

**"HOLD COTTON," SAYS SENATOR MCLAURIN**

**If Farmers Will Hold Their Cotton They Can Make Their Own Price After January.**

Columbia, Nov. 16.—"I believe that there is more cotton in the hands of the farmers in South Carolina than in any other state," said State Warehouse Commissioner John L. McLaurin this morning, in the course of a statement which he gave The Charleston American in response to a request for an expression upon the cotton situation in South Carolina at this time, in view of the fact that cotton has reached the highest point since the War Between the States. "If they will just simply continue to hold this cotton they can make their own price after January, when all of the distress cotton has either passed into strong hands or entered into consumption," he said. The state warehouse commissioner refused to predict what cotton will do, but said he believes cotton is intrinsically worth 25 cents a pound, and that he is holding his own crop.

**Cotton Highest Ever.**

Cotton reached the highest level yesterday that it has gone to since the days immediately succeeding the close of the War Between the States. It would be too long a story to trace the causes that have produced this result. There is one thing that I have observed about cotton—that when some unfavorable event happens, cotton goes much lower than it should from natural causes, and that the reverse is true when something favorable occurs. The pendulum swings wider on cotton than any other product, because of its international character, it being used to such a large extent as a substitute for gold in settling trade balances. In 1914 cotton went down in the interior towns as low as 5 cents a pound, and in fact there was practically no market at all for cotton. This was due to a condition of panic, and there was really no reason for it. I have some of the cotton on hand yet that I offered on the streets of Bennettsville and on which at that time I could not get a bid of more than 6 1-2 cents. The difficulties of transportation are much greater now than they were then; the cotton will not spin any more goods now than it would then, and the danger of the United States being drawn into the war is much greater now than it was then. The chief reasons why cotton has advanced so much in price are:

"First. The demand exceeds the supply.  
"Second. The ease with which cotton can now be financed, on account of its character as a collateral having been established by the State warehouse system through the federal reserve banks.  
"Third. The inflation in our currency which is always the result of a war.  
"More than one-third of the available gold supply of the world is in the United States, and this fact alone would be sufficient to account for a large rise in the price of everything that is for sale. For instance, indigo is ten times as much as it was at the beginning of the war; log-wood, coming in from Haiti and Jamaica is worth three times as much; the Chinese and Japanese silk growers are getting three times what they were before the war, and so on through a long range of products.  
"But in addition to this, the federal reserve bank has furnished a constantly expanding volume of domestic currency, and the loans made by American financiers to foreign governments, by the extension of credits for the purchase of supplies here, has boomed the price of cotton and everything else. Cotton is really not as high at twenty cents a pound as a great many other products."  
"How high do you think cotton is going?" Senator McLaurin was asked.  
After thinking a moment, Mr. McLaurin replied:

**Peace Will Not Affect Price.**

"Well, a man who would undertake to predict how high cotton or anything else will go during this war period would be very foolish. There is one thing that can be said about cotton—that it is the only article that the return of peace in Europe and on the seas will not reduce in price, because of the fact that the continent of Europe is bare of both the raw and manufactured article, and there is probably nothing that the need so badly now as cotton. If the war was ended tomorrow, then the proposition would be something like this: If the present crop is 11,500,000 bales, and the demand for cotton is 15,000,000 bales, then the price of the goods would have to go so high that it would check the consumption of raw cotton and reduce the demand from 15 to 11 million bales. I can put it another way: This ostae z siffi another way: This is the first time in the history of the cotton crop that the holders of spot cotton were absolutely in control of the situation. New York about three weeks ago I was in New York about three weeks ago, and I found out there that a very determined attempt was on foot to break the price of cotton. They did break it about two and one-half cents a pound, but this had practically no effect on spots. If the South had followed the advice of the South Carolina cotton conference, which was called by Messrs. Williams and Dabbs, of the Farmers' Union, the farmers would have got the benefit of these high prices. As it is, my information is that the bulk of the cotton has passed out of the hands of the farmers, and is being held by middlemen. I believe that there is more cotton in the hands of the farmers in South Carolina than in any other State. If they will just simply

continue to hold this cotton, they can make their own price after January, when all of the distress cotton has either passed into strong hands or entered into consumption.

"It has been the dream of my life to see the cotton planters thoroughly organized. We have a monopoly in a product that should make our country the richest section of the world, but I fear that much of this crop was bought by the representatives of the British government at twelve cents a pound. Much of it has been bought through the exchanges, and as the time approaches for filling these contracts they have to bid the price up in order to get it out of the hands of the holders of spot cotton. These people who were caught short are the same set who took our cotton away from us in 1914 at six cents a pound up, and so far as I am concerned, I am thoroughly enjoying getting some of this money back.

"Of course we have got to sell at some price. I said at our conference here, when cotton was around fifteen cents a pound, that it was intrinsically worth twenty-five cents a pound. I do not make the prediction that it is going there, but I intend to keep mine until it either gets to that price or much lower. I think it is due to go to twenty-five cents a pound on its merits. If the people who have got the spot cotton wish to squeeze those who haven't they can put it to thirty cents a pound as easy as to twenty-five. Really, however, this is not an ideal condition. Looking at it in a broad sense, it is just as injurious in the long run for any standard product to go too high as to go too low. What we want to do with cotton is to make plenty of it to meet the needs of the world, so that the poor and needy can have clothing, as well as the rich, and then get a staple price for it.

"Planting cotton now is a regular gamble. I would rather see us make a fifteen-million-bale crop, and get fifteen cents a pound for it, than a ten-million bale crop, and not get but ten cents."

**CORN AND WHEAT WILL RISE HIGH ALL THE YEAR**

Chicago Trade Letter.  
As to grains: According to present estimates this country has only about 60,000,000 bushels more of wheat to spare for this crop year and at the rate they are going, this will be all exhausted very early in the new year—if not before.

Corn also will rule high all the year and we don't think it is very far from the spot to start buying right now. If wheat in the meantime does not advance, we might possibly get a break in the corn of from 3 to 5 cents between now and Christmas—but we hardly expect it.

**THE THREE GODFATHERS**

From Peter B. Kyne's great story, "The Three Godfathers," that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and was pronounced, by the editor, to be the best story the Post ever printed, Bluebird Photoplays have made a splendid feature and on Tuesday, November 21 at the Arcade theatre the result will be shown. E. J. Le Saint directed the production, using a scenario by Harvey Gates.

Three bank robbers escaping from a pursuing sheriff's posse, find a woman ill unto death of childbirth. She is in an abandoned "prairie schooner" left alone by her husband who has wandered afar in search of the team of horses, and has perished in a blinding sandstorm. The hardy bandits each pledge themselves to the mother, before she dies, that they will rear her baby boy in the paths of rectitude. Fifty miles from the nearest habitation, the sand storm still raging, and with only the appliances at hand to be expected in an outfit arranged for overland travel, the three bandits face a problem that would stagger almost anybody. How they keep the breath of life in the new-born baby's body constitutes the most effective picture story of recent development.

There is great human interest in the touching scenes. As the story advances two of the triplet of godfathers are seen to sacrifice their lives in the ultimately successful effort to transport the babe to a place where it can be properly nurtured and cared for. It is the unusual devotion of these rugged men to a helpless babe that brings out the touch of human interest that will make "The Three Godfathers" have strong appeal with every type and class of film fan.

**The Road to Laughtertown.**

Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown, ye who have lost the way? Would ye have young hearts though your hair be gray? Go learn from a little child each day, Go serve his wants and play his play. And catch the tilt of his laughter gay And follow his dancing feet as they stray. For he knows the way to Laughtertown. Oh, ye, who have lost the way!  
—Katherine Blake.

**Generous Offer.**

Time and again I've given you a lift in my motorcar. So you have. Now that I am hard up and can't meet this month's payment on it, you refuse to lend me any money. Well, I'll tell you what I'll do to help you out. You estimate the number of times you have taken me to town in your car and I'll pay you ten cents for each ride, which is twice the fare charged by a jitney bus.—Puck.

General von Hindenburg means well in saying that Germany can hold the western front for thirty years, but if it must be admitted that he sounds much more like a patriot than a man of practice.—St Petersburg Independent.

**Teaching and Marrying.**

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Mere man is prone to take it for granted, in his philosophy of marriage, that to be single is to be infelicitous. The womanly woman has no doubt that if she met the right man there is no better task than to make his home for him. But if fate has not brought her the other person, her life is still to live, and hers may be. The love she longs to give to one Made great enough to hold the world. "Dr. Arthur Holmes of State College tells our Pennsylvania teachers that 385,000 unmarried women of their profession in the United States are mainly cheerful and contented, and that the percentage of those who are happy is at least as high as it is in the case of those who are set in families. To stand in loco parentis to a schoolroom is not to realize completely the maternal instinct and its satisfaction; but the teaching career, if it has its frequent discouragement and its often overpowering weariness has likewise its own peculiar compensations and all the little scholars are not indifferent or ungrateful. If they do not in the active hour rise up to bless the instructor and the instruction there comes repeatedly in after years a strong sense of gratitude to those who in childhood wrought with exemplary patience for their good."

We have always held that, even though a girl or woman knew positively that she would marry, a few years teaching is a good training for her. The Ledger's apt comparison of the woman's place in the home and in the school room is well drawn, and to those who have taught and who now hope to take up the work, it holds out a broad ray of light, because it proves that no woman should feel that she has missed her calling in entering the educational field. To those who have taught and who now have homes and children of their own, it must show that the time spent in the school room with scores of children was wisely and judiciously used.

Next to real home-making school-teaching stands pre-eminently at the head of the womanly professions.—Abbeville Medium.

**Bryan's Big Part.**

Raleigh News and Observer.  
In the campaign which has returned to the presidency Woodrow Wilson there is no one man who has done a bigger part than has been done by William Jennings Bryan. So splendid has been his course that those papers—some of them democratic—which since his resignation from the cabinet have taken occasion to impugn his democracy and to insist that he had out a knife for Woodrow Wilson, should make the amende honorable and give the great Nebraskan the praise that is due.

During the campaign, and at his own expense, Mr. Bryan canvassed the western states thoroughly, using a special train at times so as to reach many places in a day. He did not spare himself, but went at the work with a will and a determination that he would make his efforts count in behalf of Woodrow Wilson. And they did count.

The country knows that it was the West that saved the day for democracy, and it must recognize that powerful influences were at work to secure the reversal of the votes of any of the states of the West which have been going republican. Among these influences there must be counted William J. Bryan, and the democracy may well consider itself fortunate in having him at work for it. Theodore Roosevelt was in the West for Hughes; William J. Bryan was in the West for Wilson. Note the difference in the results.

What Mr. Bryan has done in the campaign just closed has been only the expected to those who knew the man. He is big hearted, strong, determined democrat, who stands by the principles of the party and by the men who do all possible to put its principles into effect. He has served democracy ably and well. He has put his heart into the cause. At St. Louis his speech thrilled the delegates and the other thousands at the democratic national convention. His services in the West in behalf of the democratic nominee for president matched that speech.

**In Bryan's Country.**

Charleston Post.  
The New York World says it should not be overlooked that the sweep to Wilson occurred principally in those States where Bryan had campaigned and the Democratic party will hardly be permitted to miss the point, for Mr. Bryan still has a voice in the old field, and some hundreds of thousands of followers yet. What was "the enemy's country" to the Nebraskan when he snatched the banner of Democracy sixteen years ago and fanned it out with blasts of oratory, is the enemy's country still, but there is a land of refuge and reward as well, such as there was not then. The West had come straight and it was in the West that Mr. Bryan has been preaching and teaching and holding his legions together all the time. Has he been completely "kocked into a cocked hat," yet, in the face of the returns from the trans-Mississippi region? Col. Roosevelt has set up claims to the West as peculiarly his own, but his trail is marked by Democratic triumphs, and they seem to have forgotten him on the ranges. He thinks otherwise, though, and is believed to be getting ready to prove that he can do for himself what, patently, he could not do for Hughes—even if he would. What if the two Colonels should try to "come back," each the champion of his party in a desperate struggle for the "winning of the West," after Mr. Wilson had finished his work, packed up his tent and wended from the White House?

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has a flavor as different as it is delightful. You never tasted the like of it! And that isn't strange, either.

Men who think they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

**R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.**

Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.  
On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made three men smoke pipes where one smoked before!

**Boll Weevil Meeting in Laurens.**

The following from The Laurens Advertiser will be of interest:  
The Boll Weevil meeting, which is to be held in the court house next Wednesday is attracting a great deal of attention even outside of Laurens county and the indications are that a large number of people will be here in attendance. Gov. Manning, Mr. W. W. Long and Mr. McLain have all accepted invitations to be present and will make addresses.

**NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR THREE SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND ONE MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE TOWN OF NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Notice is hereby given that the regular election for three school trustees, to serve two years, and one commissioner of public works, to serve six years, will be held at the Council Chamber, in the opera house, in the town of Newberry, South Carolina, on the second Tuesday in December, 1916, being the 12th day of said month, the polls to be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon and to close at six o'clock in the afternoon. H. L. Speers, E. P. Bradley and H. O. Fellers are appointed managers of the said election.  
By order of the Town Council of Newberry, S. C., on this the 8th day of November, 1916.  
Z. F. WRIGHT, Mayor.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**

The Bank of Prosperity, Plaintiff.  
vs.  
A. B. Wise, The Prosperity Stock Company, and A. B. Wise and A. G. Wise, partners under the firm name of A. B. Wise & Company. Defendants.

By virtue of an Order of the Court herein I will sell before the Court House door at Newberry, South Carolina, at public auction, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on Monday, salesday, in December, 1916, the same being the fourth (4th) day of said month, the following described property to-wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land lying, being and situated in the county and State aforesaid, No. 9 Township, containing One Hundred and Sixty-five (165) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of F. Fed Stockman and the Estate of Jacob Mills, S. C. Stockman and P. B. Warner. This place being known as the Taylor place and being the same tract of land bought this day of the Prosperity Stock company.

Terms of Sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in two equal annual installments, the credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises sold, which bond and mortgage shall provide for interest from the date of sale at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually, and for ten per cent attorney's fees in case of collection or suit by an attorney. The successful bidder at such sale will be required to deposit with the Master at once One Hundred and no

**100 (\$100.00) Dollars, or a certified check for said amount, as an evidence of his good faith, and in case he fails to deposit said amount, the Master will resell said premises at once.**

The successful bidder will be allowed ten days in which to comply with the terms of sale, and in case he fails to comply with same in said time, the Master will resell said premises on some subsequent salesday after due and legal advertisement at the risk of the former bidder, the purchaser to pay for papers and recording of same.  
H. H. Rikard, Master.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF LAURENS, PROBATE COURT.**

C. B. Johnson and J. C. Johnson, individually and as administrators of the estate of Thomas L. Johnson, deceased. Plaintiffs.

Against.  
Mattie A. Johnson et al. Defendant.

Pursuant to a decree in this action, I will sell at public outcry at Newberry Court House, S. C., during the legal hours of sale, on salesday in December, 1916, being the 4th day of the month:

All that tract of land lying and situated in Newberry county, S. C., known as the Nathan Johnson place, containing two hundred and seventy (270) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Malcolm Johnson, C. W. Buford, Miller and Buford and lands of J. W. Smith.

Terms of sale: One half cash, the balance one year from date of sale, credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, the bond to provide for eight per cent interest per annum and for ten per cent attorney's fees in the event of collection by suit or attorney, with leave to purchaser to pay the whole bid in cash. Should the purchaser fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land to be sold on the same or some subsequent salesday on the same terms at the risk of the former purchaser. Purchaser to pay for papers.  
O. G. THOMPSON, J. P., L. C. November 19, 1916.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**

J. B. Hunter as Treasurer of Newberry College and the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund, Plaintiff.

vs.  
J. M. Ward, The Exchange Bank of Newberry, S. C., Johnson McCrackin Company, J. M. McCothran and Adeline Silvey and W. A. Spear all executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Silvey, deceased, and W. A. Spear, A. C. McHann, R. K. Rambo and W. T. McCullough, partners doing business under the firm name and style of John Silvey & Company, and the Newberry Real Estate Company. Defendants.

By virtue of an Order of the Court herein I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction before the Court House door at Newberry, South Carolina, within the legal hours of sale on Monday, salesday in December, 1916,

**the same being the fourth (4th) day of said month, the following described property to-wit:**

All that piece, parcel or lot of land lying, being and situated in the town of Newberry, county and State aforesaid, containing sixth-tenths (6/10) of an acre, more or less, and bounded by lot of, or formerly of, G. G. Sale, lot of G. M. B. Epting, Summer street and Johnson street. This being the same lot of land this day conveyed to me by the said The Newberry Real Estate Company.

Terms of Sale: One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months from date of sale, the credit portion to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, which bond and mortgage shall provide for interest from the day of sale and until paid in full, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, interest payable annually, and shall provide for ten per cent attorney's fees in case of collection or suit by an attorney; and the said mortgage shall provide for insurance of the buildings on said premises for their insurable value and an assignment of the policy to the Master as collateral, with leave to the purchaser to anticipate the credit portion in whole or any part, the purchaser to pay for papers and recording of same.  
H. H. RIKARD, Master.

**Nov 13, 1916.**

**MASTER'S SALE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**

Mary Alice Dominick, in her own Right and as Administratrix of the Personal Estate of J. H. Dominick, deceased, Willie Lake Dominick, Victoria Elizabeth Dominick, Furman T. Dominick and Jacob Raymond Dominick, Plaintiffs.

Against  
James P. Cook, Ezra A. Counts, Sidney Eugene Cook, Ruby Cook, Annie Cook, Paul Cook and Alice Louise Counts, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of the court herein I will sell before the court house at Newberry, S. C., on salesday in December, 1916, the same being the 4th day of said month, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, all that piece or parcel of land, lying and being situate in the county and State aforesaid, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less. The same being located near the town of Prosperity, and being bounded, now or formerly, by Dick Wheeler, Anderson Nates, T. M. Cook, J. D. Kibler, J. C. Counts and the public road leading from Prosperity to Columbia, the same being known as the "Home Place" of the said J. H. Dominick.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, at the rate of eight per cent per annum; to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of premises; said mortgage to provide for ten per cent attorney's fees in case of foreclosure or collection by suit. Purchaser to pay one hundred dollars immediately upon acceptance of his bid, and to do so, land to be resold by purchaser at his risk, with leave to the purchaser to anticipate the credit portion in whole or any part, the purchaser to pay for papers and recording of same.  
H. H. RIKARD, Master.