

41st YEAR.

A PLAN TO HOLD COTTON

Proposed by Commercial Salesman of Pickens.

I notice that the farmers are holding conventions and passing resolutions with a view of obtaining higher prices for cotton. These conventions and resolutions are alright and good as far as they go. But so far, they have proven ineffectual. They are deficient in power, and consequently fail to give the relief to which the farmers are entitled. Resolutions cannot compete with capital.

Money is necessary to compete with the money of the speculators and bears of Wall Street and European spinners. How would the following plan do? Each county in the South establish a Farmers' Cotton bank and warehouse at suitable places in the counties, the capital amounting to \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

The stockholders to loan this money on cotton in warehouse, as collateral, interest at 5 or 6 per cent., said interest to be paid monthly and in advance, so the debt would not increase beyond the cotton collateral.

This money to be loaned upon the cotton collateral only. The profits would not accrue upon the stock invested, but upon the advanced and high price of cotton when sold under this plan. This, it seems to me, would put the farmer in condition to pay his debts, and hold his cotton for an advanced and remunerative price.

These Farmers' Cotton banks and warehouses to be regularly organized and chartered and managed by competent business men, upon remunerative salaries—the officers to furnish adequate bonds, and these institutions to be managed as all safe banking institutions are.

Because there is a large crop of cotton made this year, we hear people say there is an over-production of cotton. This is certainly an erroneous conclusion, as the best informed men estimate that 20,000,000 bales are necessary to supply the world annually.

The population of the world is increasing every day. This necessarily increases the consumption of cotton goods. In the United States and islands there are 97,000,000 people; in China 422,000,000; British Empire, 394,000,000; Russian Empire, 152,000,000; France and colonies, 92,000,000; German Empire, 63,000,000; Japan, with Formosa, 49,000,000. The foregoing is only in round numbers. Then add to this population the other continents of the globe and we have a population difficult to conceive in numbers; and all have to be clothed.

Twenty-five per cent. of the families in South Carolina today need more cloth than they can buy.

The crop of 1911 is not large enough to justify a reduction of from thirteen to fifteen to six and nine cents a pound. There is a reason for cotton being so low. What is it? Every effect is supported by a cause. The low price of cotton is the effect of speculation, and cotton mills in America and Europe arranging to reduce the price of cotton and make money for the stockholders and protect their interests. They should not be censured but commended for organizing to protect their business and make money in a legitimate way, for that is their purpose. Cotton mills are not established to dispense charity in a neighborhood. It is the farmer who should be censured for allowing the speculator to price his cotton. Considering the high price of fertilizer, mules and the advanced cost of living, cotton today should sell for fourteen and fifteen cents a pound. The writer has no axe to grind in this matter, but is prompted solely by a desire to benefit the producer.

Bro. Farmer, it is up to you. What will you do about it? Bring us your Job Work. We will treat you right.

The Perry-Bynum Duel.

[Written for Crimson and Gold, the Seneca High School paper, by Wilkes Dendy.]

On a little island in the Tugaloo river, not far from Clemson College, a famous duel was fought, known as the Perry-Bynum duel.

Benjamin Perry was an able man from upper South Carolina. After the close of the war between the states, Perry was appointed provisional governor of South Carolina by President Johnson.

Perry was very much opposed to secession, but when his state took that action he allowed it. When a young man he was located at Greenville, S. C. He was a struggling young lawyer, and to help him along some of his friends made him editor of the Greenville Mountaineer.

About this time, when Perry was sending hot shot at his opponents, so hot that they could not match him, Turner Bynum, at this time in North Carolina, was called upon to help Perry's opponents.

He was made editor of an opposition paper in Greenville. He took the position with the distinct understanding that he was to make Perry angry by some editorial, and so make him fight a duel, or drive him out of the state.

With the first issue of the paper Bynum attacked Perry, but found that he could not begin to cope with him. A good many such editorials were published and replied to, and at last Bynum wrote an editorial so personal that it could only be answered with a challenge.

This Perry did. He sent a challenge to Bynum and it was accepted. This gave Bynum the choice of weapons, and he chose pistols.

Bynum was considered a dead shot with a pistol, and could hit a quarter of a dollar at twenty paces nine times out of ten. He was confident of success, and at the first fire he would stop Perry's heart.

Perry spent much time in the woods practicing with his second, but his poor marksmanship was soon noted.

Late one afternoon a small party departed to the island. One of this party must be brought back dead.

The usual formalities were gone through with, and the men attending tried to persuade the men to settle their differences peaceably, but Bynum would not listen to any peaceable settlement of the difficulty, saying that Perry's blood could satisfy him.

Perry was cool and determined, and when his steel blue eyes met Bynum's the look therein blanched Bynum's cheek.

They were stationed ten paces apart, and when the signal was given both shots were fired at the same time.

When the smoke rose, Perry was standing still watching Bynum, who, as if flinching under the cool, determined gaze of Perry, began to quiver, fell, and soon Turner Bynum was no more.

Perry was carried off the blood-stained dueling ground with honor, but never liked to refer to the incident.

His face showed that the death bullet to Bynum was a heart wound to him.

Just after the duel was over a dreadful storm began, and a few friends put Bynum's body in a boat and carried it to the shore. Here a consultation was held as to what was to be done with the body.

Finally a litter was made of pine poles and the corpse was taken to the Old Stone church where, some negroes having been found to dig a grave, the dead duelist was placed in his last resting-place, in a downpouring rain.

To mark his grave they took two of the pine poles they had carried him on and placed them at the head and foot of his grave.

The poles grew to be great trees. They stood until a few years ago, when they were cut down and replaced by a marble monument.

TEMPERANCE.

Hon. Richard P. Hobson Introduces Prohibition Resolution

On Dec. 4, 1911, Congressman Hobson introduced in the House of Representatives the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic, and ordered to be printed:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

WHEREAS, exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicting disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy the children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring) that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

FREE RUM OR NO RUM.

I believe that the time has come for temperance workers to face the fundamental proposition of FREE RUM OR NO RUM.

More important just now than the question of high license or low license, county-wide or statewide prohibition, is the question whether we shall continue to let the money-bribe, which is what a license fee really is, continue to debauch the conscience of our American citizenship. On its merits the saloon could not stand for a day before the bar of public opinion; but when backed by license fees to reduce his taxes, the license system gives the organized liquor interests the opportunity to entrench themselves by securing control of the licenses, and so dictating their own terms to the saloon-keeper.

Surround the saloon with all the restrictions possible, but absolutely divorce it from all financial profit to the city or state, and the fruits of the saloon will destroy it.

No community will long bear the burden of such an institution when it stands on its merits like a legitimate business. If we would see a saloonless nation let one of our watchwords be: "AWAY WITH THE HIGH LICENSE MONEY-BRIBE. GIVE US FREE RUM OR NO RUM."—Christian Endeavor World.

Ed. SENTINEL.—The eyes of the people of this nation are just now anxiously turned toward Washington. A spirit of expectancy characterizes the forces on both sides in one of the greatest battles that has ever been waged in the history of the world. God's people have prayed and waited for relief through Congress from the accursed liquor traffic, with all its brightening, damning, sin-creating effects, some have lost hope and are pining under the Juniper tree of despair, waiting for some messenger to bring the good news that all is not lost, and that thousands still live who have not bowed the knee to Baachus.

To such we would say that we believe the time of our redemption draweth nigh. After a full survey of the field, it seems that we have gone just as far under the existing circumstances as it is possible to go. Unless our Na-

national Congress will force the United States government to annul its compact with hell (the liquor trust) and cease to destroy state's rights by selling tax receipts to individuals to sell liquor in prohibition territory and give protection to outlaws who ship liquor in prohibition territory.

In some instances we fear that we have gone too far, that is, too far ahead of public sentiment. But we rejoice in the fact that with the balance of power on our side, with 70 per cent. of the area of the nation dry, with 45,000,000 people in this territory, and millions hoping, praying, working to join us, while there may be in some instances a seeming reaction, it cannot be permanent. Congress is bound to give relief. Even presidential candidates have their ears to the ground. Congressmen and United States senators, heretofore unfavorable to our cause, are making their politest bows, and are openly proclaiming that we have won our fight, and therefore are entitled to relief through the national law-making body. To add to the force and hope of our cause, the National Anti-Saloon League of America planned its convention to be held in Washington to precede the great national conference on the liquor inter-state commerce question. In other words, the latter was made up largely of the former.

The last named conference began with a banquet at the National Hotel, attended by at least 400 men, with more than fifty of our congressmen and senators present. Perfect unity prevailed. In every speech by our great leaders a note of victory was sounded. Every temperance organization in the nation was represented. "They were all with one accord in one place." Out of this great gathering has merged, as into one, the united forces of temperance. As a result of this conference the star of hope has become very bright. The twenty-six temperance organizations in the country have joined the Anti-Saloon League of America in one special effort to get a bill through this session of Congress destroying the infamous jug trade, and stopping the sale of United States tax receipts to sell liquor in dry territory. The conference appointed a committee, composed of able lawyers, who are to consider with their leaders in Congress all bills which have been prepared, and to draft the one bill to be introduced. Then all other bills are to be withdrawn, and every temperance organization in the nation is pledged to support the accepted bill. It is the consensus of opinion among congressmen, U. S. senators, and the leaders of the temperance forces of the country that this bill will pass both houses of Congress. For this let us hope and devoutly pray.

J. L. FARLEY, Sup't A. S. L. of S. C.

BIG COTTON CROP

Nearly 3,000,000 Bales in Excess of Ginning to Same Day of Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Of the enormous cotton crop grown during 1911—estimated by the department of agriculture at 14,885,000 bales—there had been ginned prior to last Wednesday 92.4 per cent., or 13,759,652 bales according to the report of the census bureau issued today. This exceeds by more than 3,000,000 bales the amount ginned to December 13, last year, and by almost the same amount the ginning of previous record years.

The census bureau's report of cotton ginning for the seventh period of the season, issued at 10 a. m. today, shows the number of running bales ginned to the latter date from the great record breaking cotton crop of 1911, with comparative ginning statistics to the corresponding date of last year and the former record years of 1904 and 1908, as follows:

United States, 13,759,652 bales compared with 10,695,443 bales last year, when 92.5 per cent. of the entire crop was ginned prior to December 13; 11,971,000 bales in 1908, when 97 per cent. was ginned and 11,971,000 bales in 1904, when 97 per cent. was ginned.

This table showing value of products from these enterprises for 1911 as compared with 1910 indicates that there has been a healthy increase in the value of most lines. One of the notable exceptions is the decrease in the amount of coffins manufactured in 1911 as compared with 1910. The natural conclusion is that this condition is due to a decreased mortality in this state during 1911.

Any size tract desired. Our lands are fertile, and results are satisfactory. Farmers are headed this way to get on the ground now. Write for illustrated booklet to-day. Flowers-Parker Realty Company, nov-23; Thomasville, Ga.

PIG CLUB CONTEST

Terry T. Dill Won the Prize in Greenville—Raised Big Pork at Little Expense.

Greenville, Dec. 20.—The first successful pig club contest ever conducted in South Carolina came to a close here today when Terry T. Dill, a 14-year-old farmer lad, was awarded a prize of \$100 for growing the biggest pig, at the least cost, of any one of the 40-odd members of the Greenville County Boys' Pig club. Briefly stated, this lad raised an Essex pig, six months and 14 days old, weighing 308 pounds, at a cost of 3.8 cents per pound. The pig contest lasted for 20 weeks, and young Dill's pig gained an average of 14.50 pounds each week during that time. During the last month of the contest, the lad's pig gained in weight at the rate of three pounds per day.

The prizes were awarded not to the boy, growing the biggest pig, but to the boy growing the biggest pig at the least cost. Several pigs weighed more than Dill's, some of them going as high as 425 pounds, but when it came to cost, this lad outstripped them all. The total cost of raising a 308 pound pig was \$11.75.

The contest was decided by Prof. C. B. Haddon, special agent farmers' cooperative demonstration work, and other authorities of Clemson college.

The pig club came into existence through the Greenville Daily News, offering a cash prize of \$50 to the winner. Later this amount was increased by an offer of \$50 for the prize pig's carcass from the real estate firm of Goldsmith & Agnew. The contest was a thorough success, and it is believed that a great impetus has been given the hog raising industry in Greenville county.

SINGS PROSPERITY

Report by State Department of Agriculture Shows Increase More than \$35,000,000.

Statistics prepared by E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industry, indicate that the amount invested in industrial enterprises in South Carolina during 1911 was \$3,532,038 in excess of the capital invested for the same period in 1910.

One of the results of the tomato club is shown by an increase of \$131,340 invested in canneries. The investments in canneries during 1911 reach \$214,190 for this growing industry.

The manufacture of clothing is another growing industry, and there was \$395,500 invested in such enterprises in 1911. The figures for 1910 were \$88,800.

Electrical development in the state continued during 1911 and the expenditure for such enterprises represents \$28,930,326 for the year. The capital invested in similar plants in 1910 was \$24,155,147.

Another industry that has attracted investors in South Carolina is furniture manufacturing. In some localities of the State there is an abundance of hardwood and other suitable timber used in the manufacture of furniture. There was \$360,000 invested in this industry in 1911.

During the year there has been no abatement by the enterprising manufacturers in their investments for many of the leading industries, among them being fertilizer, flour and grist mills, foundries, carriages, bakery and brick products.

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of nearly 100 per cent.

South Carolina, as indicated by this report is rapidly assuming the position she deserves in her ratio of industrial enterprises actively investing and the value of their manufactured products. The climate of the State is particularly adapted for employes in manufacturing lines, and there has been no complaint of any considerable scarcity of intelligent and desirable labor.

A Confederate Note.

To your question, "What is a Confederate \$20 bill worth?" the only possible answer is "nothing." But behind that \$20 note are millions of tears and heartaches, the blood of hundreds of thousands of brave young men, the wreck of innumerable homes and the blasted, withered hopes of as valorous a people as ever won or lost a cause upon a battlefield; but the valor was in vain. The "cause" was "lost," and that Confederate bill is simply a reminder of what "might have been."—N. Y. American.

Life and Love and Laughter.

Life and Love and merry Laughter—These are things we all are after. Win the second, Love, and you Soon will have the other two; Win it not, and you will be Bankrupt in the blissful three—You may Lie and you may Laugh, But the harvest will be chaff. —Judge.

An Extra Sunday.

The Greenwood Journal calls attention to the fact that this year has 53 Sundays, the first year since 1802 to have so many. It will be 1309 years before there will be 53 Sundays in another year. Thus it is seen that the preachers will have to work overtime this year. May the extra Sunday be productive of much good.

NOTICE

All persons holding claims against the City of Pickens will please make out an itemized statement and present the same for payment. At the same time we shall be glad to receive payment on all back licenses and city taxes. We ask you for the above favors so that we may be enabled to give you a correct statement January 1, 1912. Thanking you for promptness in the matter, we are Yours truly, The City Council, Per Sam Craig, Mayor.

Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Pickens County will be held in the office of the Supervisor at Pickens, S. C. on Thursday after the first Monday in January next, the same being the 4th day of January 1912. All persons holding claims against Pickens County, not previously presented to the Board, must file the same with the Clerk of the Board on or before the first day of January next so that they may be examined and ordered paid. JOHN C. CAREY, Dec-14 Clerk.

Notice to Teachers.

There will be a special teachers examination on January 12, 1912, commencing at 9 o'clock. The examination will be held in the Court House. By order State Board Education. R. T. HALLUM, Co. Supt. Education.

Southwest Georgia Farm and Pecan Lands for Sale.

Any size tract desired. Our lands are fertile, and results are satisfactory. Farmers are headed this way to get on the ground now. Write for illustrated booklet to-day. Flowers-Parker Realty Company, nov-23; Thomasville, Ga.

D. H. ATTAWAY, GREENVILLE'S PRACTICAL ARCHITECT and BUILDER.

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Blue Printed Plans and Complete Specifications Furnished.

OFFICE: 117 1/2 Main Street, GREENVILLE, S. C. Phone 3068.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Job Work neatly executed in this office.

P.P.P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) Prompt Powerful Permanent. Its beneficial effects are usually felt very quickly. Stubborn cases yield to P. P. P. when other remedies are useless. Good results are lasting—it cures you today cured.

Phone 45 FOR THAT KEG OF HOT TOM THE DRINK THAT REACHES THE SPOT Pickens Bottling Works, R. L. Davis Proprietor

FOR SALE FINE FARM 250 Acres—7 miles north-west of good 2-story 9-room outbuildings small tenant house 75 to some good bottom land 50, acres on place, 2 miles from church, this foot hills of the mountains and a good terms.

H. M. HE THE REAL ESTE Box 264. Pickens Bank Building. Let me write your fire insurance; liable companies.

I Want Your Christmas Trade. And to get it I will give you the biggest bargains you have ever bought. I have the goods and need the money. Everything Marked Down for This Week. A good brown home-spun for 43 cents. NOT THE BEST, but a good Gingham for 5 cents. Blankets at 50 cents the pair. Good heavy Underwear for women at 25 cents. Canton Flannel, good quality, 8-13 to 15c. Wool Flannels and Dress Goods at low prices. Don't forget me on Shoes. They are what we tell you they are, or your money back. A few short Jackets at half price. See me. A. K. PARK, West End Greenville.

Fertilizers yield enormous returns on truck crops provided you use the right kind. A truck fertilizer should contain 10 to 12 per cent. POTASH or about twice as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid. Potash improves the yield, flavor and shipping quality. If your dealer won't carry Potash Salts or fertilizers, rich enough in Potash, write to us for prices. We will sell any amount from a 200-lb. bag up. Write for free book on Truck Farming and Fertilizer Formulas. GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc. Continental Bldg., Baltimore Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 10:00 to 11:00 a.m. New Orleans.