

CLIMATE RULES FATE OF WEEVIL

GREATEST OF ALL KNOWN FORCES

Cold Weather Kills Pest and Warm Wet Weather Causes Increase

The State, 18.

The climate is the greatest of all forces for either decreasing or increasing boll weevil infestation. It kills weevils when it is cold enough and it kills immature weevils when it is hot and dry enough. On the other hand, a warm, wet summer climate makes for the greatest number and most rapid increase of boll weevils.

Consider, first, the cold weather and its destructive influence on the weevil in the Southeast. What are the probabilities of the weevil freezing in the lower South? Not very great, we must admit.

The winter fatalities to weevils anywhere will depend quite a great deal on whether there are many or few winter quarters that afford good protection for the weevil. Many small fields surrounded by woods provide the greatest amount of winter protection for weevils, whereas large fields and scarcity of woods afford restricted winter protection.

The winter fatalities to boll weevils will also depend to some extent on whether the weevils are forced into winter quarters early by the destruction of green cotton stalks. The lower South, especially the Southeast, is sandy, which means early maturity of cotton. If the cotton is picked promptly, the boll weevil's food can be destroyed one to two months earlier than the frost will destroy it. A hungry, skinny weevil will succumb to even a mild winter.

Again, while a mild winter of the lower South may not freeze so many weevils, neither does it kill the enemies of the boll weevil, the parasitic mites and fungi. What the winter may not do, the parasitic enemies of the boll weevil may do.

Furthermore, it may be said in favor of the mild winter sections of the cotton belt that there are many insect loving birds wintering in the woods. The woodpecker tribe doubtless pulls many boll weevils out of their snug retreat under the bark and in knot holes of trees and devours them.

That these, and possibly other forces, are at work to reduce the number of boll weevil survivors of winters in the lower South, and that cold weather is not the only between-season force to destroy the weevil seems to be evidenced by the experience of the lower part of Georgia. There the boll weevil is not now as prevalent as it is further North where the winters are colder.

In the northern part of the cotton belt, or the upper Piedmont section, the severity of the winter will doubtless always play an important part in boll weevil control.

In the middle section of the cotton belt winters will play an important part in boll weevil destruction, but cold weather will rarely be severe enough to sufficiently reduce the number of weevils so as to render it unnecessary to make a fight on the insect.

As for summer weather, it is either for or against the weevil, depending on whether it is rainy or dry. Some have been disposed to be pessimistic over the summer rainfall of the Southeast at the time the cotton is setting its fruit, because the damp, warm weather favors the most rapid increase of boll weevil infestation.

While the rainfall does favor boll weevil. The boll weevil can be controlled during the summer weather it is a fact to be reckoned with, though the writer is not one of those who believes that the summer weather of this territory is a very serious handicap.

The average summer rainfall of the Southeast has been an advantage. It favored the maximum setting and development of fruit.

There is not sufficient evidence to lead any one to conclude that the advantages of the rainfall of the Southeast will be wiped out by the boll weevil can be controlled under average rainfall conditions so that a fair to good crop can be made. Of this

there is no doubt. Even under extraordinary rainy conditions such as occurred in some sections of the South in 1921, it is possible to make a fair crop, but it is not probable, for the reason that the average cotton farmer is not yet willing to do what is necessary under such extreme conditions to successfully fight the boll weevil.

The belief that the Southeast will always make a fair to good crop under average summer climatic conditions is based on the observations of what has occurred with similar weather further West.

Take that part of the Mississippi delta region that according to the weather reports has a summer rainfall equal to that of a large portion of the Southeast. Cotton continues to be the major crop there. Though the rainfall of the two sections is the same, it is believed that the rainfall will not handicap the cotton farmer of the Southeast, so far as boll weevil control is concerned, as much as it handicaps the delta farmer. There are two main reasons.

Delta cotton is slower in setting and maturing fruit than Southeastern cotton, which brings the period of fruiting and maximum boll weevil infestation more nearly together than will be the case in the Southeast. In the second place, the vegetative growth of cotton in the delta is greater and the boll weevil is more protected from the retarding influence of the sun there than in the Southeast.

So it would seem that if the delta of the Mississippi can grow cotton under boll weevil conditions in spite of its heavy rainfall, then the rainfall of the Southeast ought not to knock out cotton growing.

Referring to the extreme southern part of Georgia again. According to government report, that region gets more inches of rainfall than the Southeast in general, yet that part of the state is getting along better than the territory further north where the average rainfall is less.

Well drained sandy soils of the coastal plains are not going to suffer from the increase of boll weevils caused by rains as much of the clayey or heavy soils of the Piedmont because the cotton is further advanced in the coastal plains and there is less of it subject to damage when the boll weevil has come in force.

The area in the South, where the boll weevil will have to be fought hardest is the lower Piedmont where the soils are heavy; slow in maturing their cotton; where the winter is not cold enough to greatly reduce the weevils; where the small farm and abundant forest is the order and where the precipitation of rain is heavy.

But after all is said, the summer rainfall of the Southeast will continue to be an advantage in proportion to the fight that the farmer puts up against the boll weevil.

When the cotton farmer learns to use calcium arsenate with success, the average rainfall of the Southeast will continue to be considered an advantage as compared to the drier western section of the cotton belt.

To hold down the cotton acreage and to learn to fight the boll weevil successfully are the first obligations for the cotton farmer of the Southeast to assume with earnest devotion, his welfare demanding it.

LILIPUTIAN WEDDING IN FAIRYLAND

Everyone is greatly interested in the Liliputian Wedding in Fairyland, which will be given at an early date in April by the primary pupils of Boundary Street school.

This entertainment will appeal to everybody and will be an unusually lovely affair in every way.

The wedding will be as beautiful and as real as bride and groom, attendants, minister, flower girls, mother and father of bride and groom can make it. Among other charming attractions on the program will be the dance by the fairies, frolic of the butterflies, songs, drills, solo dances, Romance of the Flowers, and a full orchestra.

Great pleasure and genuine enjoyment is promised to those who attend. Proceeds from this entertainment will be used for improvements to Boundary Street school.

TABLET TO LEE UNVEILED Memorial Set Up in Church of Which

NEWBERRY CREAMERY ORGANIZED MONDAY

To Be in Operation at an Early Date. Experienced Creamery Man Has Charge

The fact that Newberry county is to have a new enterprise was assured on last Monday afternoon when stockholders of The Newberry Creamery met in the office of the Newberry chamber of commerce and organized. The organization of this enterprise is a culmination of hard faithful work on the part of the chamber of commerce, this organization having started agitation for the creamery during the month of September of last year, and at that time they stated they would not give up until the creamery was finally in operation. It is the "not give up" spirit that wins.

There are more than forty stockholders in the creamery organization and at their meeting on Monday directors were elected, and immediately after the meeting the directors held a meeting and elected officers. The directors elected are as follows: Clarence T. Summer, Dr. W. G. Mayes, Dr. W. D. Senn, T. M. Neel, J. T. McCrackin, Dr. P. E. Way and John H. Wicker.

Officers elected at the meeting of the directors are as follows: Clarence T. Summer, president. Dr. W. D. Senn, vice president. T. M. Neel, secretary-treasurer.

Experienced Man in Charge At the meeting of the directors, Mr. A. F. Fuller elected manager of the creamery. Mr. Fuller is an experienced man in the business, having been connected with creameries for the past thirty-five years.

At the present time Mr. Fuller is in Knoxville, Tenn., where he has been connected with the East Tennessee Valley Creamery company. Mr. Fuller is originally from Wisconsin and in that state secured most of his experience in the creamery business. The stockholders and directors feel that in securing Mr. Fuller to manage the creamery it will be a success from the very beginning. Mr. Fuller will reach Newberry on May first and from that date on he will devote his entire time to the interests of the Newberry creamery. It might be mentioned that Mr. Fuller has subscribed for some stock, which is an assurance of the fact that he's going into the proposition to make it a success.

In Operation Soon

It is planned to have the creamery in operation just as soon as is possible. The equipment will be ordered immediately and just as soon as it can be received and set up the plant will be ready. In the meantime it is planned to secure a building and be ready to receive cream from the farmers immediately after the first of May. The cream will be disposed of through other channels until the creamery is in operation. It is not only planned to handle all the cream produced in the county, but to handle all eggs, poultry and other products of the farm.

Definite announcement will be made as to the location just as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made in regard to the building.

Payment of Stock

Those who have subscribed stock to the creamery will please be advised that 25 per cent of the amount subscribed is due at once, the balance to be paid with three equal payments, June 1st, July 1st and August 1st, respectively. All payments should be made to Mr. T. M. Neel, secretary-treasurer.

Advisory Council

In addition to the directors of the creamery, there will be an advisory council. This council will be composed of one representative from each township in the county. It will be the duty of this council to meet with the directors at their call and discuss ways and means whereby the creamery can be made more successful and how it can be of greater benefit to the farmers of the county.

Let every citizen of Newberry county begin now and boost the creamery for it means more to our county than any other one enterprise—that is to say, it will benefit every person in the county. It would not be characteristic of Newberry county citizens to receive a benefit and not to boost in return. Not only let us boost the creamery,

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AT VAUGHNVILLE SCHOOL

The ladies of the Vaughnville school organized a school improvement association February 24. Miss Berrie was present and gave a very interesting talk on "Gardening." We had eleven members present at this, the first meeting. The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. R. E. Watkins, president. Mrs. R. L. Scurry, vice president. Miss Sarah Watkins, secretary. Mrs. J. O. Johnson, treasurer.

Delightful refreshments of cake and acid were served by Mrs. R. E. Watkins, with whom we met. The next meeting of March 15 met with Mrs. L. H. Senn and Mrs. R. E. Watkins, at the home of the latter. The principal feature of the program was cooperative marketing. Our membership was increased to fourteen.

All felt that the meeting was a pleasant social gathering as well as beneficial. Sandwiches and Russian tea were served.

On April 7 the meeting was held with Mrs. J. O. Johnson. Twelve members were present. The following program was rendered:

Devotional exercises led by the president, who read Psalm 67.

Song, Star Spangled Banner. Paper, Do We Hold Knowledge as an Ideal rather than Money? Mrs. D. R. Scurry.

Piano solo, "Woodland Echoes," Mrs. R. L. Scurry. Talk, Individual Obligation, Mrs. R. E. Watkins.

Discussion of music and its influence in the home and school, led by Mrs. Verona Dominick. Roll call—business—minutes.

Refreshments, sandwiches and hot tea with lemon.

Knowledge vs. Money

Do we hold knowledge as an ideal to our children rather than money?

If we should consider this subject as a direct question and ask ourselves if we hold money as an ideal rather than knowledge, I fear too many of us would with shame answer yes. Not that we do in a direct way, but too often indirectly. We encourage our children to see often the worldly requirements that money controls. This is a fast age or century in which our children are living and on every side, in every path of life, the almighty dollar is promontory.

The get-rich-quick spirit has saturated us and is taking hold of our children. They see a chance to make money and offer we mothers as well as fathers are too eager for them to leave school. Just for the sake of seeing money coming in, knowledge or understanding is crowded out.

We should impress upon them the importance of first learning, then acquiring something. The more efficient they are in their studies the better prepared for life they are. The more they learn of our English grammar, mathematics, history, geography, civics, etc., the more competent salesmen, bookkeepers, bankers, teachers they make; and even our farmers, or planters we call them now, by learning and studying the modern methods are better prepared to live and enjoy life.

Money alone does not bring success. Understanding or knowledge lingers when money vanishes. When Solomon was made king God asked what should He give him and he replied, wisdom or knowledge. So we find he not only received this but other blessings were given him. He did not say, Lord, give me riches. But by his knowledge he acquired honor and became the wisest man in all the world. He tells us in Proverbs that wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace, and it is far above the price of rubies. It cannot be valued with gold. Solomon gives this advice to his son when he became king and as his ideal. "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding."

—Proverbs, 4:7. Also he says, "Take hold of knowledge and keep her, for she is thy life. Happy is the

man that findeth wisdom." Never one time in the scriptures are we told to get money. It is not the goal to be reached. Money does not always bring lasting things of life on which our children can build their future. Knowledge does give them refinement, culture, grace, and other virtues which cannot be taken away.

As a true Southerner, of course we do not admire Abraham Lincoln, but we can in some measure admit his thirst and zeal for knowledge as a noble example, how he, while yet a barefoot boy, would climb to his room in the attic, and by a dim candle light read and study past midnight. His determination to learn brought him honor and success.

Money is so often acquired by wrong means, and often brings shame and disgrace. Do we not want our children to possess that which is enduring, that which cannot be bought, but which they can hold long after riches have taken their flight. It is said that a little learning is a dangerous thing; but of course we want them to seek for the knowledge in its truest and broadest sense, which embraces all that is worthy and best.

Money does not always bring happiness, success or honor, nor can it promise anything beyond the grave. The heart that is noble and pure, the head that is wise and prudent have in store more than gold can reach. Then shall we not show our children how much better it is to get wisdom than gold and to get understanding rather than silver, and knowledge is a well spring of life unto him that hath it.

"POP" ANSON'S DEATH REVIVES MEMORIES

Old Days in Baseball When a Club Was Like Crowd Mischievous Boys

New York, April 17.—"Pop" Anson's death in Chicago has caused baseball veterans here to turn back the pages of time to the years when a major baseball club was more like a crowd of mischievous boys who spent their time on and off the field teasing a good natured taskmaster.

Anson's demise also brought to light the fact that Commissioner Kennesaw Landis was preparing to create some position in his retinue for the "daddy of baseball," and that he had discussed the proposal with Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Nationals during the training season in the south.

In revealing this information Manager McGraw told how Anson had declined offers of leagues and clubs to designate a day to celebrate him and to fill his empty purse with the gate receipts, for many unfortunate ventures had swallowed the funds the veteran accumulated in his prime. "He was too proud to accept it," McGraw explained.

Anson made his players work hard, and especially diligently during the training season, Bill Dahlen recounted today. After one day's hard practice, Anson, a powerful and rugged man, ordered his men to follow him on a run around the field. "He led us around about six times until some one noticed a board off the fence," said Dahlen.

"First a couple dropped out; the next time two more, until finally Anson was running all alone and none the wiser. When he became tired he stopped and turned around and came to the hole. He thought it was a good joke but he was mad."

"Everybody on the team liked Anson," said Dahlen. "Maybe that's why we teased him so much. He'd get mad and wouldn't speak for several days, and he'd come around and invite the culprits over to his home for Sunday dinner, or pass it off in some equally good way. He didn't go around with the crowd, he was married and had a home in Chicago and liked to be in."

Anson was responsible for the entry of Charles Murphy and Charles P. Taft in the baseball business, McGraw recalled. To finance a billiard academy when he quit the game Anson borrowed \$40,000 from Murphy and Taft, using his stock in the Chicago club as security. When Anson's venture failed Murphy and Taft used the \$40,000 stock as an entering wedge.

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WHITMIRE FOLK ARE LOOKING FOR THE TEACHERS

Whitmire, April 19.—The County Teachers' association will meet here next Saturday, April 22. The local people are preparing to entertain them with a special musical program along with a luncheon which will be given at the Y. M. C. A. building. Hon. J. E. Swearingen has been invited. Dean Baker of the university has already accepted the invitation to be present according to Superintendent Aull. Mr. Aull has also invited Mr. W. D. Melton, the newly elected president of the University. All the teachers of the county along with their respective trustees are urged to come. Dinner is being prepared for over one hundred.

The Presbytery of the counties of Newberry, Laurens, Abbeville and Union is meeting here this week. There is a good attendance and the sermons in connection are excellent.

The Cokesbury district conference will convene here next Wednesday, April 26, and will last until Friday, the 28th.

Mr. A. C. Williamson, proprietor of the Y. M. C. A. barber shop was married to Miss Mary Setzler of Whitmire last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock at the Methodist parsonage by the Rev. J. P. Simpson. Mr. Williamson has lived in Whitmire for the past three years. Besides his barber business Mr. Williamson is a member of the band, of the orchestra, of the Shrine band, and of the Reserves' band. Miss Mary Setzler is very popular in Whitmire and Newberry county. She is a sister of Mr. J. G. Setzler of Whitmire and a cousin of the Pomaria family of that name.

The political pot is again beginning to boil in Whitmire. There is talk of various candidates for various offices. None local have put their heads above the water yet except Judge F. W. Fant who admits that probably he will be a candidate for magistrate. Judge Fant is well known and a good Jeffersonian Democrat.

FINE PROGRAM FOR SALUDA SCHOOL

Prosperity, April 20.—A final climax to the splendid record made by Saluda school with Prof. R. C. Hunter as principal and Miss Marjorie Hunter assistant, will be given at the closing of the school Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited. No admission will be charged.

The program will consist of two short plays as follows: "Not a man in the House" will be presented by the 8th grade girls who are: Misses Annie Boozer, Vida Mayer, Bird Boozer, Clarice Dawkins and Mary Ellen Bowers. "Mother Goose Goslings" will take the following characters:

Mother Goose—Miss Marjorie Hawkins. Little Red Riding Hood—Estelle Pugh. Georgia Porgia—Myra Hardy. Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe—Elayne Boozer. Rock-a-Bye Baby—Mary Ellen Pugh.

Wee Willie Winkles—Robert Hunter. Little Miss Muffet—Myra Bowers. Mistress Mary Quite Contrary—Bonita Dominick. Little Bo-Peep—Sadie Hunter. Jack and Jill—Clyde Bedenbaugh and Evelyn Bowers. Little Boy Blue—Harold Hunter. Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son—Everette Boozer. Humpty-Dumpty—Brunette Bowers.

The most harrowing thing about a cold is trying to figure out how you got it.

Money is said to be the root of all evil and we have seen it proved too often that the desire for money has caused untold misery and crime and the greed for it has sent many an unsaved soul to perdition. Money in the right place is all right but our children should never have it set before them as the one and only thing to desire. But let us hold up to them the banner on which is written knowledge that gives an understanding heart and brings peace to their souls.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY SIGNED

CAUSES ASTONISHMENT AND RESENTMENT AMONG ALLIES

Conference at Genoa Thrown Into Confusion—Consider Treaty Disloyal Act

Genoa, April 17 (By the Associated Press).—The signing of a treaty between Germany and Russia, which nullifies the Brest Litovsk treaty and reestablishes full diplomatic relations between these two countries on a basis of equality has caused profound astonishment and resentment among the allied delegations. The ministers of the powers which convened the conference decided at a meeting held tonight to have a committee of experts examine this treaty tomorrow to determine whether it conflicts with the Cannes resolutions or the treaty of Versailles.

Subsequently the convening powers will meet with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia to ascertain the views of the lesser powers and deal with the report of the experts.

The British and French delegates declared tonight that they considered the signature of the treaty a disloyal act. Apparently it may imperil the conference.

Unknown to Allies

It is stated that the signing of the treaty, which took place at Rapallo yesterday, was unknown to the allied leaders, when Lloyd George, Barthou, Schanzer and Theunis met this afternoon to consider the reply which the Russians might make to the conditions imposed on that country, but as soon as the delegates learned of the treaty their program was changed, and the situation, which is considered extremely grave, fully discussed.

M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, is seeking further instructions from his government at Paris and declared that he would not sit beside Russians in semi-official meetings while M. Colrat, French under secretary of state, speaking to the correspondents, said: "I have taken all necessary measures to cancel the meeting of the third commission over which I preside as the members at present do not want to sit on the same commission as the Germans and Russians."

The act of the Germans and Russians, on first announcement, had an almost stunning effect on the allies. Premier Lloyd George said he knew these countries had been negotiating for months but was not aware they had signed a treaty until late this afternoon.

Stormy Times Ahead

The situation is so critical that the most prominent delegates are reserving their opinions until after the experts examine the new document, which is generally regarded in allied circles as an infringement of the Genoa agenda, because it has to do with reparations and affects existing treaties. The French have insisted that neither of these things should be done. Clearly there are stormy times ahead.

The treaty provides for renunciation of war expenses, damages and expenditures incurred through war prisoners, and renunciation also of all claims of German individuals or the state itself against the Soviet republic. Resumption of consular and diplomatic relations is to take place immediately, commercial relations are to be regulated on the most favored national principle and the rights of the nationals of both countries in the territory of the other are to be conserved.

The two governments will assist each other in their economic difficulties and the German government declares itself ready to facilitate economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Genoa, April 17 (By the Associated Press).—The Russo-German treaty, signed on Sunday at Rapallo by George Chicherin and Dr. Walter Rathenau, contains the following provisions:

Article 1. (a) The German and Russian governments have agreed to settle war time questions on the following terms:

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