

CROP ROTATION AND CLEAN CULTIVATION

Insect Causes a Big Loss to Tobacco and Corn Growers.

Washington, May 18.—The extensive damage done by the so-called wire-worm in many tobacco states is best prevented by crop rotation, and by doing away with the weeds which are food for the worm. Clean cultivation should be practiced the summer before tobacco is planted, thus making conditions unfavorable for the egg which hatches the worm. This is the advice of the United States Department of Agriculture's investigators who estimate that the damage done by the worm amounts to \$800,000 annually in Virginia alone, and is also great in other eastern states raising tobacco. The department has just issued a bulletin (No. 78) on the subject, entitled "The So-Called Tobacco Wire Worm in Virginia."

The growing of crops of cowpeas or crimson clover (preferably the former) the year before crops subject to injury are planted, is one of the most satisfactory and practical means for controlling the pest. Summer plowing and thorough preparation of weedy land are other means advised. The eggs of the pest are deposited by moths in weedy fields during July and August. They hatch in a few days, remain over winter in the soil, and finish their growth during June or July of the following year. They are in their most active feeding stage when tobacco is planted.

Injury to tobacco occurs when this crop is planted on land that was weedy during the previous year. Crops planted on land which has been under clean cultivation are immune. The weeds which have been found to be the more common natural food plants of the worm are the buck-nog, plantain, oxeye daisy, stickweed and whitetop. The presence of these weeds in meadows accounts for injury to tobacco when planted on sod.

The worms when once established in land where their natural food plants are abundant have been found difficult to control. Various insecticides and repellants have been tested, but without satisfactory results.

Fall or winter plowing has been found to reduce injury, but is only partially effective, as some of the weeds remain alive and furnish food for the larvae until the tobacco or corn is planted.

The moth from which the wire-worm is evolved is medium or rather small in size and colored brown, yellow and white. Some have metallic marks on the fore wings which are comparatively long and usually narrow. When raised the fore wings are rolled around the body and conceal the hind wings, which are fol-

ed beneath. This gives the body the appearance of a tiny cylinder, and accounts for the term that is applied to it of "close-wings." These moths fly mostly on dark afternoons or during the early part of the night. They are more common in open fields. When disturbed they make short flights, rarely flying more than a few rods at a time. They usually alight head downward on the stems of plants, and their color often harmonizes so perfectly with their surroundings that they can scarcely be seen. They, therefore, seldom attract attention unless some important crop is attacked.

Insect Also Attacks Corn.
The tobacco "wireworm" does not confine its attacks to tobacco only, but is likewise a serious pest to the corn crop. Injury has been noted in many localities where little tobacco is grown and it is probable that damage to corn amounts to more than that to tobacco. As with tobacco, injury is most severe when corn is planted on land which has been in weedy pasture or meadow previously, or when planted on land which has not been under cultivation for a number of years and on which there has been a rank growth of weeds. On such land it is usually difficult to secure a satisfactory stand of corn, and the yield is greatly reduced. In central Virginia many fields under observation were replanted several times and owing to the lateness of the season when a stand was secured the value to the crop was decreased fully one-third. Corn or tobacco planted on newly cleared land seldom suffers injury. Since the species of weeds which are the natural food plants of the insect do not thrive in woodland, the larvae are not present when the crop is planted.

The larvae attack the young corn near the surface of the ground and burrow into the base of the stalks, the outer portion of the stalk being frequently girdled. If the stalks are small when attacked they are either killed or so stunted or dwarfed that they never fully outgrow the injury, and produce little or no grain. Much of the corn is attacked just after the seed has sprouted. The larvae frequently burrow into the folded leaves as the corn is coming through the ground. As the leaves unfold they show transverse rows of holes. When the stalks reach a height of a foot or more comparatively little damage is done. Several larvae are frequently found about the roots of a single stalk, and as many as 22 have been collected from a single hill of corn.

In wet weather injury is not apt to be so severe, as the plants are then more vigorous and the weeds, which furnish suitable food for the worms, are more plentiful. As with tobacco, corn is attacked when the natural food supply of the worms is cut off. The same methods of crop rotation and clean cultivation are recommended for corn as for tobacco.

SENATOR SMITH'S COMMITTEES

He Holds Some Important Assignments Which Have Done Much to Aid Southern Farmers.

The place a United States Senator occupies in the opinion and estimation of his fellow Senators is best determined by the committee assignments which he is given.

It should be borne in mind that party was in the majority in the Senator Smith's service the Republican party was in the majority in the Senate. Hence, during that time it was not possible for any Democrat, and especially a Southern Democrat, to accomplish much in the way of legislation. Yet he soon made himself felt, and from the start has wielded a strong influence in the Senate.

Even during the Republican party majority he served on important committees and when the Senate became Democratic, two years ago, no individual Senator was given position on more important committees than Senator Smith.

Being recognized as an active and hard working member of the Senate, he has been even more conscientious in the performance of his committee duties.

As the ranking member of the committee on post offices and post roads, Senator Smith has been an important factor in the shaping of legislation affecting the postal service in the country.

By virtue of his high rank on the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, and because he is recognized as being one of the best posted members of the Senate on agriculture and agricultural questions, Senator Smith thus has been enabled to be of incalculable service to the farmers of his state and the South.

He is a member of the sub-committee which handles the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and it is an unquestionable fact that he has never lost an opportunity to take care of the interests of the farmer.

He is the ranking member of the committee on conservation of national resources.

He is the ranking member of the committee on interstate commerce. This is a very important assignment and during the present session much legislation of vital importance to the whole country has been considered by the committee.

He is the first man on the committee on manufactures and is also a member of the committee on patents.

As chairman of the committee on immigration, during the present Congress he has been in charge of some important legislation, as it affected directly both the American farmer and the laboring man and the relationship of the United States with the foreign nations of the world.

The farsighted manner in which Senator Smith has handled this question has been the subject of much favorable comment and he is deserving of the far-reaching praise which has been accorded him for the effective manner in which he has directed to successful report the immigration bill from his committee.

It is conceded by his colleagues in the Senate that Senator Smith knows more about cotton than any other man in Congress; in fact he is one of the leading cotton experts in the United States today. This intimate knowledge of the production, consumption and marketing of the great money crop of the Southern farmer enabled Senator Smith to be of inestimable value to them. During his service in the Senate, it is a noteworthy fact that he has never let an opportunity pass to take care of the interests of the American agriculturist.

The amendment that he secured to the banking and currency bill providing for extension of credit to the farmers, and which is now a part of the law, is conceded to have been as important a piece of work as any individual Senator in Congress has accomplished in recent years.

Latest Pantaloons Not Like Grandmother's.
In the June Woman's Home Companion Grace Margaret Gould, fashion editor of that periodical, writes an article entitled "Skirts Flare Out—Behold the Pantaloons!" in which she comments on the pantaloons of today and yesterday and other new fashion frivolities. Following is an extract:

"Yes, Grandmother did wear pantaloons and now Granddaughter has her modern critical eye upon them."

"Promet of Paris, who has so quickly forged ahead into fashionable favor, says, 'Pantaloons are not only to be worn but shown.'"

"But let me tell you that the new French pantaloons in this newest-to-date style are as far removed from the pantaloons of the remote and romantic days of long ago as champagne from cambric tea."

"Grandmother certainly in her fiftiest days would never have recognized these flimsy, etherized creations."

"Here were of the purest and substantial sort, fulfilling to the letter the now lost mission of clothes to be comforting, and they were built to be crossed on the most secluded of clothes-lines."

"To describe the pantaloons, that present show—those which belong to the Spring News—is to tell a different story."

"The Paris fashion designers in their display of spring and summer fashions showed faintly novel and quaint pantaloons, brought forth from the past, and that, I think, is the only no suggestion to be made of actual hoop skirts."

"Thus, there were, once again, a few, quiet, decent-looking old-fashioned trousers, created just for the fun. In fact, the return of the pantaloons to Paris is not so much the revival of an old quaint fashion

as it is a dress outcome of the dance craze. From the tango garter it is only a light and airy step to the tango pantaloons and the next step after—and this is a stride—is the mannish trouser to be worn with the tailored suit."

"And right here let me say that the new tailored skirt, slit at the sides, and worn with trousers of the same fabric, is a strong swing toward decency."

DYNAMITERS MUST SERVE SENTENCES

Twenty-Four Labor Leaders Have But Three Weeks of Liberty.

Chicago, May 16.—The twenty-four labor leaders sentenced in the "dynamiting cases," who are at liberty on bonds, have but three more weeks of liberty. The United States circuit court of appeals today ordered them to surrender June 6th, to the warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., or be taken to the penitentiary from Chicago on that day.

Elijah Voline, counsel for the defendants, pleaded for time before the remanding order went into effect.

"These men are scattered all over the country," he said. "It will be a hardship for them to be separated from their families immediately. They are all under heavy bond and to enable them to straighten their affairs before they get to the penitentiary is why I ask for time."

Only a pardon from President Wilson can save the convicted men from serving their sentences. Mr. Zollner said he had presented the president with a petition carrying nearly 500,000 signatures.

The court also took under advisement cases of Olaf Tveitmo, of San Francisco; Richard H. Houlihan, of Chicago, and William Barnhardt, of Cincinnati. These three were granted new trails and arguments were made today on the government's petition for a rehearing of their cases, and the sustinment of the lower courts convictions.

Each of these men is required to report to the court and will be required to report to each and every committee of the House of Representatives.

There will be a meeting of the Good Roads Association Meeting.

"Gets-It" for Corns On Your Piggy-Wiggies!

Quit Puttering With Corns. Use This Sure, New-Plan Corn Cure. A few drops of "GETS-IT," the biggest seller in the world today of any corn remedy, is enough to spell positive doom to the fiercest corn that ever cemented itself



to a toe. It's good-bye Johnnie. You apply "GETS-IT" in two seconds—no fussing with plasters that don't stay put, with salves that make corns "pull" and make the toe badly and raw, with knives, scissors, razors and diggers that make corns grow faster and that may cause blood poison from corn-cutting and corn-bleeding. "GETS-IT" shrivels up corns, they come right off. That's the new principle. It's just common sense. No more corn-pains. "GETS-IT" is safe, and never hurts, the flesh. Get rid of corns and calluses. "GETS-IT" is sold at 25c a bottle by all druggists, or sent direct if you wish, from E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. GETS IT Sold in Walterboro, by Walterboro Drug Co.

An Aching Back and Bearing Down Pains

Only suffering womanhood knows what it means to struggle against the paralyzing influence of these symptoms. There is household work that must be done and only a weak, nervous, discouraged woman to do it. It is almost a hopeless prospect. No wonder these poor women find life a dreary burden. There is help at hand, however, for those who will use it.

DR. SIMMONS Squaw Vine Wine

Is a Woman's Medicine

It is as pleasant to take as the juice of a sweet orange yet it performs wonders. It puts an end to suffering, builds up the nervous system, strengthens the appetite and acts beneficially on women's delicate organism, promoting regularity, cheerfulness, a strong vigorous body and clear, healthy complexion.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

C. F. SIMMONS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FOR SALE BY WALTERBORO DRUG COMPANY

FEEDING CATTLE FOR MARKET

Stock Fed in the Open Found to Gain Faster than Stall-Fed.

Washington, May 18.—President Harrison of the Southern Railway has received from Messrs. R. S. Curtis and L. W. Shook, animal husbandmen in charge of beef cattle and sheep investigations at the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, a report of an experiment in feeding two lots of beef cattle on the farm of Mr. R. A. Derby in Richmond county, North Carolina, which will be of interest to those who contemplate feeding beef cattle in the South and are deterred by the assumption that a large initial investment is necessary in the way of barns and sheds.

One lot of sixteen steers was fed in an open shed and given a run of a space sixteen feet by thirty feet. Another lot of sixteen steers was fed in a five-acre field. The report shows that the cattle fed outside made 21 pounds more gain per head than those fed inside and their final market condition was equally as good as those fed under cover.

The feed for each lot of cattle consisted of 1,140 pounds of cotton seed, 250 pounds cotton seed hulls, 12 pounds of corn, 12,915 pounds of corn stover, and 42,776 pounds of corn silage.

Child Cross? Feverish? Sick?
A cross, peevish, listless child with coated tongue, pale, dozing sleep; eats sometimes very little then again ravenously; stomach and breath fetid; pains in stomach with diarrhea; grinds teeth while sleep, and starts up with terror; all suggest a Worm Killer—something that expels worms and cleans every child has them. Get a box today. Start at once. You will have to coax, as Kickapoo Worm Killer is a candy confection. Expel the worms, the cause of your child's trouble. 25c. at your druggist.

OLD FOLKS FIND NEW REMEDY RELIEVES ALL KIDNEY AND BLADDER MISERIES

Drives Rheumatic Pains Away, Relieves Backache and Bladder Disorders After a Few Doses Are Taken

Sleep disturbing bladder weaknesses, backache, rheumatism, and the many other kindred ailments which so commonly come with declining years, need no longer be a source of dread and misery to those who are past the middle age of life.

The new discovery, Croxone, overcomes all such disorders because it removes the very cause of the trouble. It soaks right into the kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands and cells, and gives the kidneys new strength to do their work properly. It neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles, causing rheumatism; and makes the kidneys filter and sift out all the poisonous waste matter from the blood and drive it out of the system.

It matters not how old you are, how long you have suffered, Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it into the human system without results. You will find it different from all other remedies. There is nothing else on earth like it. It starts to work immediately and more than a few doses are seldom required to relieve even the most chronic, obstinate cases.

It is the most wonderful remedy ever made for restoring the lifeless organs to health and strength and ridding the system of every particle of uric acid, and you can take it with the utmost confidence that nothing on earth will so quickly cure such conditions.

You can obtain an original package of Croxone at trifling cost from any first-class druggist. All druggists are authorized to personally return the purchase price if Croxone should fail in a single case.

Everything in Dry Goods, Clothing Shoes Hats and Millinery, Sold at Surprisingly Low Prices. Give us a call and we will prove it.

At FRANKS

Charleston Surprise Bargain House.
Walterboro, South Carolina.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
J. FRANK Manager

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:
CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and, so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

And this one from Mrs. Haddock:
LEWIS, OKLA.—"I was weak all my years, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my stomach, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I feel like a new woman. My doctor and I have both recovered our health."—Mrs. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Lewis, Okla.

Now whenever you are troubled with any of the ailments mentioned in the above testimonial letters, you should a woman's name. Write to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 233 East Broadway, Lowell, Mass., for a free trial. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Fragrant—Mellow—Fresh—Cool—Smooth—Mild.

So delightfully satisfying in so many ways.

Convenient Packages: The Handy Half-Size 5-Cent Tin, the Full-Size 10-Cent Tin, the Pound and Half-Pound Tin Humidor, and the Pound Glass Humidor.

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"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"

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