

Cheraw Chronicle

VOL. 25

CHERAW, S. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1921

NO. 52

OUTLINE PROGRAM TO MEET WEEVIL

Combating of Pest Serious Problem.

Group of Planters and Extension Workers Give Helpful Suggestions.

Some weeks ago a number of business men of the state realizing that there is a crying need for a well thought out program for agricultural procedure under boll weevil conditions asked Dr. W. W. Long and R. I. Manning to form a committee of well qualified men to formulate such a program for the state.

These gentlemen appointed the following committee, which met the Columbia on September 27: Dr. W. W. Long, Wade Drake, J. Ross Hanahan, R. C. Hamer, J. W. Gaston, G. W. Duvall, Dr. W. C. Brown, R. B. Cunningham, B. W. Segars, R. I. Manning and D. R. Coker. Mr. Coker was selected as chairman and Mr. Cunningham as secretary. All were present except Mr. Hamer.

The opinions of every member as to the best farming methods for boll weevil conditions were fully expressed and all agreed on the main features of a program. A subcommittee, consisting of B. W. Segars, R. B. Cunningham, J. W. Gaston, Dr. W. W. Long and D. R. Coker, was appointed to draft the program. This committee met in Columbia October 5, all present except Dr. Long, who was represented by Mr. Blackwell, and the accompanying program and recommendations are the result of their work. This program in substantially its present form was submitted to all the members of the committee. Mr. Drake's approval of the program has not been received and Mr. Hamer has withheld approval as he considers it conflicts with the cotton association's plan of not more than one-fourth of any farm being planted to cotton. The program was submitted to a meeting of farm demonstration agents at Clemson college Friday, October 7, and was discussed and approved. The program, therefore, goes to the people with the authority of a strong and experienced committee and with the o. k. of the extension department.

The suggested program follows:

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR FARMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS

The march of the boll weevil across the cotton belt has been accompanied by panic and demoralization. Farmers, bankers and merchants frightened by one or two years of heavy losses, have in many cases, curtailed operations and credits to the point where farming was stifled and labor was forced to leave the country to prevent starvation. There are signs that a similar panic may occur in parts of this state unless means are taken to reassure the people and point out a safe course for agricultural operations and a group of practical farmers and business men in cooperation with the under boll weevil conditions. To this end and where proved successful should Extension Bureau have studied the be increased as rapidly as the people situation in the light of their own experience and that of other states and the accumulated experimental results of governmental agencies and beg leave to present the following suggestions and program as one which will meet the situation, preventing demoralization and enabling our farming and business interests to continue profitable operations.

It is especially important to prevent our people from stampeding into new and untried fields of agriculture in which they will fail for lack of information and experience. Promising new crops should of course be tested.

The problem is not so much as to what to do as it is how to reassure the people and get the information of how to proceed to every farmer, renter, and sharecropper in the state. This must be done if it is done at all by the larger farmers, merchants, bankers and professional men who should make it their business to reach the isolated farmers and tenants and discuss with them the program of operations under boll weevil conditions. The greatest responsibility rests upon the landowners. If they are going to continue to own their lands they will be obliged to see to it that those who farm them have correct instruction and active supervision until he thoroughly learns the new methods of operation.

A few broad principles of operation for the whole state may be suggested:

First, Destroy immediately all cotton stalks as soon as the crop is gathered. This will prevent the hatching of millions of new weevils during October. The old weevils do not hibernate until cold weather and the destruction of their food supply will cause them to die before frost. The carrying out of this suggestion at once is imperative and every effort should be made to induce every farmer in the state to do this work at once.

Second, During the fall and winter destroy all cover in which weevils may be hiding, burning ditch banks and margins of woods and cleaning up around stumps. Fodder and hay stacks should not be allowed to remain near cotton fields.

Third, Cotton should be liberally fertilized with a quick acting fertilizer containing about 50 lbs. of available phosphoric acid per acre, ammonia and potash to be used according to the character and relative fertility of the soil. All applications of ammonia should be put down before the middle of June. Over-doses of potash have a tendency to delay maturity and encourages overgrowth of stalk.

Fourth, Early planting of approved varieties of cotton with plenty of seed. The farmer should have at least 3 bu. of good seed for each acre he is going to plant. He should plant at least two bushels before April 1st in the lower half of the state and before April 10th in the upper half of the state reserving a bushel per acre. If a stand is not secured by the first planting he should plant over not later than April 10 in the lower half or April 20 in the upper half. If large quantities of seed are used good stands are usually secured from extra early plantings and the experience is that under boll weevil conditions the greatest crops are always made from the earliest plantings. If stands are not secured at a comparatively early stage the land intended for cotton should be put into other crops.

Fifth, Cotton should be left thick in the drill. This distance should vary with the height of the natural growth of the plant, 3 or 4 in. not being too close as a minimum and 8 or 10 as a maximum.

Sixth, The question of poisoning for boll weevil is still in the experimental state but your committee believe that poisoning with calcium arsenate is valuable, especially if done at the proper time and under favorable conditions. Heavy damage from plant lice following dusting with calcium arsenate early last August makes the doubtful as to this treatment when applied at that time. The weevils should also be picked from the plant in the early stages and as soon as punctured squares are noticed they should be picked up twice per week until mid-summer. In no case should more cotton be planted than can be properly handled at all stages and promptly picked by the labor on the farm, for it is the height of folly to plant a crop and let the boll weevil eat it up for lack of attention or allow it to become blue in the fields for lack of picking force.

Everywhere it must be insisted on that the individual farmer and tenant raise an abundant supply of food and feed and that this food and feed be properly conserved. The man with a crib full of corn and hay, a smoke house full of meat and molasses, a hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, a storage house, and a garden full of vegetables cannot be put out of business by the boll weevil or any other pest.

Storage houses for keeping sweet potatoes should be everywhere constructed as this is one of the greatest crops we have and one which every farmer can raise.

For Upper Coastal Plain and Sand Hill Region.

The cotton acreage here may be regulated according to the available labor to take care of cultivation, weevil control and prompt gathering. In no case, however, should more than 50% be put into cotton and tobacco together. A liberal acreage should go into corn and velvet beans. Hogs should be carried on every farm and cattle where possible. Sorghum, peas, sweet potatoes and in some cases peanuts should be planted.

In every county the farmers should utilize fully the Government farm experts. No one can advise intelligently and correctly just what each individual farmer should do. The demonstration agent, however, can tell you exactly what to do for he knows your conditions and has available all the necessary information to advise you upon each detail.

The year 1921 has been more favorable for the boll weevil than any since he entered the belt in 1892. Consequently he has done more damage than ever before. His damage next year and succeeding years will depend on weather conditions and the intelligence and industry used in fighting him.

We urge all our citizens to cooperate to carry this message to every farmer and farm tenant in the state. Unless the main features of the above program are generally adopted the whole state will suffer.

Last but not least call on the Extension Agents and Clemson College to help in every problem.

D. R. COKER,

For the Committee.

College Sweaters, \$4.95 to \$15.00 at J. S. Burch Co.

The Chronicle \$1.50 a year.

45,000 MILES IN ONE WORLD-SERIES TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT

Enough to Reach Fifteen Times from New York to San Francisco, Or Nearly Twice Around the World.

To satisfy the demands of fans in every quarter of the United States and Canada who could not be reached quickly enough by the press and who could not crowd in at the newspaper bulletin boards during the world series just ended, the Western Union Company, in addition to providing telegraph circuits for all the press associations and for scores of individual newspapers was obliged to set up a "circuit" containing over 45,000 miles of wire.

The company chose its most expert baseball reporter to manipulate the "master key" at the Polo Grounds. This key flashed the signals through a mass of multiple "repeaters" which connected up all the large centers on the North American continent, and from each of these centers a further network of wires was set up to supply city and hamlet in the immediate neighborhood with a full and detailed description of every ball pitched, every decision of the umpires and every movement of the players. Hundreds of thousands of fans seated in theatres, armories, open-air coliseums and other temporary meeting grounds often knew that the ball just pitched was a called strike before many of those at the Polo Grounds could catch sight of the signal on the great score-board behind left field to which they had to refer when they missed the gesture of the umpire himself; for the "master key" knew everything, and translated the intricate mysteries of every game into the language of fandom, and flashed the magic words to the cheering multitudes with the speed of light. The description was sent from sight, no "copy" being supplied to this operator-reporter, who flashed the plays exactly as he saw them before a pencil could have written them down.

An idea of the magnitude of the circuit which furnished the news of every game simultaneously to all the hundreds of cities connected to it, without the intervention of any human agency other than the man at the Polo Grounds and his worthy assistant, may be gathered from the fact that a vast rectangle, New York to Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Albuquerque, San Antonio, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington and Norfolk, back to New York via Boston, and that between these fringes of the electrical spider's web side lines criss-crossed and intersected each other at every important repeater point of the Western Union system, and extended to the haunts of the fans in many a village whose total population is less than a thousand souls, mostly rooters.

Suggestions from Our Readers.

The rain brought the following suggestion from a business man: "The crossings at the town hall corner after every rain are in bad shape and I want to suggest that the town to eliminate this, put down cement covering the centers of the street around the 'Go to the right' light post and reaching up Second street as far as the Covington Hotel and down Second street to Ladd's Drug Store, up Market street for about 20 ft. and down Market street for the same distance. This would keep the mud off of the crossing and help the looks of the square a hundred fold."

Another business man suggests: "Call attention to auto drivers dimming their lights. I came near having a serious accident because of someone driving meeting me blinded me with his high powered auto lights. It is positively dangerous for ladies to drive a car after night because of thoughtless drivers failing to dim their lights."

Editor's Note:

We think both of the above suggestions deserve the consideration of our readers.

The paving of the corner at the town hall would certainly add to the sightliness of the corner and would be a fair start toward obtaining our ambition to see the business streets all paved an dit would certainly eliminate the muddy crossing trouble.

The other suggestion with reference to dimming automobile lights is we think, covered by an ordinance, if not it certainly ought to be. However, it should not be necessary to have to resort to the law to get our people to observe the rule of throwing on dimmers when meeting a car. No one wants to cause an accident so we beg those driving at night to have consideration for the other fellow.

By Savannah Cotton Factorage Co.

(All inquiries answered promptly.)

The cotton market has suffered from lack of support during the past week. The scarcity of money reduced the number of outside speculators, leaving the market in the hands of professionals. There was some complaint of a poorer demand, but exports held up and cotton offered for sale found buyers at about 25 points off January futures for Middling. January high during the week was 19.28 on October 28th, and the low was 17.85 today, Nov. 1st. It is hoped that a better demand will appear in the near future, as this is the one thing needed to start a bull market.

Germany is reported to be buying cotton for shipment from January to July 1922 and no doubt other countries will get their share during the season.

The next Ginners' Report will be published on November 9th, at 10 A. M.

Cheraw High Defeat Dillon High Overwhelmingly.

It did the Cheraw football fans "all the good" to see local boys put up a snappy game last Friday which resulted in the snowing under of the Dillon team.

From the very start the Cheraw boys played the game in fine style. Both their defensive and offensive work showed such improvement over former games and was so void of fumbles and misplays that Dillon was completely outclassed.

It is a hard matter to try to pick out the star players of this game as the whole team played well.

Graham, Hal Duvall, "Heinie" Duvall, Causey and Marion Evans made counting gains as did others but it won't do to mention the whole team separately so we stop with these.

Cheraw failed to kick goal several times costing them several points however the final score was 45 to 0 which was enough.

Attention! Merchants, Farmers and Business Men.

An important meeting of all Merchants, Farmers and Business men will be held in the Court House at Chesterfield on Monday Nov. 7th at eleven o'clock. Mr. W. J. Tiller, County Agent has called the meeting to outline a program in farming to defeat the Boll Weevil. Everybody, who is interested in the welfare of his business and county is urged to be present. Mr. R. C. Hamer will be on hand to present the cooperating marketing idea.

Everybody is urged to be at this meeting.

Y. P. C. A. Meeting.

The Young Peoples Christian Association held their regular Tuesday evening service in the Episcopal church last Tuesday evening, and a good program was rendered with Miss Blanch Poston as leader. Miss Lucile Poston read Genesis 3rd Chapter 2-24.

A dialogue on "The Fall of Man" taken from the 2nd and 3rd Chapters of Genesis, was given by Misses Elizabeth Stricklin and Annie Laurie McBurney. Miss Viola Sanborn recited "Room at the Top" and Miss Mary McLeod gave a very interesting reading on "God and His Relation to Man." Miss Queen Godfrey at the piano and Mr. Sumwalt with his violin furnished the music, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A number of visitors were present and their presence was appreciated, and we hope visitors will feel at liberty to attend the meetings each week.

The next meeting will be held in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening at 7:30 and it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance.

D. A. R. Meeting.

The Old Cheraw's Chapter D. A. R. held a very delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. L. A. Meiklejohn on the afternoon of Oct. 26th.

The subject of study for the afternoon was "Our Town" and the members very appropriately responded to roll call with the names of town officials.

After hearing some interesting current events in National and State D. A. R. circles read by Mrs. E. W. Duvall, the following program, replete with helpful information was given:

"Form of Government and Duties and Powers of Officials" by Mrs. W. P. Pollock.

Short talks on the various departments: "Health and Judiciary" by Mrs. C. L. Prince. "Education" by Miss Strother and "Public Works" by Mrs. L. A. Meiklejohn.

During the social hour a delicious ice course was served by the hostess. The meeting then adjourned.

WEEKLY COTTON LETTER.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. D. C. was held at the home of Miss Etta Powe last Friday.

GRAVES IN ST. DAVID'S CEMETERY CHERAW

Near the rear of the church is the grave of

Miss Flora McIver
Died June 7, 1886

She was a first cousin of Judge Edward McIver. She with Miss Hannah Wilson, both young ladies of Cheraw, together with several other prominent people from Charleston, were killed in the great Santee River trestle wreck, the train falling through the trestle while on its way from Charleston to Cheraw.

Just a few days before this wreck the gauge of the railroad had been changed. Up to that time different roads had different gauges and it was decided to make all the roads standard. This work was done in a day and it was thought that the wreck was caused by the rails spreading on account of not being spiked well in the hurried change of gauge.

J. L. IRBY DIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Prominent South Carolinian Passes Away from Pneumonia. Funeral at Hagood Today.

The State Nov. 2.

News was received in Columbia yesterday of the death at Greensboro, N. C., of J. L. Irby of Boykin, who passed away after a brief illness. Mr. Irby attended the state fair in Columbia last week, going from here to North Carolina. He contracted pneumonia and died within a few days.

Funeral services will be held at Shiloh church, Hagood, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. No doubt a number of Columbians will go to Hagood for the funeral as Mr. Irby was well known in the capital city. He was always keenly interested in the welfare of the state fair and was an annual exhibitor of horses up until three or four years ago. He was at one time an officer of the society.

Mr. Irby was born in Marlboro county November 21, 1864, and therefore if he had lived a few weeks longer he would have been 57 years of age. He served on Gen. Willie Jones' staff in the Spanish-American war. He was a charter member of the South Carolina club which for so many years gave the state ball. Mr. Irby was a planter.

Surviving are his wife who was before marriage to him was Mrs. B. C. Trippett, a daughter of Colonel Cash; and two sisters, Mrs. James McArthur and Mrs. A. F. Hilliard of Cheraw, and one brother, John D. Irby of Marlboro county, and one daughter, Mrs. Carl Emmanuel of Boykin.

THEY ARE WEARING

Red and orange and blue were the outstanding millinery colors.

Suede combinations in footwear are favored at present and are being worn with light tweed suits particularly, or with any fall suit that is in a moderately light tone. The colors most often seen on the street are gray with black gunmetal or patent leather while some people seem to prefer shades of brown and tan.

Two women were seen on the Avenue this week wearing French oxfords of gray suede with V-shaped inserts of gray elastic at each side.

All black costumes are relieved with bright touches of red. Red heels on patent leather slippers was the color on one costume otherwise all black. Another woman painted her lips a bright red to match her bright red leather handbag she carried.

A hip length nutria cape gathered into a band was seen on the Avenue.

Tweed suits are popular, with blue a favorite, but all high shades represented. Small hats, often of felt, wool hose, and low heeled strapped slippers have generally accompanied them, the hose and hats usually matching the color of the suit.

A coat seen on Fifth avenue was made in the style of a coat dress, with bloused upper section, made of black caracul, and snugly fitting skirt section of black cloth.

Wool scarfs are out in great numbers, these worn usually in preference to furs with tweeds and homespuns.

A velvet hat had its upturned brim and its crown, which was divided in cross sections, piped with self tone leather.

The Yale-Army game last Saturday indicated a marked preference for belted and rather short fur coats. Nearly all fur coats were of the sports type.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. D. C. was held at the home of Miss Etta Powe last Friday.

THE ROMANCE OF A HOT BISCUIT

Reaching across the breakfast table for a hot biscuit does not at first seem romantic.

There is romance, however, even in a mundane hot biscuit. Its existence is possible only after hundreds, yes, thousands of years of experimentation. Romance is all along the backward way from the modern mill, to the days of the quern, the saddle stone, and the old rounded grinding stone of the Stone Age.

Those ancient forefathers, or rather foremothers of mankind, first ground their grains and nuts by using a round piece of sandstone as a grinder, and another stone, the surface of a rock, as a base.

Then came the saddle stone, a concave base on which grain was spread and rubbed into a coarse meal. The dough was laid on heated flat or convex stones covered with hot ashes and baked.

Somewhere around 200 B. C. the quern came into use. One stone revolved and crushed the grain against another. Huge mill stones driven by water power are credited to the Romans; steam power to the men of the 18th century. Romance is thus found even in a pan of hot biscuits.

Bake ovens of a kind, have been discovered in the ruined courtyards of the ancient Chaldeans. Apparently each household possessed one where some kind of cakes or biscuits were baked.

Modern grinding of wheat might be called the first step toward the achievement of present day hot biscuits; a knowledge of the uses of yeast and baking powder the second; and the manufacture of self-rising flour which began in Charleston, S. C. and enabled housewives to prepare hot biscuits and bread more easily and economically than before, the third and last.

Over 10,000,000 barrels of self-rising flour are now being sold annually in the Southeast alone. Biscuits are as common there as soda crackers and ginger crackers are in the North.

Self-rising flour is nothing more or less than high grade of plain flour, plus refined acid phosphate, ordinary baking soda, and dry table salt—substantially the same chemical properties as appear in the usual baking powder formula. The acid phosphate and soda, under the influence of moisture and heat, react and liberate leavening gas, which bubbles up, giving to the dough the light, cellular structure required for perfect baking.

Calcium phosphate, used in this flour, is necessary for perfect nutrition. "Cereals & Cereal Products" issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that:

"Phosphate is perhaps the most valuable of all the mineral foods of plants. It is certain that phosphate plays a most important role in the vital organism, aside from its usefulness in the building of bone. Phosphate is quite as indispensable as water or air to vegetable or animal life."

The usual formula for baking powder and that for the self-rising flour is about the same, except that baking powder contains a considerable quantity of corn starch or some filler used as a preservative. The manufacture of self-rising flour has intelligently added just the right quantity of ingredients to a barrel of flour to enable the housewife to prepare her food properly. No overdose or underdose is possible.

Baking powder, however, on account of the necessity of covering the price of cans, corn starch and the tremendous cost of distribution, costs the consumer at the rate of \$4 a barrel. A barrel of flour, containing self-rising ingredients has but 25 cents added to its cost. Adding a loss of 40 cents worth of flour which has to be taken out to make room for these ingredients gives a total of 65 cents. This is a saving of \$3.35 a barrel. On 10,000,000 barrels used in the Southeast annually it means a saving of \$33,500,000.

Self-rising flour has been subjected to the closest scrutiny and examination by many State and National food authorities who have never questioned its purity and wholesomeness. No rule or regulation has ever been published to prohibit its sale, all authorities recognizing the saving to the consumer and the absolute purity of the product.

Mrs. E. L. Siler, of Maxton, N. C., is expected to arrive in Cheraw today (Thursday) to visit Miss Laura Inglis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson spent several days this week at Lugoff attending a reunion of Mrs. Wilson's family.

Mrs. G. A. Malloy, Mrs. Sanborne, Mrs. R. B. Davidson, Mrs. Poston, Misses Mary and Emma Matheson attended a Presbyterian in McBee on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT!

The Board of Trade will hold an important meeting on Friday night, Nov. 4th in the Chiquola Club Rooms at 8 o'clock. Every business man and farmer is urged to be present.

JOE LINDSAY,
Secretary.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Columbia, Oct. 21, 1921.
To The County Supt. of Education:
Dear Sir:

Statistics for the scholastic year 1920-21 are now being compiled in the office of State Superintendent of Education. These figures afford a reliable index to school problems and school progress.

The emphasis that has been placed on high schools and rural graded schools during recent years is beginning to result in better gradation and promotion of pupils. A study of these two groups of schools during 1919-20 and 1920-21 will help to indicate the needs and tendencies of the public schools of your county.

Note carefully the thin upper grades. Observe also the heavy elimination during the fifth grade. Can anything be done to improve these conditions during 1921-22?

The figures relate only to enrollment because too much space would be required for discussion of other topics.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. Swearingen,
State Supt. of Education.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY Enrollment by Grades in Rural Graded Schools and High Schools.

High Schools.	
July 1, 1919—July 1, 1920	
June 30, 1920—June 30, 1921	
No. Schools Participating—3 and 7	
1st Grade	318 531
2nd Grade	150 262
3rd Grade	128 281
4th Grade	132 225
5th Grade	125 181
6th Grade	125 131
7th Grade	126 200
8th Grade	93 170
9th Grade	50 131
10th Grade	48 86
11th Grade	43 72
	21 36
	1234 2175

Rural Graded Schools	
July 1, 1919—July 1, 1920	
June 30, 1920—June 30, 1921	
No. Schools Participating—29 and 35	
1st Grade	1320 1133
2nd Grade	410 492
3rd Grade	442 400
4th Grade	447 452
5th Grade	341 329
6th Grade	248 229
7th Grade	179 176
8th Grade	134 96
9th Grade	68 35
10th Grade	43 72
11th Grade	21 36
	3629 3348

Mr. Frank Gillespie and his sister, Mrs. J. A. Harrington will have charge of the Irby school in Marlboro county which opened Nov. 1st.

Cheraw High School football team is playing the Bennettsville High School team at Marlboro County Fair in Bennettsville today.

Rev. J. S. Hartzel has accepted a temporary charge of the Episcopal church in Greenwood, S. C.

FEEBLE BLOOD WORKS HAVOC

Gude's Pepto-Mangan Makes Red Blood Liquid and Tablet Form.

When blood becomes thin and weak it is due to a falling off in the number of red blood cells. It is easily recognized by pallid skin or a blemished complexion, loss of appetite or unnatural irritability and a sensation of weakness. It is not dangerous at first. In fact, many people scarcely notice it and go on for days, thinking they will be better the next day.

The great danger is in the possibility of becoming seriously ill from disease, which mean work havoc in a body that lacks the endurance and resistance in rich, red blood.

Taken in time and steadily, a few bottles of Gude's Pepto-Mangan are a great help. It improves the quality of the blood by adding red blood cells. They check the weakness, improve the appetite, and clear the complexion.

You can get Gude's Pepto-Mangan in liquid and tablet form at your druggist's. Get the genuine with the name "Gude's Pepto-Mangan" on the package. Advertisement.