

**LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.**

**FIRST DAY'S REPORTS SHOW THAT PEOPLE ARE SUPPORTING WAR.**

**Iowa Claims Honor of Being First State to Raise Full Quota—Good Reports From All Sections.**

Washington, Sept. 29.—Although treasury department officials today made no attempt to total the sales on the opening day of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign yesterday, all indications were that the loan had got away to a good start.

Only one district committee, New York, had attempted to estimate its sales Saturday, placing them at \$200,000,000 or one-eighth of the \$1,600,000,000 allotted the New York federal reserve district.

From Atlanta, Ga., where sales to the third loan lagged somewhat, came word today that the campaign had started "in great shape" with a better selling organization to push the work than was had for the last loan.

In the San Francisco district many cities already were claiming honor for having oversubscribed their quotas.

"The spirit of the loan," said a treasury department statement, "is exemplified in a telegram from Worcester, Mass., a city which achieved its quota yesterday. An elaborate selling plan for putting over the city's quota had been worked out there, but it had to be abandoned at the last minute because of an epidemic of Spanish influenza. Without a moment's hesitation the sales committee adopted a new plan of selling and \$15,000,000 was raised.

Other telegrams from New England indicated that the spirit of Worcester is that of the entire Northeast. Up there they are calling this the "Fighting Fourth" loan and they are going to fight it through regardless of Spanish flu."

Three communities reporting over-subscriptions included Rockdale county, Georgia.

**IOWA CLAIMS LEAD.**

**Unofficial Reports Indicate Loan Allotment Secured.**

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The honor of being the first State to complete its quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan was claimed for Iowa tonight, when unofficial reports from each of her 99 counties indicated that the allotment of \$147,000,000 had been subscribed.

**The Handicraft Club Meets.**

The Handicraft Club reorganized for another year with Mrs. Ralph Loyns, a her home on Chestnut street Friday afternoon.

The time was busily spent in conversation and fancy work. After which business was discussed. The same officers were unanimously elected to serve by all present. It was also voted to invite all new neighbors to join, and to give the money on hand to charity. The hostess served a delicious ice course. The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. C. W. Smith next time.

Those present were Mesdames J. M. Causley, Claude Gainey, J. D. Lemmon, E. C. Kinard, E. P. DuRant, S. F. Weeks, D. J. Auld, J. A. Brown, C. W. Smith, Joel E. Brunson, E. R. Taylor, Fred Nicholson, D. E. Williams and M. Huggins.

**WILSON TO RESCUE.**

**ASKS SENATE TO PASS SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.**

**Woman Suffrage Measure Classed as a War Measure and President Urges Senate to Act Before the Recess.**

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson will address the senate at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the pending federal amendment for women suffrage. Suffrage leaders have been counting on the president's influence to end delay in the senate, which apparently is again about to start a vacation recess, without acting upon the suffrage resolution which has already passed the house. The president will ask the senate to adopt the resolution as a war measure.

President Wilson stepped into the breach of senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution today, and in a personal address asked for its passage as a war measure. He said he regarded the extension of the suffrage as "vital to the success of the prosecution of the great war." "It is my duty to win the war," he declared, "and I ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it." He said that no dispiriting principle or party issue was involved in the amendment.

**Hagood's Observations.**

She is home again. The little woman I fooled thirty-one years ago. Shortly after she came she withdrew to a room apart and for a time was very silent and quiet. Do you wonder what she was doing? You do not know her then. At the present I hear her singing in the kitchen the last words of that old march hymn "Am I a soldier of the cross."

You say you did not fool your wife? How in the world did she come to marry you?

A lot of God's ministering angels are down here in this old world in real flesh and blood. One such said to the writer, speaking of her wayward boy who had gone away, she knew not where, "I lie down praying and get up praying." Today, in her decrepitude, that boy is back providing for father and mother.

O ye mothers, and there are many with absent, if not wayward boys, pray on, for as sure as God is in heaven he hears.

Now just a word about the boys that go from Christian homes. I believe they are coming back. The writer was quite young when the war between the States closed, but recalls how the five sons of a widowed mother, whose altar fires, family prayer, burned night and morn, returned when the dread conflict was over. An old local Methodist preacher had two sons in that war, and they came out without a scratch. Dr. A. J. Betha, one of those boys, standing behind a tree, looked around to see his mates at dinner, and moved away just in time to save himself, for a shell struck the tree immediately after, passing through.

"A thousand shall fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand but it shall not come nigh thee." Psalm 91.

Who is praying for your boy at the front? "Hagood."

Rembert, Sept. 25.

About 240,000,000 tungsten filament electric lamps were sold in the United States last year, of which some 75,000,000 were miniature lamps

**FLETCHER ON COTTON PRICES.**

**THINKS PRICE-FIXING BY GOVERNMENT NOT NECESSARILY HARMFUL.**

**Doubts Wisdom of Outcry—Best Thing, He Says, is to Show Government Committees What is Fair.**

Washington, Sept. 27.—Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, who spent his boyhood on a cotton farm in Georgia and knows from personal experience all the processes which the grower of the staple has to put it through to raise it and sell it, attended the meeting of the Cotton States' Advisory Marketing Board here recently and intended to speak, but failing to catch the eye of President J. J. Brown, who was in the chair, the senator contented himself with sending a letter to President Brown with the following statement of views.

"First, My idea is your organization, and most of the people attending this meeting, feel a primary interest in the grower, rather than in the speculator, spinner or manipulator of cotton. So far as I am concerned, I feel no anxiety at all about the speculator. He can take care of himself, or if he is eliminated there will not be much distress. The same as to the manipulator, who is after serving his own selfish purposes, I am not greatly agitated about the interest of the spinners, foreign and domestic. Their main idea is to get the staple as cheap as possible.

"I do, however, sympathize with and wish exceedingly to help the man who makes the raw cotton, taking all the chances of seasons, bow weevil, high prices of material, fertilizer and labor, and by his toil and efforts actually produces the raw cotton. The man who is toiling twelve hours a day and knows nothing of any union rules, and whose children and women-folks are actually in the fields picking the cotton from the open bolls—he is the chap my heart goes out to, and I want to do what is best for him.

"We need not spend much time in seeking interviews with the president of the War Industries Board as to whether it is advisable or not to institute a movement which will lead ultimately to the fixing of prices. That step has already been taken. It is unfortunate that it produces, as was inevitable, a depression of present market prices of cotton. I have not been an advocate of price-fixing generally. I can well see the difference between the need of fixing the price of wool, steel, copper and the like. I realize that people do not consume raw cotton and the need of our government for cotton does not exceed one-third of the crop; but we need not take time to thresh that out in the present circumstances.

"It is important, I think, for your body to create a strong committee which will lay the facts before the two committees, which have been appointed by the president and present reasons in forceful terms, showing what prices should be fixed to the grower of cotton, both short staple and sea island or long staple cotton.

"I am not so certain but what I disagree with those who denounce the action heretofore taken by the department as ruinous or greatly harmful to the producers in the long run. At any rate, I think we are perfectly justified in viewing the situation from a philosophical standpoint, accepting it without whining or threatening or denouncing, drawing this comfort from it:

"(1) The farmer never has received for cotton its real value. Whenever the price went to a point approaching what was fair and reasonable, the cotton has passed from the hands of the producer. Whenever he had it ready for market, manipulation, buyers, foreign interests and every devilish agency was at work to bear the market and lower prices, and he always had to sell under these conditions. After he parted with the crop, the price went up to somewhere near a fair and reasonable figure. This means that the producer never was able to fix the price of cotton, that the price was fixed by somebody else, and by agencies and influences antagonistic to the grower. Is not this true? If it is true then we come to—

"(2) We have no reason to believe that the government of the United States will be disposed to crush, oppress or discourage the producer of cotton. In all the price-fixing which the government has thus far done it has been not only fair, but even generous. Why should the government be harsh, unreasonable, unjust or even ungenerous to the cotton grower? I do not believe it will be, and therefore we come to—

"(3) That the price which the government will eventually fix for cotton will be more favorable than the price which the various antagonistic interests would fix as they have done in the past, and when the grower knows exactly what that price is, he will be prepared to govern himself accordingly, and be able to resist the methods, importunities and demands of those who wish to force him to sell his cotton and he will be able to hold it, because he will be able to finance it on a definite basis until he can sell at the price so determined.

"If I am correct in this view, then it is obvious that the sooner the price is fixed by the government the better for the grower. Accordingly I would urge as your work of first importance acquiescence in the orders which have been made, appearance before the committee, with a view to furnishing accurate information, which will enable the committee to fix this price on a fair and just basis, and getting them to do it as quickly as possible."

"My advice to the cotton grower," said Senator Fletcher, "is to hold his cotton until the market becomes stable, and not to yield to alarms or threats."

By fractional distillation under relatively low pressure an Italian has found a way to remove alcohol from wine without otherwise affecting it.

**BENET AGAINST SUFFRAGE.**

**SENATOR DISAPPOINTS ADVOCATES OF "VOTES FOR WOMEN."**

**Intense Interest Displayed as He Explains Why He Cannot Support Measure.**

Washington, Sept. 28.—Senator Christie Benet this afternoon dashed the hopes of the women suffrage advocates. The situation was hanging by a hair and it is probable that if the South Carolinian had done as the suffragettes expected that he would do, and had sided with them because of administration pressure, they could have mustered enough votes to carry their resolution. As the matter stands now, it is generally regarded as certain that the suffrage amendment has been defeated for the present, if not for some time. It is well known here that for the past month, and particularly for the past week, Senator Benet has been subjected to a "barrage fire" from both sides of the suffrage question. He has been visited by hundreds of emissaries and has received thousands of letters and telegrams. The pro-suffragists had assumed very confidently that the known attitude of President Wilson, together with the fact that the junior senator from South Carolina had been frequently in conference with the president at the White House and had been asked by the executive to support the resolution, would settle the matter as they wished.

There was intense interest in Senator Benet's speech, which was like a bombshell in its effect. The following extracts give the substantial purport of the senator's remarks:

"Mr. President, coming here as an appointee to succeed a senator who was against suffrage, coming from a State the senior senator of which is opposed to the suffrage amendment and all the representatives of which voted against the suffrage amendment in the house, a situation presented itself to me which was unusual and, at the same time, most far-reaching.

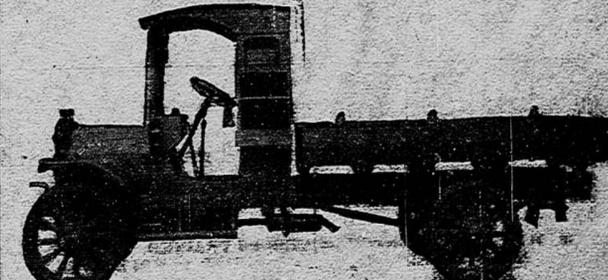
"We have heard statements made about the attitude of the president the leader of my party. I have heard statements made by senators to the effect that the suffrage resolution is a war measure and I have listened to their enlightenment on that particular point.

"I say here and now that, were I convinced that suffrage was an essential war measure, or if suffrage under this amendment was to last only for the period of the war, I would unhesitatingly vote for it, but, Mr. President, feeling as I do that a measure which in this identical form has been before congress since 1875, five years before I was born, cannot be a war measure, and having reached that conclusion, and further knowing that this is a matter which, once written into our constitution, never will be taken out of it, and therefore, unlike the wire control bill, the railroad control bill, the selective service, etc., and the other war measures which my party, in conjunction with the Republican party, has put into effect in this country, all of which measures will terminate at the end of the war, or shortly thereafter, I feel that it is my duty, representing the constituency that I do, and with the views that I have, to vote against the resolutions. It is a hard position for a man to take who supported the president prior to the Baltimore convention, who supported him in his campaign prior to that convention and ever since, who took the stump in his behalf in South Carolina this past summer and who has done everything in his power to uphold his hands in this war.

"I have heard senators here pay great tribute to the way the women of America and the women of the Allied countries have done their work in this war. I echo every word that they have said, but I wish to say, senators, that in the Confederate war the women of the North did, I am told, their full quota of work which was necessary on that side, and I here state that no women of any country, at any time, in any way, have ever done more than the women of the South did to sustain the cause of the Confederacy. Women have always borne their full share of war duties. If you are going to put it on that ground, then two thoughts present themselves—first, either that this resolution must pass to give suffrage to women as a reward for what they have done, or second, in fear of what they may do if the resolution does not pass. I for one do not feel that the women of my State want any reward for what they have done in this war, and I for one would not vote for this resolution if I thought any question of threat had to do with its passage.

"Mr. President, South Carolina, along with Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and, perhaps, one or two other States have a peculiar burden. It would be a piece of impertinence and presumption on my part to say to the people of Utah or to the people of California how they should manage their affairs. I reply that it is a piece of impertinence on their part to say to the people of South Carolina how they shall manage their internal affairs. We believe in my State, and I subscribe to that doctrine, that one of the fundamental rights of the sovereignty of our State is involved in this resolution, the right to prescribe the qualifications of our electors. We believe that we know better than any one else what sort of a civilization we have got to work out there, and far better than anyone else how that civilization shall be worked out."

The advancing price of cotton and the good news from all the battle fronts of the great war should together inspire every farmer and every business man in the South to buy Liberty Bonds and to buy more liberally than they had intended heretofore. With cotton selling at more than thirty-two cents a pound today Sumter county should go over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive by a big margin. The Game Cocks County should not fall short of a Million Dollars in this drive.



FARMER'S SPECIAL

**FULTON TRUCK**

Because of their "triple-heated" gas, FULTON Motor Trucks are averaging 12 to 14 miles a gallon—in over three hundred different lines of business. FULTONS are being used by Farmers, Merchants, Contractors and Expressmen.

The Standard Oil Company, Texas Company, John Wanamaker and other big fleet operators are using FULTONS. Why?

We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of 1-2 ton trucks in the country.

Although the FULTON has a 1-2 ton capacity, this truck made a remarkable two weeks' test run from Sumter to Orangeburg and then on through the Piedmont section, loaded with a concrete test block weighing 4,260 pounds, 1,260 pounds over weight of the truck's capacity, driven by Mr. S. K. Rowland and Mr. W. W. Fickling, factory representative.

**MORE THAN 16 1-5 MILES ON ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE**  
Fulton Truck With 3500 Pounds Travels 114 Miles on 7 Gallons of Gasoline According to Sworn Statement.

**EAST TRANSFER COMPANY.**

Herrin, Ill.

August 12, 1918.

Martin Motor Truck Company,  
3314 Pine Street,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

Gentlemen:—

Referring to the trip I made with my FULTON 1-2 ton Truck on July 31st, 1918, from St. Louis, Missouri, to Herrin, Illinois, I beg to report the following:

I had my FULTON loaded with about 3500 pounds of household goods and left St. Louis going over the Free Bridge to East St. Louis, Illinois. From here had four miles of very bad cobble stone pavements, then about four miles more of poor dirt road and eight miles of good pavement into Belleville, Illinois. I left Belleville for Freeburg, a distance of eight miles over the main road which is very bad dirt and sandy, then on to New Athens, six miles further, of which three miles is heavy sand, and quite hilly, and from there I drove thru Lenburg, Marissa, Tilden, and Coulterville, a distance of about twenty-four miles over a fair dirt road. From here to Pinckville, the next town sixteen miles had a good dirt road, then to Du Quoin twelve miles more the road was very poor and hilly. From Du Quoin thru Elkville, Osage, Bush and Hurst into Herrin, a distance of about twenty-nine miles more, had very bad dirt roads to negotiate. The total mileage, including five miles driven in the City of St. Louis, was 114. I am greatly pleased to advise you, I used only seven gallons of gasoline for my entire trip, and the truck performed perfect. I shall be glad to recommend the FULTON to anyone.

Yours very truly,

**EAST TRANSFER COMPANY,**

Per W. E. East, Pres.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year herein above first written,  
**HAZEL E. KURTZ,**  
Notary Public.

We will gladly bring a FULTON to your farm and give you a practical demonstration without obligation on your part.

FULTONS equipped with any style body.

Send for booklet "Triple-Heated" Gas.

**Anchor Auto & Truck Company,**

STATE DISTRIBUTORS

37 W. Liberty Street

Sumter, S. C.

**NOW FAMOUS GYMNAST;  
ONCE CONCERT ARTIST**



**MILLE LEITZEL, NOTED PERFORMER, COMING WITH RINGLING BROS.**

"What will gentle women not dare to do next?" This is the question constantly asked by spectators at the Ringling Bros.' circus as they watch dainty Lily Litzel turn and twist and perform her astonishing, continuous revolutions while dangling from a single rope suspended in mid-air. One slip of the wrist or turn of the toe would be fatal, but the daring little lady is no afraid.

Lily, who shamefacedly confesses to 19 years, a dimpled little creature weighing scarcely 99 pounds and possessing saucy brown curls, which fall in confusion around a pair of dancing eyes. She was born in Prague, Bohemia.

Miss Litzel is an accomplished musician, having studied under some

of the master instructors of Europe. She prefers, however, to imperil her life on lofty swinging rings rather than enjoy a career of ease and luxury as a musician or dancer. But away from the great elastic nets and smell of tanbark, she sings merrily and plays the different compositions of the great composers.

Since the circus opened Miss Litzel's daring and her back-arms twisting and rope climbing have focused attention on her work more than that of any other individual in the rings. The "one hand giant swing," as circus men term her body and arm revolutions, is the most difficult feat known to performers. Miss Litzel will be one of the thousand features of Ringling Brothers' circus when it exhibits here Thursday, Oct. 3.

**FAMOUS ATHLETES  
COMING WITH CIRCUS.**

**FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL DEMONSTRATES ART OF SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST GROUP OF ARMED MEN.**

**CHAMPIONS HAIL FROM MANY LANDS**

Powerful athletes from Iceland, Japan, the South Sea Islands and elsewhere promise to be one of the sensational features of the great strength tournament which is to be given here Thursday, October 3, as part of Ringling Brothers' circus program.

The Mikado has sent his own companies of 30 jiu-jitsu experts to demonstrate the wonders of their art. These companies are composed of the Otawaga and the Tamaki champions. They will demonstrate, during the course of exciting contests and exhibition bouts, the Japanese art of self-defense, broad-sword and lance combats and giving amazing exhibitions in wrestling and strangling.

The part played by Miss Ai Kishi, a 15-year-old girl with the Tamaki troupe, has keenly interested American women. She repulses masculine attacks with knife, fist and club, demonstrating that a knowledge of jiu-jitsu secures feminine immunity from harm by masher or marauder.

The early Norseman's method of self-defense will be illustrated by a company of powerful Icelanders headed by the giant champion, Johannes. He and his followers have come out of the North to display his championship prowess at "glima," the national sport of the Icelanders. "Glima" is a form of wrestling and self-defense practically unknown in this and many other countries, yet has been a sport in Iceland since the eleventh century. While similar to the Japanese method of self-defense, known as jiu-jitsu, it is considered vastly superior to the latter. Johannes has won the championship of Iceland

for two successive years. At the last contest there were 24 aspirants for the honor, each had to wrestle all the others and the title went to the competitor having the highest number of points. Johannes had never once been thrown. He wrestled for six hours and declared at the finish that he did not feel a bit exhausted. "Glima" makes more demand in the way of training and requires more spectacular ability and science than any other form of combat. The Icelandic has brought three famous experts with him for his exhibitions—under canvas. He concludes his performance by frustrating the combined attack made upon him by a trio armed with knives, clubs and revolvers.

The athletic numbers form but one of scores of features that make this season's the most remarkable show the Ringlings have ever placed on tour. The colossal spectacle of chivalry and knighthood, "In Days of Old," is said to be the most magnificent ever devised. A cast of more than 1,200 characters tell the story of days "when knights were bold." There is a ballet of hundreds of beautiful girls. The circus acts promise a thousand arenic sensations. Mingling with these will be the antics of 30 clowns.—Adv.

**DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.**

**Longshoremen Insist on Wage of Dollar an Hour.**

New York, Sept. 30.—The demand for an eight hour day and a wage of a dollar an hour, with two dollars an hour for overtime, was presented to the national labor adjustment committee today in behalf of seventy-five thousand longshoremen working at ports from Boston to Norfolk.

**BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA SAFE.**

**Damaged by Mine Off Atlantic Coast But Reaches Port.**

Washington, Sept. 30.—The battleship Minnesota, which struck a mine off the Atlantic coast yesterday, has arrived safely at a naval station and is now in drydock.