

**South Carolina Well Advertised by Breeders' Gazette.**

In general the coastal plain is level and flat and the soil is a sandy loam underlain by a clay sub-soil. The country is served by excellent railroads and has moderately good sand-clay roads. Plenty of small towns are scattered about; there are some large cities like Charleston, and some fine farms are found in every part. But by and large the country is undeveloped and tremendous areas of virgin, cut-over land lies waste, land that can be easily put into cultivation. Northerners always ask why there is waste land in South Carolina. The answer is that the population is not sufficient to farm nearly all the land in the state that could be farmed.

**South Carolina Has \$500 Land.**

South Carolina has its \$500 land. Near cities like Darlington, Florence and Sumter, land readily brings a price comparable with the cost of good land in Indiana or Ohio. Nor is land cheap close to a good town of a few thousand people. But near these smaller towns the cheap land areas begin. Land may be worth \$100 or \$200 an acre near a town of three thousand souls, and ten miles away by a good road, within a stone's throw of the depot of some small village, there is land that can be bought for from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Ten years ago it could have been bought for \$2 to \$5, and ten years from now it will cost \$60 to \$100. This land is not cheap because it lacks fertility. It is cheap because it is surplus land, because the people of South Carolina still farm in the old-fashioned way with practically no machinery and consider a one-man farm to be 20 acres.

**Great Opportunity for Using Up-to-Date Machinery.**

To touch on the farm machinery situation a little more definitely: there are many sections of South Carolina where one could lay a circle ten miles diameter with the center in an agricultural town, and in that circle find only two drills, two binders, no threshing outfits, no riding cultivators and no two-row cultivators, no wagon heavier than a light, two-horse wagon, no plow heavier than a light, two-horse plow and 90 per cent of the plows one-horse implements. How can a man make a living and farm that way? He could not anywhere except in the South where a long, genial season, plenty of rain and high priced crops work to his advantage.

**Excepting Tropical Crops Everything Grows.**

What crops grow in South Carolina? All crops, practically everything that will grow anywhere, eliminating the tropics. A yield of 232 bushels of corn was made on a South Carolina acre. Good wheat is produced and on an ordinary farm last year 38 bushels an acre were grown without any special fertilization. But there are other crops that will return so much more money than the standard crops of the North are neglected, and cotton, tobacco, peanuts and truck are the favorites. While South Carolina can raise corn to compete with any state in the union, the fact is that she does not raise enough for her own use, and imports, with a result that the price of corn in the state is the Chicago price plus the freight.

**South Carolina Has Fine Climate.**

Summer in South Carolina is not so hot as in Indiana, and nothing like the summer that is encountered in Kansas or Oklahoma. And the winters—well, the winters are like November in Ohio; a farmer can work at any job during the winter and on almost any day. There is little snow and the cold comes in snaps of a few days duration with the thermometer around 20 degrees and now and then down to 15. Few houses in South Carolina but depend on open fires for winter heat. Rye or wheat can be planted up until Christmas and oats any time between October and the middle of February. The worst feature about the winter is that no one provides heavy clothing and feels the cold some days. The worst feature about the summer, if there be a worst feature is, that it is too long, not too hot but too long. But that long summer with plenty of rain makes it possible to harvest oats, then plant corn when it is cultivated the last time, so that there will be a green manure crop to turn under.

**Use of Fertilizers.**

Many northern people say they are dubious about a country where commercial fertilizers are used. South Carolina needs fertilizers only because the average South Carolina farmer is inclined to be slipshod in his work, because it is necessary to raise such a crop as tobacco on thin soil. In South Carolina a money crop can be grown on a piece of land and in addition a heavy legume crop can be raised and plowed under the same year. Many farmers do this; many farmers do not do it but raise cotton

instead and count on that to pay their bills and save them bother.

**One Crop System.**

To a certain extent cotton has had a bad influence on South Carolina. It is an easy crop to raise, not difficult to handle: Easy cotton money has made the Southern planter a one-crop farmer. The result is that he is today buying corn from the North at \$2, and many tenants on Southern farms are buying New York hay, a bale at a time, at \$3 per hundred and paying the bill with cotton or tobacco money. A planter in Clarendon county told me this spring that last year he bought for three of his negro tenants out of their share of cotton crops three automobiles, none costing less than \$1,300. One colored man cleared a little over \$400 an acre net on his tobacco last year. An old planter near me planted three acres of tobacco last year "just to be doing something" and the gross return was \$1,675—but he is buying his mule feed.

**Dairying and Livestock Production.**

The South Carolina farmer takes life easy. That is one of the explanations of why all the cities of South Carolina are inadequately served with milk, why the beef and much of the salt meat is shipped in from the North, why Elgin butter is sold in the state and why opportunities for making money along many lines go begging. Elgin butter is not sold in South Carolina because dairy cows do not thrive here; that is proved by the fact that several fine dairy herds exist in the state, most of them owned by Wisconsin men who get a high price for their butter and cannot nearly supply the demand for their surplus cows and bulls. Good milk is not lacking because it will not bring the price, for in Charleston milk costs more than in New York and 75 per cent of the demand for good milk is not met by the few modern and clean dairies that sell in that market. Nor is beef and pork bought in the South because it cannot be produced. We run more than 500 Herefords ourselves and they do well on native pasture and can be fattened on home grown concentrates.

Speaking of concentrates, South Carolina is the home of concentrates. Here are produced cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and velvet beans. The velvet bean is one of the great possibilities of this section. It will not grow even in Maryland because it requires a long season. It is planted with corn but does not make much growth until after corn has matured. Then it begins to develop and by fall the cornfield resembles a veritable jungle. The vines produce tremendous yields of beans which are held in a rather hard pod and will survive trampling in the mud all winter. Cattle and hogs can be finished in the fields without any other feed than the beans and vines and leave a heavy coating of humus and manure on the ground to be plowed under in the spring.

**"Pep" Not Lost in South.**

But there is a lack of initiative in South Carolina and a lack of cooperative effort. The man who comes down here fired with ambition to work and do something does not find the competition very keen. The lack of initiative is not due to the climate. There are many native sons who are hustlers and doers. Nor is it because the country is not healthful; the water is good and the air is pure. Northern people who come to South Carolina do not lose their "pep." Andrews S. C., was started by a Minnesota man and is settled largely by farmers from the far northern states, and it has a name all over the state of being a progressive, hustling little town and, what is more, it is.

**The Northern Man in the South and His Earnings.**

Northerners have asked me why, if all these facts be true, Northern people do not come into the country, whether schools are poor, whether there is a sentiment against Northerners, and similar questions. The answer is that many Northern men are here and more are coming every day. Andrews is practically a Northern town; many Northerners are located near Georgetown and Charleston, and Chadbourn in North Carolina is populated largely by farmers from Indiana and Ohio who bought land at \$5 to \$15 per acre in 1900. Five years ago I saw land in that state sell for \$150 without improvements; land near Andrews that could have been bought ten years ago for \$5 will now bring \$100 to \$150. If I wanted to discuss speculative values I could tell you of a 6,000 acre area near Charleston bought in 1904 for \$1 per acre that is now selling as high as \$1,000 an acre, but that is not a usual thing of course.

There is nothing phenomenal about these rapid increases in land values. The waste land of South Carolina is worth more than its price; the price is low merely because there is a surplus and as the surplus disappears in

any section of the state prices advance promptly and in a short time become comparable with land values in other sections, not remote sections of the West, but sections where there are markets, transportation facilities and organized civil life, sections like Ohio and Indiana. For while there is waste in South Carolina it is none the less one of the oldest of the states and was wealthy and had attained a high degree of civilization long before Ohio had ever been heard of.—Breeders' Gazette.

**Says France is in Peril.**

Washington—In a dramatic speech seething in fire and eloquence, Premier Briand of France presented his country's case to the arms conference Monday.

France, the premier declared, is still in peril from Germany. While apparently disarmed he said, the Teuton nation could, with its present machinery, raise an army of six or seven million men. At least one fourth million Germans, he added, are receiving military instruction under the guise of "police." Although a part of Germany wants peace another part, headed by the war party, is continuing to preach the old Prussian doctrine. For that reason, Premier Briand said, France cannot disarm. It proposes further reductions in its army, however, which would bring it to half its former strength, but still leave the force he contended was necessary.

Following Briand's speech spokesmen for the other powers followed. France got eulogies but, as Briand knew would be the case, from none of the major powers came words of binding guarantees—which France still longs for but realizes will not come. So land disarmament will go back to France with Briand, a subject for future consideration when sick Europe has convalesced from some of her after war madness. The question was referred to a committee where, so far as America is concerned, it will rest.

As a result of the premier's address France's "special position" as "policeman" in Europe is recognized, and her anxiety as neighbor of Germany is admitted.

Acceptance by the United States, Britain, Japan and Italy of France's needs to protect her frontiers from unwarranted aggression by the Teuton hordes, which have twice within the last half century swept across her frontiers, solves the problem of land armaments for this conference.

No efforts will be made at this conference to reduce or curtail France's army, which is recognized as a defensive force aimed to protect not only La Patrie, but civilization and liberty for the world.

**Pays State Conscience Money.**

Samuel T. Carter, state treasurer, yesterday checked off a tax dodger from the path of the wayward and placed him, the "unknown taxpayer," on the side of the ledger that leads to the straight and narrow path.

The reason for this checking off was the receipt by Mr. Carter of a perfectly good \$10 bill from some man who wished to pay a debt he owed the state. The sum was sent as conscience money, apparently, the sender not leaving any method of identification and thereby not helping his cause in the eyes of the government as nobody knows who the conscience stricken man could be.

The letter containing the \$10 bill was on a scrap of paper, typewritten, and contained these words: "The amount is owed to the State of South Carolina. Please credit to same." The bill was from the First National Bank of Marion, N. C., and the letter was postmarked Columbia, stamped at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The money will be credited to the general fund and thereby will be used by the state.

This is the third conscience contribution within the last 15 years, two others years ago being for \$280 and \$180, according to treasury officials.—The State.

**A Bowl of Oats, 20 Cents.**

Chicago—With oats in the bin in his state selling at 15 cents, William Roylance, statistician for the Bank of North Dakota, said he paid 20 cents for some when he got a few in a bowl.

"I stood in line for twenty minutes in a restaurant here and then got a dish of oatmeal for 20 cents. Where I came from oats are a drug on the market at 15 cents a bushel," he said.

He explained the high price in the city by declaring the "system of transportation is all balled up," and added, "We have everything you want, but can't get it to you," in his address before the convention of public ownership experts here.

**Dr. King's New Discovery**  
KILLS THE COUGH. CURES THE LUNGS.

**Postal Authorities Request Use of Regular Size.**

A bulletin received at the local postoffice says:

During the holiday season large quantities of very small envelopes and cards are put into the mails with the result that all postal work is very much retarded and mail disfigured and mutilated.

The minimum size of cards and envelopes should not be below 2 1/4 by 4 inches for the following reasons:

1. Addresses will be obliterated by cancellation mark.
2. Too small to be run through facing table, necessitating three extra handlings with consequent delay not only to this but other mail.
3. Delay in cancellation because of awkwardness in putting through cancelling machines.
4. Delayed through difficulty in sorting.
5. Liability to loss or damage as small sizes do not fit letter packages and can not be tied securely.

These odd and diminutive sizes of stationery have come into use in the past few years and only appear now in any quantities at Christmas time when the whole postal institution is keyed up to top speed and trying to keep on top of the load.

In this connection we appeal to the women especially to avoid stylish forms of handwriting, "debutant stuff," as one postal worker calls it, and use instead a plain, if not so pretty, handwriting.

**WANTED:** Salesmen with car to call on dealers with a low priced 6,000 mile fabric and and 10,000 mile cord tire. \$100.00 a week with extra commissions.

**UNIVERSAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.**  
Michigan City, Indiana.

**Notice of Master's Sale.**

Pursuant to Decree of Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield County, S. C., in case of The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S. C., plaintiff, against H. A. Stack, et al defendants, I shall offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House door at Edgefield, S. C., on salesday in December next, 5th day thereof, between the legal hours of sale the following lands:

All that tract of land in Edgefield County, S. C., containing 360 84-100 acres, more or less, situate on Old Plank Road, in Meriwether Township, bounded north by Hancock and W. A. Pardue; east by Lemis Tillman; south by W. T. Garner and west by Mrs. Simpson.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth cash and balance in three equal annual installments or all cash at purchaser's option. Credit portion, if any, to be secured by bond and mortgage of premises sold, with interest from date thereof, at 7 per cent per annum and 10 per cent attorneys' fees. In case either of said Annual Installments, shall not be paid when due the whole debt to become due and payable. Upon failure to comply within one hour after sale premises will be resold at risk of former purchaser. Purchaser to pay for stamps and papers.

J. H. CANTELOU,

Master.

Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 8, 1921.

**Notice of Master's Sale.**

Pursuant to Decree of Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield County, S. C., in case of I. K. Heywood, Plaintiff, Against J. D. Garren, et al, Defendants.

I shall offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House at Edgefield, S. C., on Salesday in December next, being 5th day thereof, between the legal hours of sale, the following realty:

All and singular that tract of land situate in Edgefield County, S. C., containing 232 1/2 acres, more or less, and bounded North by lands of Mrs. L. H. Nicholson; East by lands of Mrs. H. N. Greneker; South by Abbeville public road and West by lands of Turner (formerly Wallace Holston).

**TERMS OF SALE:** Costs, and one third of the purchase money in cash, balance in two equal annual installments, interest payable semi-annually, or all cash at purchaser's option; the credit portion, if any, to be secured by bonds of purchaser, and mortgage of premises sold, with interest from date of sale at 8 per cent per annum, and 10 per cent Attorney's fees, if so collected after maturity. If purchaser shall fail to comply with terms of sale within one hour thereafter, said premises will be resold at risk of former purchaser. Purchaser to pay for stamps and papers.

J. H. CANTELOU,

Master E. Co., S. C.

Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 8, 1921.



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**For Every Room in the House**

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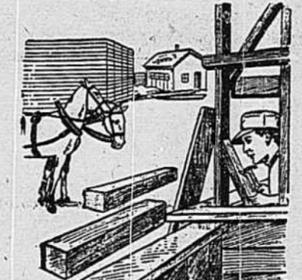
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