

was distributed until it was called to my attention. When it was, I took it up with council at its next meeting, to have it re-distributed in the proper proportions.

You will see from above list none of this money was on deposit with the Sumter Trust Co., and none with the First National Bank. Council directed that it be redistributed and the Sumter Trust Co. be given its proportion, but did not direct that any be placed with the First National Bank because the First National Bank had all of the sinking fund of the schools, which amounted to \$11,777.73.

You will see from this that the National Bank of Sumter all the while had just a little more of this fund than the Peoples Bank. Yet if Mr. Booth's charges are accepted, I was using my official position to aid the Peoples Bank, but when the facts are stated Mr. Booth's charges are nothing more than chaff before a mighty wind.

I hope Mr. Booth will not keep under advisement for too long a period of time the matter of transferring the \$25,000 where he can get a higher rate of interest. I will state to him now that I will guarantee several of the banks in the city will pay 6 per cent on this money, but, of course he has it within his power to continue it on deposit in the National Bank of Sumter at 4 per cent until he decides when the jail shall be built, unless the legislature decrees otherwise at its next session.

He states this \$25,000 is a nigger in the wood-pile. Personally I care nothing about that, but the money was raised to build a new jail and remove the old, unsanitary and unsightly jail from out of the heart of the city and up against the hospital, and if this jail were removed this lot could be improved, and I have been informed that the moment this jail is moved Mr. Epperson will tear down all the unsightly and unsavory houses he has in that neighborhood and this will very much improve this part of the city, much more than the little difference in the cost of the jail. I am not for the use of this money in the Peoples Bank or any other bank, but I am a citizen and taxpayer and am in favor of the new jail, and I will criticize whenever I see fit any action of any public official, whether he likes it or not is immaterial to me.

I am sorry to have used so much of your space, but I hope it will not be necessary to refer to this matter again as I am satisfied I have not stated a single fact in this letter that Mr. Booth can disprove or show anything to the contrary in the slightest degree.

L. D. JENNINGS.

**Brussels Sprouts.**

Always high priced in the market, it is surprising that more home gardens do not contain a few plants of Brussels sprouts each year. It is one of the most delicately flavored of the cabbage family and it has no requirements to exact any unusual skill of a gardener that he must not also give to a cabbage. The Brussels sprout are a convenient vegetable to grow because they are not at their best until after touched by frost and therefore the plants are not to be started until late in season. Seed sown in a seed bed in May to be transplanted once before being placed in permanent quarters will be ready to follow the peas when their season of bearing is over. Late June or early July will be plenty of time to set out the plants and they are all the better for two or three transplantings, the plants becoming stockier and earlier producing the sprouts which are really miniature cabbages which grow thickly along the stalk after the early leaves have grown, covering the trunk of the plant which bears a few large leaves at the summit.

Sprouts need a space of about two to three feet between them and good cultivation to flourish. They are subject to the same pests as the cabbage, particularly the cabbage worm. The sprouts are ready for use after the first frosts, and before freezing weather sets in a few stalks may be dug up, placed in a box with a shovelful of earth over the roots, placed in a warm cellar or cool room and their season may be prolonged.

One of the main objections to Brussels sprouts from a cooking standpoint is the fondness of the green aphids for the tender little heads. Before cooking they should be soaked for an hour or so in strong salt water. Any plant lice will be detached and come to the surface so that they may be cleaned readily.

It is best, however, to get after the plant lice early in the life of the parent plant and then there will be no trouble with them when the sprouts are cut for table use.

**Bergdoll Lacked Physical Courage.**

Washington, May 24.—House committee hearings in the investigation of the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft evader, came to an end today, although Chairman Peters announced the matter might be reopened later.

The principal witness heard at the closing session was Charles A. Braun, a brother of the slacker, who testified he had charged his name because of his brother's escapades and that he knew nothing of the escape or of any buried gold to search for which the prisoner was released under guard. Braun asserted that his brother was lacking in physical courage and strongly pro-German, adding that a recent letter from Grover in Germany "was so antagonistic to this country that I threw it away."

**Population of South Carolina**

Washington, May 18.—The negro population of South Carolina in 1920 numbered 864,719, according to statistics made public today by the census bureau. This was an increase of 3.5 per cent for the ten years. Whites numbered 818,538, or an increase of 20.5 per cent. South Carolina's foreign born white population was placed at 6,041, or 0.4 per cent of the total population, which was the same as ten years before.

There were 838,293 males and 845,431 females, or a ratio of 99.2 males to 100 females.

**Boll Weevil Like Equally All Varieties of Cotton**

**Adapt Themselves Rapidly to New Conditions and Carry on Their Destructive Work**

Boll weevils develop about as rapidly and live as long on one kind of cotton as on another. They seem to adapt themselves to new conditions rapidly and become organized to carry on their work of destruction without delay. These points are brought out in detailed studies of the pest in the states east of the Mississippi river, covering a period of two years, conducted by entomologists of the United States department of agriculture at Madison, Fla.

A complete report of the studies has been published in Department Bulletin 926. Studies in the Biology of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil on Short Staple Upland, Long Staple Upland, and Sea Island cotton. Since methods of control are usually based upon facts secured from biological studies, the results of recording the life history of the weevil in this bulletin are of considerable importance to the cotton growers east of the Mississippi River.

**Weevils Mature in Same Length of Time**

The studies were conducted both under outdoor insectary conditions and actual field conditions, the main object being to determine the difference, if any, in the biology of the weevil on the different kinds of cotton. The results all indicate that wide variation exists in the length of time required for the weevil's development under insectary conditions compared with normal field conditions.

On Sea Island cotton plantlets the hibernated weevils lived 11.05 days. The first and second generation weevils fed on Sea Island cotton squares lived 10.7 days, while the weevils fed on Sea Island cotton bolls lived 15.3 days. It was found that there was practically no difference in the longevity of boll weevils on Sea Island and upland cotton.

The largest number of eggs deposited by a single female weevil was 432. This record was made by a hibernated female on upland cotton squares under insectary conditions. The largest number of eggs deposited during any one day was 25. The field-bred weevils showed more vitality than those bred under artificial conditions.

Under field conditions the average length of time infested squares hung on the upland cotton plants after egg puncture was 11.5 days. The time required to complete the development of the immature weevil after the infested square dropped to the ground was 10.8 days in the upland cotton squares. There was practically no difference shown in the length of the developmental period of the weevils bred in short-staple upland, long-staple upland, and sea-island cotton squares.

The hibernation of the weevil at Madison, Fla., is incomplete, and the adults are seldom inactive more than 30 days at a time. They emerge from hibernation very gradually, the total daily emergence bearing a direct relation to the total daily rainfall. The weevils survive the winter in large numbers, but it was found that only 7.54 per cent of the hibernating weevils survived the winter of 1918-19.

**Pres. Harding's Pestiferous Sister**

Washington, May 25.—Mrs. Carolyn Votaw, sister of President Harding, was made the defendant in a \$25,000 suit for alleged libel, filed in the District of Columbia supreme court by Dr. G. R. Lee Cole, who claims his good name and reputation were damaged as the result of a letter written by Mrs. Votaw to Justice Stafford during the trial of the domestic difficulties of Cole and his wife.

**Weekly Government Report of Weather and Crop Conditions.**

Texas—Cotton made very good to excellent progress. Condition very good in southern, rather poor to very good in northern half of state. Replanting in good progress except in dry areas.

Oklahoma—Planting cotton made excellent progress except in southwest where delayed by dry soil, coming up to fair to good stand crop unusually late.

Georgia—Cotton made satisfactory progress stands still poor, considerable replanting going on, boll weevil appearing chopping and cultivation continues.

Alabama—Cotton improved slightly. Replanting continues; stands and condition generally rather poor to fair. Some very poor; chopping progressing.

Mississippi—Progress and cultivation of cotton satisfactory; cotton is small and stands poor; late planted germinating poorly on upland on account of drought.

Arkansas—Progress of cotton satisfactory to very good; condition rather poor to satisfactory; crop late, considerable portion planted third time; fairly well cultivated where up.

South Carolina—Progress and condition of cotton rather poor to satisfactory; plants generally small; stands of replanted rather poor in northwest; chopping continues.

North Carolina—Generally favorable for farm work but only two warm days during week; too cool for cotton which made slow growth; late planted coming up.

Tennessee—Cotton stands generally poor with much replanting but progress satisfactory this week.

Florida—Progress and condition of cotton rather poor, owing to heavy to excessive rains, but some late cotton came up since rains began.

Louisiana—Progress of cotton very good, though condition still generally unsatisfactory; replanting cotton nearly completed.

**SMALL NAVY WINS IN SENATE**

**Republicans Join Democrats in Economy Movement at the Capital**

Washington, May 23.—Another successful attack by economy forces in the senate against the \$495,000,000 naval appropriation bill resulted today in defeat of the naval committee's plan to establish a Pacific coast base at Alameda, Cal., by a vote of 30 to 40, the item was stricken from the bill.

Advocates of a reduction in naval expenditures then launched a drive to reduce the navy enlisted personnel from 120,000 as recommended by the senate committee, to 100,000 men as voted by the house. A vote on this question went over until tomorrow, but with prediction of a closer result than that on the Alameda base appropriation.

In the vote on the Alameda provisions eighteen Republicans joined with twenty-two Democrats in opposition. The committee amendment would have granted an initial appropriation of \$1,500,000 to start dredging on the new site and authorized the government to accept free upwards of 5,000 acres of land for the site.

No further effort is planned to restore the Alameda base provisions, according to Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, in charge of the bill. Neither of the California senators, Johnson nor Shortridge, spoke in behalf of the provisions and in the absence of any fight by them it was said that the new Pacific coast base probably would go over for consideration next year.

In the opening fight on the enlisted personnel, Senators LaFollette and Lenroot, Republicans of Wisconsin, urged economy in naval appropriations. The former, in an address of about three hours, charged that "corrupt" influences were working for large appropriations for profits on government armor plate and armor contracts. He charged existence of an "armor ring" and in this connection named Bethlehem, Midvale and Carnegie steel companies. He also criticized the navy league and national security league for their activities in behalf of armament.

**Cooperation.**

Weekly News Letter).

"Farming in the future will no longer be a matter of brute force. It will be a business for brains, organization, intelligence." Reads as if it were taken from an editorial written yesterday, or a speech by some extension worker out in the field, the quotation represents the vision of one John Skinner, editor of the American Farmer, the first edition of which appeared in Baltimore in April, 1821, just 100 years ago.

The thing of chief interest now, perhaps, is found in the fact that the editor, influenced doubtless by the current discussions around him, began writing 100 years ago about the subject which has never ceased since his day to engage the attention of thoughtful people everywhere. Investigation shows that men have been trying all these years to achieve the perfect organization for agriculture, and they still are trying.

The minds of farmers today are turned, for the most part, toward cooperation as a means of reaching success. Just how far they may go with their efforts is a disputed matter. Many business men, many of the great consuming public, appear to question the farmers' right to protect themselves in this way, forgetting that every branch of business has done precisely this thing.

"There are about 15,000 farmers' organizations in this country today," said George Livingston, chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States department of agriculture. "These organizations have a membership of approximately 2,000,000. A movement so widespread should benefit both producers and consumers. Once the public believes cooperative marketing, for instance, will result in better quality, a standardization of products and packing, the reduction of waste, the public will wish to do its part to encourage such united effort. Everything should be done to discourage a seemingly growing belief that such organizations are for the purpose of controlling prices. The public should be brought to understand that farmers are organizing to get for themselves and their families a fair reward for the labor they have put into production, with the object of having higher standards of living, better homes, schools, and churches. Although he may not know it, every man in town or city has a close, personal interest in the success of American agriculture. It is, or should be, a cycle in results; better farming, better prices, better homes, better people, because the strength of the cities, as all thoughtful persons know, lies in the strength of the country, by which I mean the rural regions."

In his weekly conference with representatives of the press recently, Secretary Wallace, of the United States department of agriculture, said in speaking of the meeting of the Committee of Seventeen in Chicago: "There seems to be a fear that the farmers will go to price-fixing, but I think this fear is unfounded. The Chicago gathering should give reassurance as to the farmers' ability to bring about a monopoly. It should be remembered compulsory pooling of agricultural products was rejected, and that the final vote gave a majority for optional pooling. The conference gave hopes of much improvement in grain marketing methods."

Belfast, May 25.—Wholesale charges of intimidation and personation during the balloting in the parliamentary elections are being made by both nationalists and unionists. The results of the election probably will not be known for a day or two.

**REPORT ON CITY TREES**

**Mrs. Dillon Gives Results of Inspection and Census of Shade Trees on Streets**

Editor Item:

The enclosed report of the work done on the street and park trees of the city of Sumter answers so many questions that are being constantly asked of me that I hope you will be able to find space to publish it.

Just as soon after midsummer as it is safe to begin work I shall finish my census and take up the trees that have been left.

We also expect to plant new trees in the Fall wherever they are most needed and can be taken care of properly.

Yours truly,  
JULIA LESTER DILLON.

Number and condition of trees on streets of the city of Sumter, as given below.

Work done in December, January, February, March, 1920-1921.

Streets, condition of trees:  
Purdy—38 good, 10 medium; total 48.

Edwards—15 medium, total 15.

Blanding—42 good, 5 medium, 2 bad; total 49.

Wright—43 good, 15 medium, 3 bad; total 61.

Chestnut—46 good, 3 medium, 4 bad; total 53.

Folsom—13 good, 4 bad; total 17.

Harby Ave.—43 good, 5 medium, 2 bad; total 50.

Council—17 good, 18 medium, 3 bad; total 38.

Church—108 good, 36 medium, 37 bad; total 181.

Salem Ave.—209 good, 36 medium, 24 bad; total 269.

Washington to Dugan—87 good, 14 medium, 21 bad; total 122.

N. Main, Live Oak to S. Main R. R.—62 good, 42 medium, 17 bad; total 121.

Park Ave.—17 good, 6 medium, 1 bad; total 24.

Hampton Ave.—99 good, 21 medium, 22 bad; total 142.

Liberty—165 good, 18 medium, 49 bad; total 232.

Calhoun—159 good, 54 medium, 22 bad; total 235.

Haynsworth—65 good, 2 medium, 7 bad; total 74.

Oakland Ave.—100 good, 73 medium, 20 bad; total 193.

Partlette—43 good, 13 medium, 7 bad; total 63.

Kendrick—29 good, 2 medium; total 31.

Warren—16 good, 14 medium, 20 bad; total 50.

Broad—114 good, 8 medium, 7 bad; total 129.

Dugan—4 good, 1 medium; total 5.

Single—4 good, 7 medium, 20 bad; total 31.

Hazel—10 good; total 10.

Saratoga—5 good; total 5.

Memorial Park—50 good, 10 medium, 4 bad; total 64.

Graham Park—3 good; total 3.

Grand total—1,605 good, 428 medium, 297 bad, 2,330 in all.

Good means that with regular inspection and care these trees are all perfectly healthy and sound, and will need only occasional care in future.

Medium means that with slight repair—holes in branches filled, bark wounds cared for, root holes repaired, these trees will go over into the good class.

Bad means that much work will be necessary to save them. Many of them should have the bad limbs taken off, root holes filled with cement, and with ordinary care will last many more years. Some of them are not worth the work it would take to repair them and new trees should be planted instead of working on the old.

All of the above trees have been worked on this season. On Hampton and Liberty streets my help was so poor that I did not dare to attempt to remove even dangerous branches. In the fall I shall have to do this. There are some trees on Church and Washington that will have to be gone over this fall, because the lateness of the season prevented my giving them adequate pruning. The other streets will need no more pruning of the good trees other than a limb here and there that hangs too low over the street.

The varieties of trees are as follows:

Common name, number of trees, standard name:

Water oak, 708; quercus nigra acuta.

White oak, 771; quercus acuta.

Willow oak, 137; quercus phellos.

Pin oak, 48; quercus plaustris.

Live oak, 16; quercus sempervirens.

Red oak, 51; quercus rubra.

Sycamore, 264; Platamus occidentalis.

Elm, 34; Ulmus Americana.

Cherry, Carolina, 21; Cerasus Caroliniana.

Pecan, 52; Hicoria pecan.

China Berry, Umbrella, 26; Melia azederach umbraulifolmis.

Maple, 53; Acer platanoides.

Carolina poplar, 50; Populus Caroliniana.

Lembardy Poplar, 6; Populus nigra fastigiata.

Crepe Myrtle, 7; Lagerstroemia indica.

Black gum, 6; Nyssa sylvatica.

Black gum, 6; Nyssa sylvatica.

Sweet gum, 1; Liquidambar styraciflua.

Holly, 2; Ilex opaca.

Cedar, 7; Juniperus Virginiana.

Mulberry, white, 28; Morus aba.

Mulberry, French, 2; Morus.

Hackberry, 6; Celtis occidentalis.

Pine, 10; Pinus strobus.

Mimosa, 2; Albizzia julibrissin.

Catalpa, 2; Catalpa speciosa.

Laburnum, 1; Laburnum vulgaris.

Sassafras, 1.

Walnut, Japanese, 2.

Magnolia, 2; Magnolia grandiflora.

Bay, 1.

Wild cherry, 2.

Apple, 1.

Total, 2,330.

My field book is marked off in

squares that measure 50 feet. I have measured the distances between the trees listed above and plotted them in my book so that I can transfer them to the city map. This I will do this summer and then you can see at a glance where we need to plant the new trees.

Each page is 350 feet, which gives me a fairly accurate estimate of the distance covered by the trees plotted. One side of the street is 23 and 133-144 miles. Both sides would be nearly 48 miles of trees that have been pruned, studied, and filed for future reference in the months given.

We should have ordinances covering the protection of the trees already growing and governing the planting of new ones. Many of the trees listed above are utterly unfit for street trees, both from the standpoints of beauty and sanitation.

JULIA LESTER DILLON.

**HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL**

**State Championship To Be Decided in Columbia**

Columbia, May 24.—The state high school baseball championship will be decided by a game to be played on the University athletic field in Columbia at a very early date, probably next week, to be announced by the executive committee of the state amateur athletic association within a few days. Considerable interest is manifest throughout the state in this contest and a number of prominent high schools have teams contesting in preliminary games, for the honor of playing in the final game.

For the lower part of the state the lead has narrowed down to the teams of the high schools of McColl, Florence and Lake City. Charleston, Florence, Orangeburg, Columbia and Sumter have been eliminated in recent games.

For the upper part of the state the sectional championship rests with one of the four teams, Woodruff, Spartanburg, Hasoc, in Spartanburg, and Greenville high schools. Chester has won over all teams in her section of the state, holding the divisional lead all alone. The winner of the Piedmont group of four schools will play the Chester team. The winner of this game will play the winner in the group of three schools in the lower part of the state. This will be the championship game in Columbia next week, and the team that wins it will be the state champion.

**Congratulations Pinewood.**

(University Weekly News).

"Your school has a record that can't be beat. How do you do it?"

The above question by Mr. Van Meter and a request that I write the answer for the Weekly News is the explanation of this article.

To begin with, Pinewood High school, with eleven pupils finishing work in 3 years, every pupil entering college and doing creditable work, challenges any school in the state to measure up to the standard set. To go further, those who finish this term have already made preparations to go to college next fall, and have their admission cards already approved.

The eleven referred to above are distributed as follows:

Four at Wofford.

One at Georgia Tech.

One at Danville, Va.

One at Winthrop.

Two at Columbia College.

One at Coker.

One in training at Toumey Hospital.

This record for a small high school, and from a community where very few of the people have had the opportunity of training above the common school, is a cause of pride to every patron of the school.

The reasons for this effort to secure an education, as I see them, are several. I will name only one or two of the more important ones. First, I think, might be mentioned a general dissatisfaction with conditions brought about by the lack of an education, and a wholesome desire to improve these conditions.

Next that might be mentioned, is the realization that an education is the best way to improve conditions and to make the community a good place in which to live.

Then the desire of the pupils for a higher education in order to "do things," not to watch someone else "do them."

No pupil is permitted to go through a single year of school without having the advantages of an education pointed out. Those who reach the last year of high school usually have already selected the college they wish to enter, and look forward to commencement as the last step in their preparation for the pleasures of college life.

During the past three years only four of those who entered the high school dropped out before finishing, while four others left during their eighth and ninth grades to take up work at some other preparatory institution.

The effort of the people of the community to make the Pinewood high school one of the best in the state, is being realized. The fourth year will be added next term, and with additional teaching force we feel that the class of 1922 will continue to hold the record of 100 per cent of the graduates continuing their studies at institutions of higher learning.

W. O. TATUM, Jr.,  
Superintendent Pinewood School.

Alexandria, May 25.—There was desultory firing in the streets last night, following the recent riots in which nearly fifty persons were killed and about two hundred were wounded.

Los Angeles, May 25.—The body of the elderly woman found at Santa Monica, Sunday has been identified as that of Mrs. Catherine Fields, a wealthy retired business woman of Chicago. The police express the belief that she was murdered.

**The Boll Weevil in Alabama**

**Interesting Letter From Heart of Boll Weevil District. Experience is a Hard Teacher**

Editor Daily Item:

Two Irish bachelors operating in Browns, Ala., have bought goods from us for the last twelve years, and while amply solvent they have been very slow pay, especially during the first two years of the boll weevil. Each order had to be passed upon before shipment was made, the same as a new order. But on the last two shipments made this year both bills were discounted, and we had an idea that