

POTATO Growers

ALL THOSE WHO PLANTED SWEET POTATOES FOR THE CANNERY ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND SEE US. WE FIND THAT IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO DISPOSE OF THE CROP WHEN CANNED. WE HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO GET THE \$3,500 OF CAPITAL TO BUILD A DRYING HOUSE. SO, THERE WE ARE. IT HAS COME ABOUT THAT THE CROP IS EXCEEDINGLY SHORT IN THIS COUNTY, AND HENCE THE PRICE WILL, AFTER THE FIRST FEW WEEKS, BE GOOD. THIS GIVES US A WAY-OUT. WILL YOU CALL AND SEE US, SO THAT WE MAY TALK IT OVER?

THE UNION CANNING & PRODUCTS CO.
LEWIS M. RICE, President.

To Our Subscribers

We have not at present any collector in the field, and will appreciate your coming in and renewing your subscription. The fall of the year is here and many subscriptions are expiring this month. Call in and give us your renewal or mail us your check for renewal.

The Union Times

LEWIS M. RICE, Editor.

RED CROSS PUTS UP \$9,739,872

Year's Budget Stresses Relief and Services at Home and Overseas.

MILLIONS FOR VETERAN AID
Over \$3,000,000 Allotted to the Disabled—Foreign Work Lessens.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Expenditures totaling \$9,739,872.47 for carrying through its program of services and relief during the fiscal year in the United States and overseas are authorized in the budget of the American Red Cross, effective July 1, 1922. This total is \$2,785,976 less than the expenditures for the last fiscal year, when disbursements reached \$12,475,847.09, it is announced at National Headquarters in a statement emphasizing the necessity of continued support of the organization by enrollment during the annual Roll Call, November 11–November 30 inclusive. This total for the budget is exclusive of the large financial operations of the 3,300 active Red Cross chapters, which, it is estimated, will more than double the total.

War Veterans Have First Call
First call on Red Cross funds is for the disabled ex-service men, of whom 37,487 were receiving treatment from the Government on June 1 last. This work for veterans and their families in a wide variety of service that the Government is not authorized to render and for which it has neither funds nor facilities has the call on \$3,080,892.90 during the current year, or about \$306,000 more than was expended last year for soldier service. Adding the funds disbursed in this humanitarian work of physical rehabilitation following the World War by the Chapters throughout the country will approximate a total for the current year approaching \$10,000,000. This work, in the opinion of the Surgeon General's office, will not reach its peak before 1926.

Through its Chapters the American Red Cross is equipped to find the individual ex-service man, help him in his problems and difficulties, provide immediately for his necessities, and open the way for him to the Government compensation and aid to which he is entitled. The extension of this work to the families of such men proves to them that the Red Cross has lost none of its sympathy nor will to service manifested in wartime. Similarly the service goes out to the men still in the Army and Navy, 11,087 of whom were under treatment in Government hospitals on June 1, 1922.

Greater Domestic Program
This year—after five years of constructive effort during the war and after the armistice—brings with it a greater responsibility for domestic service to the American Red Cross. The budget for foreign operations, however, totals \$3,404,000, but of this amount \$1,834,000 is for medical relief and hospital supplies for Russia, which is a part of the gift made by the American Red Cross in 1921 to the Russian famine relief work of the American Relief Administration program. The child health service in Europe continues, moreover, and \$654,000 is appropriated for this work undertaken in 1920. Other items in the stringently diminished foreign program include \$200,000 to support the League of Red Cross Societies, \$22,000 for nurses' training schools instituted by the Red Cross abroad, and \$600,000 for liquidation of the general Red Cross foreign relief program.

Prepared for Emergencies
For disaster relief the Red Cross has set aside \$750,000, and for emergencies in Chapter work \$500,000 to be available for domestic, national and foreign demands. This is more than \$395,000 above last year's expenditures. For service and assistance to the 2,500 Chapters and their branches \$1,238,000 is provided by the National organization.

Other budget items of importance in the domestic program include \$200,000 for assistance to other organizations and education institutions for training Red Cross nurses and workers; \$190,000 for Roll Call assistance furnished to Chapters; \$100,000 for unforeseen contingencies.

Of the total budget less than \$500,000 is allotted for management in the National organization. No cash estimate, of course, is possible to weigh the value of the service by volunteers in the Chapters.

THE RED CROSS SUPPLEMENTS GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY MEETING THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL EX-SERVICE MAN. THIS WORK CANNOT GO ON UNLESS YOU SUPPORT IT WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP DOLLAR PAY UP TODAY

Educator First Woman in Government Position

Osaka, Japan, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Hidako Yamamoto, who has been appointed secretary to the Osaka education department, is the first woman in Japan to hold a municipal job. She has been engaged in primary education for 27 years and is an advocate of European dress for Japanese women. She is also interested in physical culture and has served as secretary of the Physical Culture Society for Women.

A woman's political party has been organized in Melbourne with the object of obtaining direct representation of the interests of women and children in parliament and other governmental bodies.

Calamities Send Workers To Fortune Tellers

Tokio, Oct. 27.—Residents of Oyama-machi, a shop district of Tokio, being awe-stricken by a series of deaths among the shopkeepers, consulted fortune tellers as to the cause of the calamities. They were told that the deaths were caused by the "spirit" of a gingko tree "angered by the cutting down of another gingko tree in the neighborhood." According to the story the male gingko tree which was accustomed to meet clandestinely the female tree was cut down to make room for the Monopoly Bureau and its "spirit in rebellion" avenged itself upon the shopkeepers of the district by causing a series of five deaths among them.

In Bulgaria, education is free and compulsory from the age of seven to fourteen. More than 700,000 students attend the schools of Bulgaria.

French Villages in Ukraine Tidy and Clean

Khar'kov, Oct. 27.—Lack of wood in the Ukraine has led French and German colonists to build houses of mud bricks held together by straw. These bricks are carefully plastered over with mud, and when dry the mud is tinted in water colors. One house will be a bright blue, another yellow, the next one pink or green, and the village as a whole makes a colorful picture. Plots upon which the houses stand are surrounded by low walls of the same material and tinted to correspond with the house. Gardens are well kept in summer, and there is an abundance of fruit trees.

Harold H. Fisher, historian of the American Relief Administration, recently visited both the German and French colonies in the Ukraine. The German villages near the mouth of the Dnieper, across from Bessarabia, he described as exceedingly picturesque and as spick and span as any along the Rhine.

"Protestants settle in one village, the Catholics in another," said Mr. Fisher. "One can recognize the prevailing religion of the villages by the shape of the church spires. I also visited the French colonies in the Nicolaiev district. These people were brought to the Ukraine years ago to establish vineyards, and to promote the wine industry. They have made a success of their viticulture but this year their crop has been very small. They too have been 'hard hit by the famine.'"

"The French and German colonists have been in Russia several generations, but have not yet been sufficiently Russified to speak the language of the country or to adopt its customs."

London Planning Increased Air Passenger Service

London, Oct. 27.—The London-Berlin airway, the first section of which—between London and Holland—was opened recently, completes an aerial service of eleven planes leaving London daily for the Continent. The popularity of the airways among tourists during the past summer has led to plans for routes to be opened in the spring which will connect London by air with all of the principal points within a radius of 500 miles.

The plans include daily trips to Scotland, Deauville, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. It is proposed also to keep several planes for special trips, a feature of travelling which has proved popular with American tourists. The cost of these journeys is about four pence (eight cents) a mile.

The new London-Berlin route is being operated by a single plane, and a double service will be run in each direction from Rotterdam daily until the route is completed. The trip will take two and a half hours, and will be made for 24, or a little more than 3-1/2 days a week. The second stage of the journey will be opened about October 30, when the route will be from London to Hamburg and Berlin.

At the present time five planes are making eight trips daily between London and Paris, carrying an average of three persons each trip. The routes to Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are constantly filled in advance and carry a full capacity of freight.

Remaining "Thomasites" Hold Reunion

Mamila, P. I., Oct. 27.—Out of a total of 560 American teachers who came to the Philippine Islands on the United States transport Thomas, 21 years ago, only thirty-four remain in the Philippines, and only eight are still engaged in educational work. While the men outnumbered the women more than two to one, there being 409 men and only 180 women, the proportion has been radically changed until today virtually the entire American teaching corps in the islands is made up of women.

The thirty-four "Thomasites" as they are pleased to call themselves, recently held a reunion, the twenty-first anniversary of their arrival in the islands.

Speaking Films in German Useless in Foreign Countries

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Despite the fact that success has crowned the efforts of German inventors at producing the "speaking" film, it is foreseen that reels of this kind can never supplant the ordinary "movies" in the export trade. The handicap is obvious, since a film produced in Germany could hardly be expected to find a market abroad where the language would be sufficiently understood to make its showing profitable.

Promoters of the invention see a possibility, however, of some day making this type of film eliminate the necessity of having orchestras in movie theaters.

Two special showings have been given in Berlin recently in which inventors revealed their achievements in making sound synchronize perfectly with the movements pictured on the screen. Besides a demonstration during the middle of August at which a number of newspaper men were shown the "phonofilm" of Lee de Forest, of New York, there was recently exhibited before several hundred invited guests the "Tri-Ergon," an acoustic film invented by Hans Vogt, Dr. Jo Engle, and Joseph Massole.

Five devices from the backbone of the "Tri-Ergon." They are the kathodophon, or "electrical ear"; a special amplifying conduit; an ultra-frequency lamp; the photozelle, or "electrical eye," and the statophon, or "electrical mouth."

Seven transformations are accomplished in order to effect synchronization of sound and movement in the film. The sound waves to be reproduced are first transformed into electricity; the electricity is converted into light; the light is changed in two separate stages into the silver blackening of the negative and positive films; these in turn are retransformed into light; the light again becomes electricity, and finally the electricity produces the vibrations conveying sound.

The "electrical ear" naturally is the first apparatus to come into play. Its outstanding feature is an ordinary metal funnel in which the soundwaves are converged to pass through a nozzle. Opposite this nozzle is a glowing rod through which a stream of electricity courses. As the rod becomes heated it influences the surrounding air so that this is "ionized," making it capable of conducting a current. Secondary electrical glimmers thus appear bridging the space between the nozzle and the rod. These flashes represent the electricized sound waves.

These waves are magnified by the special amplifier and are fed to a vacuum lamp. The latter is of such construction that it reacts to any sound, covering wave intervals all the way from only 16 to as many as ten thousand a second. Its light grows stronger or fainter with the volume of the sound. Its rap produce small stripes along the side of the film. These stripes represent the sounds and run through the film in exact coincidence with the movements in the picture. The intervals between them varies according to the wave interval. The line of stripes runs 50 centimeters removed from the picture itself.

In the reproduction of the sounds on intense light stream passes through the stripes to the "electrical eye." The "eye" is a bulb through which an electrical stream passes. Its interior surface is partially coated with a chemical substance possessing the property of separating electrons. As this process develops, the conducting power of the photozelle increases. The electrical stream passing through it increases or diminishes with the volume of the sound waves.

These phenomena are again amplified and recorded by the "electrical mouth." This instrument comprises mainly a membrane 30 centimeters in diameter which is vibrated by electricity rather than by magnetism. It is claimed to be the first actually workable telephone capable of transmitting loud speaking.

Thus the sounds issue out into the air from the membrane at the same time the picture is projected. The "gramophone" element is eliminated entirely, yet to a person in the audience the sounds seem to be coming from an instrument of that kind set up immediately behind the screen where the picture appears.

At the public demonstration the program included sounds as varied as a pig's squeal and the tunes of a barrel organ, to arias from leading operas. A short speech of introduction was given by the same means in German, English and French. One number was a recitation, other features were vocal and instrumental, and one act of a drama was reproduced. In the last mentioned the tinkling of a hand-bell rung by one of the characters was heard coinciding with the movement in the picture, and the footsteps of actors walking about a bare floor were reproduced realistically in sound. In another section of the program there was the very life-like barking of a dog, and the sounds of the animal's claws could be distinctly heard as it moved restlessly about on a wooden bench.

Generally speaking, the reproduction appeared to function better for staccato sound, such as the notes of the xylophone, flute, clarinet and mandolin. In violin and cello playing, and in singing tones of every high or very low register, there was considerable mechanical scraping such as one hears from a worn record on a talking machine.

More than half of the sugar consumed in the United States comes from foreign sources.

GYPSY SMITH

GREAT EVANGELIST

Will preach at his tabernacle, Union, S. C., beginning November 2 and continuing through November 26. Daily, 7:30 p. m. You are cordially invited to come.

Plan 180,000 Miles Improved Highway

Washington, Oct. 26.—A program for good roads construction during the next 15 to 20 years which will make the road transportation facilities of the United States far exceed those of any other nation in the world, past or present, is the aim of the federal government. The highways of Rome, even, whose fame has come down through the centuries, will pale by comparison, officials declare. Under the program, there will be built, during the period, 180,000 miles of improved highways, which will constitute the Federal-aid highway system, and an equal or greater mileage of state and local roads.

Details of this vast program will be placed before the conference of the highway education board, meeting here from October 26 to 28, by state highway engineers and officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to whom has been entrusted the work of planning and supervising the construction of the Federal-aid highways. The plan will be presented especially to enable the board to proceed authoritatively with its work of devising aids for schools and colleges to which the road-builders of the country are turning for competent highway engineers.

Officials of the Bureau place the aggregate cost of the Federal-aid program alone at about \$3,000,000,000, spread over the period. They base their estimate on an average cost of \$17,000 per mile. The average cost, in turn, takes into consideration all classes of improved highways from the cheapest to the most expensive. Approximately one-third of the proposed system, or 60,000 miles of improved highways, already are either built or building.

The program is a new one. Up to comparatively recent years, the Bureau declares, road building in the United States has been conducted without special regard to a national system. Highways had been constructed where needed without considering whether they would link up in the most effective fashion with the whole network of roads projected to spread over the entire country. Engineers had sought more to meet immediate and local demands than the broader requirements of the states and the nation.

The Federal-aid program, officials said, will contemplate the construction of only such roads as fit into the national program and contribute to the national system. At the same time the roads will be so selected as to serve the most important local requirements. With marked modifications the system adopted in building the railways of the country will be borne in mind in the construction of the nation's new highways. There will be main lines of highway communication between centers and thousands of miles of feeder roads, reaching back into the more sparsely settled regions and into the rich agriculture sections, to tap areas whose population and product will flow over the new system.

New roads will be built—thousands of miles of them—where they will fit in most advantageously with the entire program. The Bureau at present is engaged into research work into

the most efficient methods of road building, including the character and wearing power of materials and testing qualities of various substances and has already amassed a great store of valuable information which will be available to the highway engineers of tomorrow whom the board especially is seeking to have educated in practical and modern methods.

German Exports Still Far Below Normal

Berlin, Oct. 27.—"Made in Germany" has regained only about a third of the popularity it enjoyed in foreign markets before the war, according to trade estimates on the amount of exports during the first quarter of this year.

The first three months of 1922 recorded outgoing products amounting to approximately 58,200,000 double centners (about 6,525,616 tons) and valued at some 50,300,000,000 marks. These figures do not include coal delivered on the reparations account. It is noted that if coal were left entirely out of consideration both for 1913 and 1922, the amount of Germany's exports for the first quarter would be 46 percent instead of 32 percent as much as was shipped out during the same period in the last pre-war year.

Holland proved the best Continental customer, buying some 17.2 percent of the total exported. Other European nations bought as follows: The Scandinavian countries, 11.6 percent; England, 7.7 percent; Switzerland, 4.7 percent; Italy, 3.9 percent; Spain 2.4 percent; Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the Balkans, 13 percent. Statistics are not available on the export to non-European markets, individually as to nationalities.

The chief articles sent abroad were chemicals, electrical products, textiles, wares in iron and other metals, leather goods, trinkets, musical instruments, toys, wood and wine.

German textiles are said to have suffered particularly because of the transitions wrought by the war. It is claimed here that between 1914 and 1918 England and France transformed their textile production and began imitating German patterns and processes. In other European lands entirely new textile industries were developed in which, it is asserted, efforts were confined to copying Germany's quality productions.

Spain, which was one of the Fatherland's best customers in this line before the war, has established a textile industry which already is providing noteworthy competition not only in Spain and Portugal, but in the Latin-American countries as well.

In the past trade year Germany has sent out silk goods amounting to 2,369,175 kilograms (about 5,211 tons), which marks a decline of 50 percent over 1913. At the same time her silk imports have dropped to three-twenty-fifths of what they were before the war. The amount of raw silks brought in decreased from 7,834,500 kilograms in 1913 to 3,347,700 last year, while the silk goods imported exclusive of such as were produced in Alsace-Lorraine, fell from 983,000 kilograms to 124,283.

Look at the label on your paper.

