

The Abbeville Press and Banner

\$1.50 A YEAR

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914.

ESTABLISHED 1844

1913 COTTON CROP ONE OF LARGEST EVER GROWN

Census Bureau Gives Out the Figures as Being 14,127,356.

Washington, March 20.—One of the largest cotton crops ever grown, amounting to 14,127,356 equivalent 500-pound bales of lint and 639,795 equivalent 500-pound bales of linters, was produced by the farmers of the United States during 1913, the census bureau announced today in its preliminary report of cotton ginned as reported by ginners and delinters to February.

These figures compare with 13,709,421 equivalent 500-pound bales of lint and 609,594 bales of linters last year, 15,692,701 bales of lint and 557,575 bales of linters in 1911.

With report the bureau of census departed from its previous method of reporting the cotton crop by not including the quantity of linter in the total production. Director William J. Harris announced this was done because with installation of modern machinery closer delinting of seed had largely increased the quantity of linters and at the same time lowered the average quality of the fibre, so that now only a small part, if any was used as a substitute for lint cotton.

The number of running bales of lint cotton, counting round as half bales, was 13,964,981, and of linter cotton, 639,019 running bales, compared with 13,488,539 running bales of lint and 602,924 running bales of linters last year, and 15,533,073 running bales of linters in 1911.

Including in the production for 1913 are 29,287 bales which ginners estimate would be turned out after the time of the March census.

Round bales included numbered 99,916 compared with 81,528 last year and 101,554 in 1911.

Sea Island bales included, 77,490 compared with 73,777 last year and 119,293 in 1911.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 505 and eight-tenths pounds, compared with 508.0 last year and 504.5 in 1911.

Oklahoma: Total production 830,026 bales, compared with 1,021,250 in 1912 and 1,022,092 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 820,000 bales for 1913.

South Carolina: Total production 1,373,700 bales compared with 1,182,128 in 1912 and 1,648,712 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 1,330,000 bales for 1913.

Tennessee: Total production, 379,201 bales compared with 276,546 in 1912 and 449,737 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 375,000 bales for 1913.

Texas: Total production, 3,943,133 bales, compared with 4,880,210 in 1912 and 4,256,427 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 3,390,000 bales for 1913.

Virginia: Total production, 23,409 bales compared with 24,338 in 1912 and 29,891 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 25,000 bales for 1913.

All other States: Total production, 32,508 bales, compared with 11,402 in 1912 and 17,215 in 1911.

The census bureau announced that the statistics of this report for 1913 are subject to slight corrections in the full report to be published about May 1.

Alabama: Total production, 1,494,057 bales, compared with 1,942,275 in 1912 and 1,716,534 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 1,510,000 bales for 1913.

Arkansas: Total production, 1,071,359 bales, compared with 792,048 in 1912 and 939,302 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 900,000 bales for 1913.

Florida: Total production, 58,700 in 1912 and 83,388 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 68,000 bales for 1913.

Georgia: Total production, 2,314,870 bales, compared with 1,776,546 in 1912 and 2,768,627 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 2,275,000 bales for 1913.

Louisiana: Total production, 442,132 bales, compared with 376,096 in 1912, and 384,597 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 400,000 bales for 1913.

Mississippi: Total production, 1,307,443 bales, compared with 1,046,418 in 1912 and 1,203,345 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 1,950,000 bales for 1913.

Missouri: Total production, 67,123 bales compared with 55,691 in 1912 and 96,808 in 1911.

Department of agriculture estimated 66,000 bales for 1913.

North Carolina: Total production, 789,944 bales, compared with 865,653 in 1912 and 1,075,826.

Department of agriculture estimated 765,000 bales for 1913.

Best Family Laxative

Beware of constipation. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of West Franklin, Me., calls them "Our family laxative." Nothing better for adults or aged. Get them today. 25c. All Druggists or by mail, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

If you expect to stand the cold get your blood stimulating in order to circulate properly. Milford's blood purifier will do it.

COST OF APPAREL GIVES EUGENIE SHOCK.

Former Empress Never Paid More Than \$125 For Gown.

Loud complaints are heard because of the huge advance in the prices charged for women's apparel in London. There is no doubt that in the last twenty years there has been an enormous increase in the charges not only for very elaborate toilets, but for simple tailor made costumes, and as for hats and millinery generally they have now reached a price that verges on the ridiculous.

One hundred dollars to \$125 is generally asked for a tailor made costume, although it is a well known fact that a few years ago an ordinary tailor made yachting costume could be obtained for half that sum at the very best shops.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Railroad Heads Under the Strain of Doing "Big Things."

Two railroad men of long service, President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four, have resigned with the explanation that they must give up work of such rigor and responsibility to conserve their health.

President McCrea has been in harness for forty-eight years, and Chairman Ingalls for more than forty. Both began at the foot of the ladder as rodmen, and as they rose their labors made greater and greater demands upon them until the top was reached, and then their hours of work were limited only by their endurance and the responsibility they shouldered was often near breaking them down.

Men in ordinary pursuits envy such executive giants the handsome salaries they receive, but they are always earned, often at the cost of physical welfare and the enjoyments of home life. There are no greater bondmen in industry than executive railroad officers.

It is voluntary servitude, but of a kind that allows them little rest, scant time for change and recreation, and almost never a vacation.

The general manager no less than the president must devote himself body and soul to his duties, and only sickness excuses him. There must, of course be a fascination about such a calling, and it is the fascination of doing big things in a big way, but it takes heavy toll of vitality. The collapse sometimes comes when the victim believes he is still in the prime of life.

NURSERY IN THEATER.

London Opera House Rented by Vaudeville Man With Ideas.

London is to have a variety theater to which will be attached a nursery, where parents can deposit their offspring, secure in the knowledge that while they are watching the stage their babies are being competently watched.

The nursery will be one of many novelties which Fernand Akoun is to introduce at the London Opera House. Mr. Akoun is the chief of a syndicate which has secured a lease of the house from Oscar Hammerstein for some years to come, and intends to create a family atmosphere about it, hence his decision to make provision for babies.

Mr. Akoun proposes to initiate the venture at Christmas. He says "It was a pure accident which led to the selection of the London Opera House for my purpose. I was in London a few days ago on a rather sad business, the funeral of an old friend famous in the entertainment world, and happening to pass along Kingsway, I saw the theater empty. Within forty-eight hours the scheme was formulated and a syndicate formed ready to support me. It was not long after that that I secured the lease."

WHISKY'S FIRE TEST.

By It Indians Detected Dilution Made by Traders.

When the Hudson's Bay Trading company began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries. The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to America in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs. The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water morfurs could be obtained. This was practiced for some time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, but had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched.

It was by this simple experiment that the term "drewater" became a common word among Indians. A chief who had experienced the bad effects of whisky among his people said it was certainly distilled from the hearts of wildcats and the tongues of women from the effects it produced.

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Heart to Heart Talks

By JAMES A. EDGERTON

ALWAYS ROOM FOR REAL MEN.

The recent death of the Rev. Robert Collyer calls attention to a career that should be an inspiration to every poor boy and to every real man.

Robert Collyer was known as the "blacksmith preacher."

He was born in England of a very poor family. There were many children and an income pitifully meager. Robert when a small child was compelled to go to work in the mills with his brothers and sisters. He worked fourteen hours every day. Thus he had no chance for an education.

He came to America to better his condition. While still a young man he was a blacksmith in Pennsylvania. At the same time he preached for little or nothing on Sunday.

With muscular strength he had gained mental independence. He had learned to think for himself. He came to doubt some of the dogmas of his denomination and had the courage to say so. He therefore severed his connection with that church.

The same mental courage made his career. He again cut loose, this time from his livelihood, went to Chicago and started in a small church. Being vigorous and honest and having something to say, he drew other men to him. He became one of the most popular preachers in Chicago. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, who had as little education and as much mental independence as himself.

Later Robert Collyer preached in one of the leading churches of New York city. He was the author of many books and was known and loved in most civilized lands. At last he died full of years and honors.

One secret of his power was that he was always mentally honest with himself. Another was that he educated himself, making the world his university.

There are those who whine in our day that the avenues of advancement are being closed to the young men. Rubbish!

A young man like Robert Collyer would win in any age.

There never was a greater call than now for young men who can think, who find new and better ways of doing things, who have a real message.

This is true in industry, in business, in literature, in politics and in religion. The world always has an open door for real men.

THE PATH TO SUCCESS.

A New York minister wrote to seven prominent men a series of questions as to their rules for success in life.

He incorporated the replies in a sermon, and, although this man is an eloquent preacher, this was one of the best discourses ever heard from his pulpit.

Among the secrets of success mentioned were honesty, loyalty, absorption in one's work, dependability, invention, earnestness, enthusiasm, tenacity of purpose and hard work.

As to whether it is hard work or worry that breaks men down, all agreed that hard work would not endanger any one's physical or mental health, and two said that hard work is a tonic.

Among the causes of failure were mentioned intemperance, immorality, untruthfulness, cigarette smoking, making a drudge of oneself and getting into debt.

A majority agreed that a college education is not necessary to success, though it might help the right sort of man. If not the right sort it might prove a detriment.

All agreed that religion is an asset, but one added that it must be "real and not lip cant or hypocrisy."

All these ideas are old, you say? Yes, but the beauty in these men's cases is that they have tried their mottoes out in actual life and have every one succeeded, some of them in an eminent degree.

They have proved their words. The men that have won have told us how they won, almost from the beginning of history. There have been thousands of testimonials, and they have all sounded much like these.

The universality of the testimony is a proof of its truth.

Thus the winners have planted guideposts all along the road to success, so that the wayfarer man, even though a fool, need not miss the directions.

There are many roads leading from this main highway.

One is called intemperance. Beware of that.

Another is laziness. Shun it as you would a pestilence.

A third is untruthfulness. Do not let your feet stray this way.

A fourth is named debt. You will find pitfalls in this path.

Avoid the byways. They lead nowhere.

Keep in the middle of the road.

PUBLIC MANNERS.

Men do in crowds what they would not think of doing as individuals.

We had numerous examples of it during the late presidential campaign. The candidates for our highest office were almost mobbed by the crowds, were jammed and rushed, called by their first names or nicknames and generally treated in a way that showed public bad manners.

Yet most of the men making up these mobs probably pass as well bred, in their personal relations they are

Keep down the weeds.

Whitewash the cow stables.

Keep the dairy barn sanitary.

Hens need a shaded loafing place.

A little salt helps the poultry mash.

Overfeeding is a fruitful source of bowel trouble.

Overfat fowls are apt to succumb to excessive heat.

March hatched chicks should be ready for the broiler market.

Good butter can never be made from cream that is not good.

Slow speed in the separator is the cause of much poor skimming.

Fewer turkeys are injured by underfeeding than by overfeeding.

Carrying fowls by their wings is as cruel as carrying them by the legs.

When cream stands too long it is apt to acquire a bitter or disagreeable flavor.

A swivel in the tethering rope will keep the rope from getting twisted and kinky.

Keep the dust and stuff out of your milk. You cannot strain it out. Remember that.

Alfalfa is one of the greatest crops known to modern agriculture for enriching the land.

It's a good thing for the bull to exercise on a tread power and accomplish some work.

Use only a butter-bred sire from a line of dairy inheritance for next year's crop of calves.

Breeding with intelligence will produce a less and less number of "cows that eat their heads off."

Green food of some kind is necessary to make the hens do their best in the line of egg production.

Stir the cream twice a day, using a long-handled spoon which will reach to the bottom of the cream jar.

Some day we are going to find that as good a way as any to use the surplus sour milk is to give it to the hens.

Have your fowls so tame that you can go among them without causing fright. You will get better egg production.

If there is no silo on your farm, do not let another winter catch you unprepared. Make your plans right now for one.

The pure-bred sire and a dam of the same type of as good blood as it is possible to get will usually bring a desirable colt.

The idea that alfalfa hay is not suitable for driving horses is proven erroneous by thousands of farmers, and many use no other.

Don't compel the women folks to open and close two or three big gates through the cattle yards every time they go out to look up eggs.

When hens lay soft-shelled eggs, it is often the sign they are too fat. Cut down the amount of grain and feed more vegetables and green food.

In pruning the apple trees, plan to form shapely heads that will permit the sunlight to get into the center of the tree. It will give better fruit.

One of the remedies for pip used by Portuguese poultry raisers is raw onions cut up fine and forced down the throat, followed by a little water.

For late vegetables plant snap beans. They require a rich, moist soil, so that the growth will be rapid. As a rule, the dwarf bush types are best.

Dehorn the calves before they are two weeks old. Cut away the hair around the "button" and moisten.

Then rub well with a stick of caustic potash.

Watch the helpers carefully about calving time. A little care at the proper time often will be the means of averting the loss of a fine calf, its mother, or both.

It requires feed to make a lamb of any kind, but a sheep or lamb will come the nearest to making something out of nothing of any kind of a domestic animal.

If the butter is slow in coming it is due to one of two causes: Either the cream is too cold, or else the churn is overloaded and the contents do not get proper circulation.

The bean is a plant well suited to the soil and climatic conditions of this country, yields bountifully and is produced at a cost not to exceed that of other cultivated field crops. There is no state in the union where they are not grown successfully.

A good fly deterrent is made of one gallon fish oil, one pint kerosene, and four table spoonsful of crude carbolic acid. Mix well and apply with a cloth, or spray all parts but the udder, just after milking. About once a week will do.

Spring Opening

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.

We are now in our new store with the largest and best bought stock of CLOTHING HATS, SHOES and FURNISHINGS for Men, young Men and Boys that we have ever shown.

We are showing all the latest colors and Styles in clothing made by the Leading Manufactures of the world

Stetson Hats, "Bostonians" famous Shoes for men, Lyon Shirts and Collars, Headlight Overalls

Are samples of the Merchandise We Carry for You.

We are next door to our old stand. You are cordially invited to visit our store and get acquainted with the new Spring Styles.

Clothing priced \$10.00 to \$20.00. Hats - - - - \$1.00 to \$5.00. Bostonians - \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50. \$5.00. Famous Shoes for men.

Every piece of merchandise we sell is guaranteed to give you satisfactory service.

We are looking for your visit.



THE more critical a man is in selecting his hat the better worth while our wonderful Stetson assortment is to him. We can give him exactly the model he wants from our stock of Stetsons—with the touch of style that is found at its best only in a Stetson.



Cason & McAllister NEXT DOOR TO OLD STAND

J. C. LEE, President. F. E. GIBSON, Sec. and Treas.

Farmers—Merchants—Builders

If you are going to Build, Remodel or Repair, we invite your inquiries.

Complete House Bills a Specialty.

We manufacture and deal in Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stairs, interior trim, store fronts and fixtures, pews, pulpits, etc., rough and dressed lumber, lath, pine and cypress shingles, flooring, ceiling and siding.

Distributing Agents for Flintkote Roofing.

Estimates Cheerfully and Carefully made.

Woodward Lumber Company, AUGUSTA, GA.

Corner Roberts and Dugas Streets. Our Motto: QUALITY—SERVICE.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Tablets Pencils

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General School Supplies.

Speed's Drug Store.

Abbeville-Greenwood MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Property Insured, \$2,100,000 February 1st, 1912.

WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or the Director of your Township for any information you may desire about our plan of insurance. We insure your property against destruction by FIRE, WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING.

and do so cheaper than any Insurance Company in existence. Dwellings covered with metal roofs are insured for 25 per cent. cheaper than other property.

Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of insurance known.

J. B. BLAKE, Gen. Agent Abbeville, S. C. J. FRASER LYON, Pres. Abbeville, S. C.

Table listing names and locations of members of the Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Insurance Association, including S. G. Majors, J. B. Major, W. E. Major, etc.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured