

Mayor Z. F. Wright of Newberry.

The State of Wednesday carries a photo and sketch of the above subject. It says:

"Z. F. Wright, Newberry's mayor, is a native of that city and a leading citizen, always ready to do his part in any undertaking or enterprise that is for the public good. He is a progressive in a quiet way; more of a doer of things than a talker about doing them. Mr. Wright is a graduate of Newberry college of the class of 1888. He was elected president of the Newberry cotton mills in September, 1905, to succeed Robert L. McCaughrin. The mill has prospered under his presidency, having increased its plant more than one-third out of the earnings. Up to his election as president of the Newberry mill he was cashier of the Commercial bank of this city. Mr. Wright had never held public office till he entered upon the office of mayor last January. He is serving the interests of the city faithfully and with the aid of an efficient council, is giving Newberry an excellent city government."



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Will Return to the State Sunday Week.

The State, 9th. An alfalfa growers association has been proposed for Newberry county, by A. G. Smith, agriculturalist of the United States office of farm management. Mr. Smith is now working for the department in Illinois and will return to South Carolina July 20. Several days ago Mr. Smith was invited by S. M. Duncan, county agent, to speak in Newberry on alfalfa growing. The following letter was received from Mr. Smith.

"I have yours of recent date concerning the meeting at Pomaria. I would be glad to be with you and talk affairs, but I will not be back in South Carolina until July 20. How about organizing an alfalfa growers' association in Newberry county? If you will get 20 men who are growing, or will agree to grow, an acre of alfalfa, I will organize the association and visit with you, the farm of each member and give full directions as to how to proceed."

A LITTLE SERMONETTE.

We all have our respective places in the community. Each has his own peculiar sphere, filled with his own individuality, personality, idiosyncrasy, or eccentricity as the case may be. Notwithstanding that each thinks the other a crank. The "brotherhood of man" in its true "community of interests" works together for the common good and keeps the whole united. It is the same the world over, but nowhere than in Newberry does it show up to better advantage. The ministers fit their positions, as well as do the physicians, the lawyers, the merchants, the bankers, the cotton mill men, the other business men, as the insurance men, (getting to be a large field) the farmers, the newspaper people, the mill operatives; in the aggregate all making grand progress, and out of the whole singling each for his part. See the individual member of the community of workers. The college president has his part in the great making up. So has the mill president, the bank president, the editor, the reporter, each and all. So let's do the best we can for the good of the town, without grumbling and complaining, working for each other's interest as well as for our own.

MARKETING COTTON.**How They Work It in Texas—Bankers Assist, Says President Farmers Union.**

Fort Worth, Texas, July 7.—I want to speak a word to the farmers and bankers of this Nation through the press on the plan of co-operation in marketing cotton which has been adopted in Texas, and it is one which can be easily extended to all States

and to all products. If the plan is not readily adjustable to conditions beyond Texas, then I submit the spirit of co-operation as worthy of emulation by the agricultural and financial interests of every community in the United States.

In Texas cotton is the money crop and the problem of marketing it intelligently has absorbed the attention of the leaders of economic thought for half a century. The crop is oftentimes mortgaged and debt is such a hard taskmaster that the farmer, in order to escape it, rushes to the market with his products and down goes the price and the anxiety for the annual pay day causes many others to seek an early market.

To relieve the pressure the bankers are advancing the farmers \$35.00 per bale at 6 per cent, payable when the cotton is sold. The title to the cotton rests with the farmer and he can sell when he pleases and there is no longer occasion for disposing of his crop on a weak or glutted market. There is a strong demand in Texas for money at 8 and 10 per cent on terms to suit the lender, and an offer to lend the farmers on demand at 6 per cent is a concession on the part of the bankers which the farmers appreciate. I estimate that it will require approximately \$40,000,000 to hold the distress cotton off the market, and this amount the bankers have made available to lend on cotton stored in our warehouses. It will require a much smaller sum to handle the business as the money the farmer borrows will be paid on his debts or spent in his home town and most of it will be immediately re-deposited in the bank available for lending again. We have 350 warehouses in the interior and adequate storage facilities are provided at the ports to take care of all cotton which cannot be accommodated in the interior.

Constructive Banking.

Many bankers in Texas have for several years been lending money to farmers without compensation or at a very low rate of interest to buy blooded livestock, build silos, etc., and no usurer whoever bowed at the shrine of the dollar received as large returns on the investment as these progressive bankers, who made loans without interest to uplift productive industry. The spirit of the builder which actuated the bankers in these smaller transactions is now extended into the financing of the cotton crop on a mammoth scale and the returns will be correspondingly increased.

God Almighty's Noblemen.

The work has had its hardships and has met with such obstacles as all progressive movements invariably encounter. It will have to break the shackles of shiftless habits of many farmers, melt the adamant heart of many bankers and it has become the target of ridicule and suspicion of the near-sighted. I want to here name a few of God Almighty's noblemen who have co-operated in working out the plans and who have given their time, influence and loaned their money under this arrangement to finance warehouses throughout the entire State: W. H. Eddleman, Ben O. Smith, Fort Worth; B. B. Cain, D. E. Waggoner, Dallas; O. H. Hirsch, Corpus Christi; I. H. Kempner, Galveston; James Garrity, Corsicana; Edwin Chamberlain, San Antonio; W. H. Fuqua, Amarillo, and hundreds of other bankers who are financing cotton in local warehouses. The parties whose names I have mentioned have loaned money on cotton throughout the entire State. Heaven loaned earth the spirit of these men. They are not actuated by philanthropic motives; they are shrewd bankers; they are men of exceptional business ability who are big enough to roll into place the corner stones of empires.

Its Effect Upon the Market.

It is the custom in Texas and other southern States to market sixty-five per cent of the crop the first three months of harvest season which results in weakening and oftentimes glutting the market. At least two-thirds of the cotton farmers are tenants and there is approximately an eighty million dollar mortgage against their crop each year due when the cotton is picked and the farmer is forced to sell to meet his obligations. The bankers will not advance him as much as \$35.00 per bale on his cotton at six per cent interest, payable at his option which will take the cotton out of distress and enable the farmer to hold it until the price is satisfactory and make a glut easily avoidable. The consumption of cotton is distributed evenly throughout the year and it should be marketed as the spinners demand it. There are so many factors that enter into fixing the price that no one influence can be satisfactorily segregated and reduced to a cash basis, but in my opinion the slow marketing of cotton will increase the farm price at least from 2 1-2 to 3

cents per pound net over the price obtained under present methods, making a minimum net saving to the farmer of \$50,000,000. It is now up to the farmer to take advantage of the facilities offered.

Of the 1912 cotton crop, Texas produced 4,882,210 bales out of 14,313,015 bales produced in the United States and a possible 20,000,000 bales in the world. The 1912 Texas cotton crop sold at a farm price of \$338,538,822, including lint and seed. The annual world consumption during 1911, the latest available reports, was 20,402,000 bales. The cotton yield per acre in Texas in 1912 was 205 lbs., valued at \$23.69. The value of the yield per acre of cotton is the greatest of any staple crop in the world. Its nearest approach is corn \$14.22 per acre for 1912 in the United States.

Just Turned It Around.

In his studio in Carnegie hall Charles Gibson was amused to receive the other day a printed circular signed by an automobile firm, that said:

"You are cordially invited to participate in our grand \$100 prize drawing contest. Each participant may submit one or more drawings advertising our automobile, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$100. Drawings must be sent prepaid, they must be original, and all unsuccessful drawings will remain the property of the undersigned."

Mr. Gibson, who can scarcely be persuaded to make drawings at \$1,000 apiece, smiled over this printed circular, and then he took a sheet of note paper, and, still smiling, he wrote to the automobile firm:

"You are cordially invited to participate in my grand ten dollar prize automobile contest. Each participant may submit one or more automobiles fully equipped of his own manufacture, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$10 in gold. The automobiles submitted should be brand new and must be shipped f. o. b. New York. The unsuccessful automobiles will remain the property of the undersigned. Charles Dana Gibson."—Exchange.

Highest Mountain in United States.

The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. Compared with Mount Whitney, to the south in California, and Mount Ranier, to the north in Washington, each rising well above 14,000 feet, Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper. However, according to the geologists of the United States geological survey and other authorities, Oregon had at one time, probably before the dawn of life upon the earth, a great volcano which towered as far above Mount Hood as does Mount Rainier, possibly even several thousand feet higher. This was the great Mount Mazama. But thousands of years ago this mountain disappeared into the bowels of the earth, and all that is left today is the high rim around Crater Lake.

Crater Lake is the caldera of this extinct and collapsed volcano and is nearly six miles in diameter. The inside walls of the rim of the ancient mountain are in places nearly 4,000 feet high and almost perpendicular. The lake itself, is in places 2,000 feet deep and parts of the wall rise above its water another 2,000 feet. A restoration of the mountain in fancy, using as a base the angles of the lower slopes, which still remain shows that the apex could not have been far from 15,000 feet in height, so that Mount Mazama was one of the most lofty and majestic peaks in the United States.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SAYS HE KILLED PEARL BRYAN.

Alleged Check Flasher Claims Eight Murders.

Los Angeles, July 7.—Arrested, accused of having passed a bad check, Simon P. Helfinstine, in jail here, today startled officials with a purported confession, in which he detailed a series of eight murders in Ohio. These include the slaying of Pearl Bryan, for whose death the medical students, Jackson and Walling, were executed.

Some of the circumstances of the crimes as related by Helfinstine do not coincide with known facts. County officials were inclined to believe the prisoner was suffering from insanity. Pearl Bryan was supposed to have been killed in Cincinnati, but Helfinstine asserts that he murdered the girl in Toledo and then shipped the body to Jackson and Walling in Cincinnati.

TO SEGREGATE "STUPIDS."

Physician Says Backward Child Is Source of Supply to Criminal Class.

Chicago Dispatch to New York Times. Addressing the convention of alien-

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Notice to Farmers.

I have been advertising Indiana Silos for some time, which is one of the best investments that any farmer can make. I now make very best suggestion to our farmers. Sow every available foot of land in peas or soy beans, buy a Koger pea and bean thresher, which separates the seed from the vines, saving the cost of picking, cleans the grit and dirt from your hay, making it more sanitary and wholesome for feeding. The Koger will not choke or clog with vines, and is guaranteed not to break two per cent of seed. See or write me for farther particulars regarding this wonderful machine.

J. M. SWINDLER,

Sales agent for Gasoline Engines, Feed and Grist Mills, Corn Shellers, Pea threshers, Grain Separators, Ensilage Cutters, Saw Rigs, Indiana Silos, Etc.

910 West Main St.,

Newberry, S. C.

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Surf bathing, boating, fishing and marine pleasures for old and young,

Dance music furnished by elegant orchestras.

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Scholarship and Entrance Examinations will be held by the County Superintendent of Education on July 11th, at 9 a. m.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

Write at once to W. M. RIGGS, President

Clemson College, S. C., for Catalog, Scholarship Blanks, etc. If you delay, you may be crowded out.

The Noble Life.

True worth is in being, not seeming; In doing each day that goes by Some little good, not in the dreaming Of great things to do and by. For, whatever men say in blindness And spite of the fancies of youth, There's nothing so kingly as kindness And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure:

We cannot do wrong and feel right. Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure.

For justice avenges each slight. The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren. But always the path that is narrow And straight for the children of men.

Summer is the cheapest time to buy good breeding stock, as many breeders make it a rule to dispose of all their hens and save only pullets.