the signs of Germany's degradation and folly lies in the fact that she has Turkey for an ally. But what has for centuries come to be a monster in the eyes of all the world is coming face to face with its doom, we venture to prophesy. Turkey will fall into utter and eternal ruin. There is no sufficient moral base left to build a civilization upon; even after the catastrophe falls upon them. Bestial, immoral and without possibility of regeneration; that nation will perish, and perishing will leave but a monumental wreck that may warn all nations for all time that destruction waits upon the people who fail utterly to measure up to a reasonably true standard of manhood.

The county fair, even from the financial standpoint, succeeded quite well this year. The exhibits were better than usual, the attractions were above the average and the gate receipts amounted to \$400 above expenses. This, for a year like the present, when everybody feels the high cost of living, is a most creditable showing. The directors will have a sufficient amount to meet the interest on the debt, and the general effect of a successful fair will be good for another year. In passing, it may be said that B. F. Alston, Jr., the secretary, worked untiringly for the fair this year as he has on every former occasion, and L. M. Jordan, one of the directors, was not far behind him in trying to bring about success. Mr. Jordan gave eight whole days just prior to and during the fair, to the work. Others helped, but to these two gentlemen, more than to anybody else, the credit for a successful fair is due.

FAREWELL! BRAVE FELLOWS. The first three American soldiers killed in the trenches in France were buried in that sister republic on Nov. 7. The names of the three men are: Enright, Gresham and Hay. A French officer, commanding the division in that section, paid a tribute to the dead soldiers that will live as a master piece of oratory on such occasions. One paragraph, in particular, is most stirring, in this funeral oration: "They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by our side and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight. Honor to them! Their

families, friends and fellow citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths." It is for men like these that you are asked to contribute money to conduct Y. M. C. A. work among; it is for these that we contribute to the Red Cross fund; it is for these that we knit and toil and sacrifice, for they are worthy, and, when they fall in battle, they are dying for us—our firesides, families, all our sacred institutions. It is our way to "do our bit," and it should be done well, nobly by us, for they are worthy.

Editorial Clippings

We see from The Keowee Courier that the recent term of the Oconee court at Walhalla quite a number of persons were prosecuted and found guilty of violating the quarter-month law. In all there were half a dozen or more cases of this kind before the court, and upon conviction the Judge gave the parties jail sentences. This speaks well for Oconee county. Her officers are on to their jobs, and as the result there will be some mighty cautious liquor violators in that county.

While Oconee is after the quart a month people, in some places they seem to have a regular walk over. The offices of the Probate Judges are overrun with people who are getting liquor permits. These Judges seem unconcerned about the violations of the law, induced we presume by the permits, and the administration of oaths. It strikes us that any officer who knowingly issues a permit to a party not entitled to it, is himself as guilty as the party in whose behalf he issues it. It is no excuse for him to say it is none of his business to become a detective. He is all the same a party to the crime.—Greenwood Journal.

Corn is the American crop. Not only does this country raise more of it than does any other country, but it raises more than do all the other countries. Moreover, corn as we know it, had its origin here. In this showing Connecticut has an interest. In the large average its acreage of corn is small, compared with the broad corn acres of the West, but it has more than any of the other New England states, and its corn crop value exceeds any of the others in its section.

Hence, it is greatly to the interest of the United States in general, and of Connecticut in particular, that the food experts are exploiting corn as a complete food. Some generations ago, when there wasn't as much room for choice in foods as there is now, it was discovered that corn as a grain offered much sustenance and not a little variety. Since then, and quite recently, it has been discovered that corn makes a high-class starch, that it is a basis for excellent syrup, and that from it can be extracted a very useful and palatable oil.

In extremity, we can live on corn, though most of us decided long ago that an exclusive corn diet was monotonous. But we are finding out to our profit that corn is capable of more variety than formerly we thought it.—Lanfords Times.

E. H. Blake to Vigilantes.

Shows by Sons of Gov. Manning That This is by No Means a Rich Man's War.

Mr. Eugene H. Blake has written the following to The Vigilantes, a publication whose object is to arouse the people of America to the tragedy of the war: "When a few days ago, John Edgar Manning, scarcely 18 years of age, cut short his college education to join Battery A, 316 Field Artillery, this made the fifth son of Governor and Mrs. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina to enter the United States Army. His next older brother, about two years below the age requirements for the draft, is serving as a private. The three other sons of the governor, Wyndham, Bernard and William, all married, are in the service, two of them sacrificing a handsome salary to volunteer. "And they say this is a Rich Man's War!"—Greenwood Journal.

Government Contract for Over 10 Million

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9.—The largest single contract for government work at this point was let today to James Stewart & Co., of New York. The new contract is for over ten million dollars' worth of improvements at Pig's Point, facing Hampton Roads, and will include barracks for soldiers, concentration station, warehouses, piers, railroad yards and a railroad connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line. The improvements will occupy over 323 acres of land. Work will be started immediately.

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Floods in China Do Great Damage

Great City Under Water—Railways Damaged—Traffic Greatly Hindered.

(By Associated Press) Tientsin, China, September 30.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—At least 200,000 square miles of land in the southern and central portions of Chihli Province are under water as a result of torrential rains in the mountains of Shansi, Honan and Western Chihli provinces which have poured their floods into the shallow streams of the Chihli Plain, driving 1,000,000 Chinese from their homes. These streams converge, together with the Grand Canal, at Tientsin, the commercial port of North China, and the distributing center for a population of more than 10,000,000. More than half of the area of this city of 1,000,000 inhabitants is under water varying in depth from one to six feet. Rains are continuing and it is estimated that the flood water will not subside for at least a month, even if the rains cease.

The Pei Ho, which is the single stream through which all the water-courses centering at Tientsin ordinarily discharge toward the ocean is wholly inadequate to carry off the flood water. It is estimated by the Chinese Conservancy Board that the head of water delivered to the Pei Ho by the Grand Canal and various other streams is forty times greater than the river can accommodate. Consequently all low land within a radius of 30 or 40 miles east, south and west of the city is flooded. Along the Puto Ho, the Hon Ho and less important streams feeding the Pei Ho, there have been terrible losses of life and property. Hundreds of villages have been wiped out entirely. More than 100,000 refugees from outlying districts have already made their way into Tientsin on sampans and rafts, and all bring stories of terrible devastation.

The Yellow River, a tremendous stream which now enters the sea 100 miles south of Tientsin formerly had its mouth only twenty miles from this

city. Through breaks in the dikes along the Yellow River floodwater from that stream has found its way into the Grand Canal by the way of the Pei river and is adding to the tremendous torrent now delivered by the Grand Canal to the Pei Ho. Farmers on the south side of the Yellow River are reported to have cut the dike on the opposite side of the stream to protect their own land. Government engineers have been unable to make any extensive survey of the flooded districts as yet because of the difficulties of transportation. Large and small streams are all so swollen that travel overland is impossible. Paotingfu, the capital of Chihli Province, and many other important cities and towns in Central Chihli, are also flooded. But the railway south from Peking to the Yangtze river is washed out in many places. Consequently North China is wholly without rail connection and river communication with Shanghai at present.

What Germany is Eating.

There are contradictory reports regarding the economic situation in Germany. Some say she is starving and others deny it. That the unusual living conditions of the last few years are telling on the health and vitality of the people there can be little doubt.

In a recent issue of The Atlantic Monthly, a writer who has spent much time in Germany since the war began gives some interesting observations on the food situation, as follows:

"Chunks of dried sea lion meat were shipped into the country in the manner of jerked beef. Soaked for a number of hours and cut into small pieces, it was made into a stew with onions. Some people thickened the gravy and served it with petzel, a South German dumping made of flour, but, alas, no eggs, as in the past. After one or two attacks of nausea people came to like the concoction. It filled a vacuum, and that is everything when one's head is light from a still lighter diet. The same meat corned and canned Robin's Fleisch was sold and served in slices, at four marks a pound. It was a very good imitation of corned beef, better than stewed, and could be eaten cold on bread. As the potatoes became scarce, the bread which had been doled out on allowance began to deteriorate in quality. As long as it was composed of 20 per cent of potato flour it was not bad, and served to satisfy the children when spread with malt extract, in place of sugar or syrup, or the famous Krieges-Marmalade, a marmalade made of saccharine beets, tomatoes and turnips, colored red. With the reduction of the potato flour in the bread, coarser grains were added, but now 5 per cent sawdust and 5 per cent flour ground from straw are used. In consequence, people are suffering greatly from anemia; stomach troubles are on the increase, especially ulcers of the stomach, and thread worms."

How can a people fed on sawdust and straw be expected to fight on forever at the behest of their rulers? Will they?—St. Louis Republic.

When friend wife and friend husband have a scrap and friend wife says: "Well, if you don't like it you know what you can do!" Friend wife means that friend husband can go straight to the bad place for all she cares.



ALL FORAGE PRODUCED ON THE FARM SHOULD BE PROPERLY PROTECTED AND UTILIZED AS FEED.

WAGE WAR ON ORCHARD PESTS

Fruit Growers Can Do Most Valuable Work During Fall and Winter Months.

SPRAY AFTER FOLIAGE DROPS

Destruction of Eggs of Insects More Easy Than Advantages of Planting Better Seed Corn—Save the Farm Wood Lot.

In order to increase the production of fruit it is essential that fruit growers wage a constant fight on orchard pests. Some of the most valuable control work can be accomplished during the fall and winter months. Certain destructive insects are held in check only by spraying during the dormant period of trees, when stronger washes may be used than when the trees are in foliage. Many insects spend the winter on the tree in the egg, larva, or pupal stage, and their destruction in the course of pruning and other orchard work is practicable and is of much importance in keeping them reduced. Certain fungous and bacterial diseases, particularly pear blight and apple canker, are best worked upon at this time.

Practically all of the orchard scale insects can be successfully controlled by spraying the trees after the foliage has dropped. This work may be done either in the fall or during the winter when the temperature is above freezing and in the spring before the buds come out. During these periods a strong solution of lime-sulphur is used by a great many orchardists in controlling San Jose scale and many other serious scale pests.

Other scale insect pests, such as the cherry scale, oyster shell scale, etc., can usually be held in check by the dormant spray with lime-sulphur wash. The treatment is also effective against the pear leaf blister mite, which is universally present on pears, and in many localities becomes a serious apple pest. Same plant lice that are destructive especially to young apple trees winter in the egg stage and are destroyed by this treatment. One thing that must be remembered in applying the dormant spray is that the solution should cover every part of the tree or it will not be effective.

Exposure to weather often causes greater destruction to farm implements than using them. Avoid this loss by storing all machines and tools properly under shelter before winter sets in.

In marketing fruit and vegetables a product of high quality packed in attractive packages usually will bring highest market prices.

STORE ONLY BEST SEED CORN.

Good Seed Versus More Acres as a Means of Increasing Crop.

By planting better seed corn larger yields can be secured without any more labor except in harvesting larger crops, says the United States department of agriculture. This nation has planted and cultivated over 100,000,000 acres of corn annually during the past ten years. The average yield per acre has been less than 27 bushels, and below 30 bushels every year. It is very probable that the demand for corn will continue to increase and we should place ourselves in a position to meet the demand in the best and most practicable manner. As demands for corn have increased we have planted more acres. There is an easier and better way, namely the growing of more bushels to the acre.

By planting 10,000,000 more acres of corn, according to the average acre yield, we could expect less than 270,000,000 more bushels of corn, whereas by increasing the acre yield by only four bushels on the 100,000,000 acres we now plant, we can expect 400,000,000 more bushels. A little more care in the fall in the selection of good seed corn and in the winter in caring for it properly will increase our 1918 crop more than much hard work next spring

and summer and the planting of additional acres.

Sufficient tests have been made in various parts of the United States to prove that by proper selection and care of seed corn, the average acre yield can be easily raised to 30 or even 40 bushels. Varieties that have repeatedly yielded well in a locality and have become adapted to local conditions often yield 10 or 20 bushels more per acre than unadapted varieties. In the many field tests which have been conducted, field-selected seed has yielded from 5 to 18 bushels more per acre than crib-selected seed. The results are conclusive, for in no test has the crib-selected seed yielded more than the field-selected seed receiving proper care. Farmers' bulletin No. 415, "Seed Corn," gives full information.

On account of the scarcity of coal there will probably be a large amount of wood used as fuel this winter. Use all the waste timber, dead and dying trees for this purpose and be sure to conserve the ashes for garden fertilizer. They are rich in plant food, particularly potash.

Straw is too valuable to be allowed to remain unused. Fresh oat straw, as well as wheat straw can be used as a roughage in wintering stock. It is also advisable to use it liberally as bedding for farm animals, as it adds to their comfort and absorbs the liquid part of the manure, which is the most valuable portion.

SAVE THE FARM WOOD LOT.

Remove Only Undesirable Timber for Fuel Supply.

The permanent wood lot is an essential part of a well-equipped farm, and in many cases it is the source of the winter fuel supply. In heavily wooded states, especially, farmers are likely to overlook this fact and recklessly cut, misuse, or clear up their forest areas. No doubt more wood will be used for fuel this winter than is usually the case, but it is never advisable to allow thrifty, immature trees to be used when it is possible to get inferior, mature timber.

This is a good season to clean up the wood lot, improve the timber land, and gather the winter wood supply at the same time. All dead trees and large, dead limbs should be made up into cordwood first, then the trees that have died or dying tops. Remove those which are too crowded to make satisfactory growth, keeping in mind always to leave those trees that will make the best salable timber. Look up at the crowns of the trees in deciding which ones to thin out in a crowded group, and take out the intermediate trees which are being encroached upon by the more dominant ones. Do not make the mistake of overthinning, but leave the small trees which have practically no effect on the main stand of the wood lot to develop into timber of the future. Leave the trees as evenly spaced as possible. Cut out all vines from the standing timber and remove the varieties which have little value in the wood lot or on the market.

Corn Stover for Feed.

With the increasing price of land, feed, and the higher cost of labor, it is becoming necessary that the farmer eliminate, as far as possible, any waste. He must make use of all the by-products of his business much the same as the manufacturer does. Corn is produced in practically every section of the country, primarily for the grain, and frequently the stover is disregarded.

Properly cured stover is relished by live stock, but that which is left in the open during disagreeable weather is far from being palatable or nourishing. Stover protected from the time it is cut in the field is a valuable feed for young stock, idle horses and cattle that are being carried over the winter on a cheap ration.

The best way to handle corn stover is by means of the shredder. This method makes it possible to get it in the barn before the feeding qualities have been injured by the weather. Enough room should always be reserved in the barn to accommodate a good supply of stover. Hay may be safely stacked out, but it is unsafe to stack shredded stover. Care must be taken to give the corn ample time to cure before it is shredded, for it may heat in the mow and become worthless through subsequent molding.

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