

VETO OF PRESIDENT SUSTAINED IN HOUSE

Washington, May 14.—President Wilson's veto of the legislative appropriation bill as containing an infringement on executive authority was sustained in the house today against the efforts of the Republican majority to override it.

Though aided by a handful of Democrats, the Republican failed by 28 votes to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to repass the bill over the president's disapproval. The measure then went back to the appropriations committee for elimination of the sections objected to and will be returned to the house on Monday for passage in its modified form.

The Republicans rolled up 170 votes to overcome the veto, but the Democrats cast 127 votes to sustain the president. The vote carries with it a denial of opportunity for the senate to attempt offsetting the veto, for the redrafted measure will leave the house without the provision relating to powers of the joint committee on printing at which the veto was aimed.

While the house was considering the question, Senator Smoot of Utah author of the provision and chairman of the joint committee told the senate that the president had been misinformed as to the effect of the provision which would have given the committee control of all government publications. Roger Babson, formerly connected with the committee on public information, and others attacking the joint committee were accused by Mr. Smoot of having misled the president.

Chairman Goode of the appropriations committee declared that 155 publications would be compelled to cease next June 30 and the blame he asserted would rest entirely with the president. Representative Byrne, of Tennessee, Democrat, replied that the blame would be with congress for failing to authorize the continuance of the publications.

Representative Disson of Mississippi was the only Democrat to urge that the veto be voted down. He contended that congress had not exceeded its authority in adopting the provision because of its constitutional power to limit expenditures. In the vote, however, Representatives Gallivan and Olney, both of Massachusetts Evans of Nevada and Lea of California joined the Republicans as did Representative Randall of California prohibitionist, and Representative Kellar, Independent, of Minnesota.

PLAN NOW TO PRUNE AND STAKE TOMATOES

Clemson College, May 14.—Many of the best home gardeners follow the practice of pruning and staking tomatoes. Does it pay to prune the vines to a single stem and tie them to stakes or trellises? This is the question which many home gardeners ask every year. It does pay, according to George P. Hoffman, extension service horticulturist, especially if the garden space is limited. Tomato plants left to themselves have a habit of spreading all over the garden and producing their fruit right on the ground where it becomes covered with dirt every time it rains, and is much more subject to decay.

The chief advantage of pruning and staking tomatoes are:

1. A large number of plants can be set on the given area.
2. The tomatoes will ripen a little earlier when plants are pruned and staked.
3. The fruit is kept off the ground. Is clean, easy to gather and less likely to decay.
4. The quality of the fruit is usually better on plants that are pruned and staked.

It is true that individual plants pruned and staked do not produce as large a quantity of tomatoes as when allowed to run on the ground, but two or three times as many plants can be set on the given area, thereby actually increasing the quantity of tomatoes produced from that area.

CREDIT DENIED AMERICAN NAVY

Washington, May 14.—Rear Admiral Sims robbed American destroyer crews of credit due them by leaving the investigation of combats with submarines to the British admiralty, Secretary Daniels today told the naval investigating committee. Had he known that American

officers were not reviewing the circumstances of battles between American vessels and the U-boats he would have peremptorily ordered the admiral to adopt that course, the secretary said.

Admiralty reports and awards of credit to the Americans were accepted by Admiral Sims. Mr. Daniels said, although British demanded absolutely conclusive proof before giving credit for the sinking of the submarine in the case of an American vessel, while using a less rigorous standard in the case of British ships. Out of 256 attacks on submarines by American vessels the British gave the United States forces credit for but 24 successful attacks, most of which were listed as "possibly slightly damaged," said Secretary Daniels. In only one case was full credit for the sinking of a U-boat given an American ship, he said, this being the destroyer Fanning which sunk the U-58 and captured the crew.

"In explaining why so few credits were given for known sinkings the summary compiled by Admiral Sims states that "unless prisoners or unmistakable wreckage were obtained following an attack it was practically impossible to definitely determine the result," said Mr. Daniels. "That prisoners or wreckage were not absolutely required before a vessel was credited with sinking a submarine is shown by the reports from the British admiralty records of cases classed as known sunk."

Admiral Sims' own reports refuted the charge made in his letter of January 7, that destroyers were "rushed through brief, and inadequate preparation before being sent abroad," the secretary said. He read extracts from Admiral Sims' reports as follows:

"Our ships made no demands of consequence upon the naval yards facilities after arriving, in spite of the length of their passage under adverse conditions."

Turning to Admiral Sims' criticism that the navy was unprepared for war in April 1917, Mr. Daniels said that Admiral Jellicoe's book on the battle of Jutland showed that "not even the British navy, expecting every minute a decisive battle could be kept 100 per cent perfect."

The American navy was not perfect, he said, but avoided many costly mistakes by taking to heart the experiences of other allies.

SWEET POTATOES

There are few crops so well adapted to South Carolina conditions as the sweet potato. This crop offers to the growers every advantage for successful growth that is offered by other field or truck crops. Soil selection, preparation, fertilizing, careful fitting and planting and cultivating are the essentials of success in the growing of sweet potatoes, says Geo. P. Hoffmann, Extension Service horticulturist.

The sweet potato adapts itself to a great diversity of soil, but it delights in and thrives best on a well drained sandy or clay loam soil with a clay subsoil. But regardless of the apparent ideal physical condition of the soil, this crop must be rotated each year. Sweet potatoes may follow corn, cotton, small grain, and leguminous cover crops. They may easily and effectively be worked into any well balanced three-year rotation.

The soil may be thoroughly and deeply prepared by turning twice to a depth of 6 to 8 inches followed by cross discing. Crooked and irregular roots result from shallow preparation of the soil. Therefore, deep and thorough preparation is very essential in growing marketable potatoes.

Both barnyard and commercial fertilizers are recommended, but the former must be judiciously used. Under the present shortage of potash, element of plant food most needed in excess, liberal applications of barnyard manure will be very effective both in supplementing this shortage, and in correcting the physical condition of the very heavy clayey soils. The fertility and physical condition of the soil should determine the extent of the applications, which should not be in excess of the needs. Ordinarily both commercial and barnyard manures are applied in the drill when the soil is being fitted for setting the plants and later as a side dresser.

For the average clay soils that will produce a bale of cotton to the acre—400 to 600 pounds of an 8-3-3 fertilizer is recommended.

Preparatory to setting the plants, which should be from May 1st to July 15th, lay rows 3 to 3 1-2 feet apart and apply the barnyard manure (8-10 tons per acre) or commercial fertilizer made of two-thirds 16 per cent acid and one-third cotton seed meal applied in the drill, and thoroughly mix with the soil. Planting beds of medium height, depending upon drainage, should be thrown up and dragged down, and the plants or vine-cuttings set 12 to 18 inches apart. To correct the packed condition of the soil brought about through the transplanting process, the water furrows should be harrowed or otherwise cultivated immediately following the setting of the plants.

For late plantings, the one-leaf, 8 to 10-inch vine cuttings are more desirable than are the slips or "draws", especially for the growing of seed stock.

Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Triumph are the leading and most popular varieties grown in this State. Triumph is one of the earliest varieties, and should be planted when potatoes are grown for early market.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be practiced until the vines have covered the ground, during which period the greatest care must be used in turning the vines. At the first cultivation, which consists of a careful hoeing and siding with a broad furrow, a side dressing of one-third cotton seed meal and two-thirds 16 per cent acid phosphate should be applied, 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The Orangeburg sweep or heel bow and shovel is very effective in cultivating this crop.

NOTICE! SCHOOL ELECTION

Whereas, a petition has been circulated in Due West School District No. 38, asking for an election for the purpose of voting an additional tax of 4 mills for school purposes and whereas it appears to be properly signed, an election is hereby called to take notice.

Those in favor of the tax will cast a ballot upon which there is written or printed the word "Yes." Those opposed will cast a ballot upon which there is written or printed the word "No."

Trustees to act as managers of said election.

W. J. Evans,
Co. Supt. of Education.

J-12-2t.

A VALUABLE VOLUME.

Will be the June Issue of Proper-Gander—Annual of Class of 1920

This, the final issue of this session will be published in Book Form, 100 pages, handsomely bound with

Numerous Pictures of old Abbeville Such as, Marshall House, Hampton speaking on Square in '76, old Court House, Secession Hill, Burts' House, Ox teams on the Square, the Square in the 60's.

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ROBERT S. LINK'S Real Estate Column

HERE'S A BARGAIN.
233 Acres Land about 8 miles from Abbeville, good tenant houses, and out houses. Well timbered and watered; a splendid farm for the low price of **\$35 Per Acre; 1-3 Cash, balance on long time.**

Two Story House just off North Main St. in the city of Abbeville. Price **\$6,000.**

Good 8 Room House on Wardlaw St. Two bath rooms, two kitchens; well adapted for two families. Acre Lot. Price **\$8,000.**

155 Acres Land 9 miles from Abbeville. Good residence. Two tenant houses. Store house and good gin house. Barns, stables and all necessary out houses. A splendid home for some one. The land is practically level and is fine. Price **\$65 per acre.**

Nice Lot on Cherokee St., 75 ft. front, good depth. Price **\$850.00.**

Two Nice Lots, one a Corner Lot on Orange and Lemon Sts. Will make a close price on these lots.

Robert S. Link