

### Army and Navy to Join in Program of Mimic Warfare.

New York, June 3.—Instructions to the fleet for the joint army and navy battle operations against surrendered German warcraft and the obsolete battleship Iowa off the Virginia Capes from June 21st to July 20th, made public today, reveal an elaborate program of mimic warfare.

The enemy vessels to be destroyed by aircraft and gunfire include the U-117, U-140, U-111, UB-48, the destroyers G-102, S-132, V-43, the cruiser Frankfurt and the battleship Ostfriesland.

The former German craft will be brought to the firing point and anchored in position about 50 miles east of Cape Charles light vessel in not less than 50 fathoms of water. If more than one ship of a type to be bombed is in the same vicinity, the submarine or destroyer to be bombed will be distinguished by red, white and blue circles on the deck to avoid confusion.

Opening operations against the U-117 will be launched by seven divisions of naval planes using 163-pound bombs. If this submarine has not been sunk by naval aircraft, army planes will attack with 250-pound bombs. Should the aircraft fail to sink the other submarines, a division of destroyers will attack with gunfire.

Attacks by all aircraft will be made at an altitude of not less than 4,000 feet and at maximum speed. The submarines will be anchored in column formation, 300 yards apart. The sub-destroyers, one for each submarine, will then approach from a distance of 5,000 yards and attack, opening fire at not less than 3,000 yards. Each destroyer will be allowed ten rounds per gun.

At the conclusion of the gunfire, any submarine afloat will be sunk by depth charges by a wrecking party from the North Dakota.

The search for the Iowa will bring into play all the ingenuity of aircraft and destroyers. She will move under radio control of the Ohio and at the zero hour will be at some point between the latitude of Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen, 50 to 100 miles off shore, steaming at maximum speed in a general direction of the shro. The Ohio, while controlling the Iowa, will be five miles astern of her.

Army and navy seaplanes and four army dirigibles will form a scouting line between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen and will scout eastward for 100 miles off shore or until contact is made with the Iowa. As soon as contact is made, aircraft will flash the news giving the position, course and speed of "the enemy." Planes on the scouting line will then assemble by divisions, and proceed to the attack in order to light bombardment squadrons, then heavy bombardment squadrons and seaplanes.

Should any of the German destroyers remain afloat after the attack by aircraft and destroyers, a division of battleships will finish them at a range of 10,000 yards, using secondary batteries only.

The air attack on the Frankfurt will be with navy 250-pound bombs and army 300-pound bombs. The board of observers will make an examination of the ship after each attack. A second series of attacks will be made with 520-pound bombs.

The experiments with the battleship Ostfriesland July 20th include a series of aerial attacks, each plane dropping two bombs in each attack. On the second day, 1,000 pound bombs will be used, and if a hit is scored, 2,000-pound bombs will be dropped.

If the bomb attack fails to sink the Ostfriesland, the dreadnaught Pennsylvania will open fire with her main battery at 18,000 yards. Full or half-salvos, may be used to obtain the necessary number of hits with the least expenditure of ammunition. If the Ostfriesland is still afloat after the Pennsylvania has used her heavy artillery she will be sunk by depth bombs.

**Variety Tests With Corn.**

Clemson College, June 6.—In 1900 the South Carolina Experiment Station began a series of corn variety tests at Clemson College. Later these tests were extended to the Pee Dee Station at Florence and the Coast Station at Summerville. The objects of the experiments have been, first, to determine which of the standard varieties most commonly grown in this state are best adapted to soil and climatic conditions, and secondly, to test new varieties and varieties which have made exceptionally good showing in other states.

The data obtained from these tests have been published by the Experiment Station as Bulletin 207, entitled "Variety Tests with Corn." The information enables the agronomy division to give the farmers of the state reliable advice regarding the merits of the different varieties, and

it is hoped to bring about the gradual elimination from the fields of the state of a large number of inferior varieties.

Comparative yields in 1920, for example showed a wide difference in production per acre of the different varieties, the highest yielding variety at Clemson College making 62.2 bushels per acre, the lowest 37.5 bushels. The difference of 25.1 bushels between the highest and lowest yielding varieties, due entirely to good seed of a superior variety, illustrates the striking importance of using seed of the best varieties.

The bulletin contains a number of tables showing comparative yields with data as to weight of ear of corn, per cent of grain, weight of grain, bushels per acre, etc., and also tables showing average yields for certain periods of years, the physical characteristics of varieties, sources of seed used, and the rain fall at the three stations.

Bulletin 207 is now ready for distribution and may be had upon application.

**Rape Pasture Valuable.**

Clemson College, June 6.—"I believe that rape pasture is the best all-round pasture for hogs in South Carolina." This is the statement of Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal division, based on the experience of the animal husbandry division this spring in the use of rape for hogs. "When our rape pastures were ready to use," says Prof. Starkey, "we cut our grain ration in two for those sows which were turned on the rape pasture and there was no reduction in weight or thrift." Below are some of the points in favor of rape for pasturing hogs:

1. Rape analyzes as high in protein as cotton seed.
2. Rape will grow anywhere in South Carolina. This is not true of alfalfa, clover, and some other forage crops.
3. Rape makes a splendid pasture in both winter and summer.
4. Seed and seeding cost less than any other forage crop.
5. Rape is soon ready for pasture, requiring usually about eight weeks of good growing weather.

**Precaution.**

Rape will do better on low, moist fertile soil than on high poor soil. In any case it should not be pastured until about twelve inches high and then not too closely, since enough leaves should be left on the plants for them to get food from the air. It is advisable to have the rape field divided so that the hogs will not be kept on the same field all the time. Temporary fences may be used for such division.

It is well to feed a small amount of grain to hogs which are on rape pasture, especially young and growing stock. Brood sows, however, may be maintained on rape pasture with very little or no grain.

Shade and water in the rape pasture are desirable and if it is not present there, the hogs may be turned on the rape at night and brought into a lot in the morning for shade and water during the day. This practice has been used successfully by the animal husbandry division at Clemson College. If hogs blister while in the rape they should be rubbed with a little oil and should not be turned on pasture until the dew is off, since it is the water on the rape which really causes sunscald or blister. The oil will soothe the blisters and also prevent the water from adhering to the skin.

**Weevil Menace Not Known Now.**

Clemson College, June 2.—"Boll weevils are in my cotton in great numbers. Would you advise me to plow up the cotton and plant some other crop?"

This is a question being asked by hundreds of South Carolina farmers in the infested counties of the state, says Prof. A. E. Conradi, chief of the entomology division, who says that advice from any source concerning this matter is not dependable, for there is no man who can tell in advance whether or not it would be wise to plow up cotton and plant other crops on account of boll weevil infestation.

The cotton boll weevil is an insect whose activities depend on weather conditions. If the weather in June and July is comparatively warm and dry, we may expect to make a cotton crop so far as the weevil is concerned. In other words, abundance of weevils at this season of the year is no indication of the loss that may be expected, for the reason that so far the weevil has had every advantage and cotton every disadvantage. On the other hand, if June and July are comparatively wet, one may expect severe loss from the boll weevil. It must be remembered that the average South Carolina weather conditions, especially in the southern half of the

state, are very favorable to weevil development.

During 1920 experiments in poisoning the boll weevil in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, showed gain, notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions. Experimental work, in South Carolina showed no gain, but it must be remembered that the weather conditions were decidedly adverse to poisoning.

Until poisoning has reached a more certain and "foolproof" stage cotton growing under boll weevil conditions will continue to be a gamble. A sound policy, therefore, demands that every farmer grow his food and feed and raise cotton only as a surplus cash crop.

Every cotton farmer in the infested territory should read most carefully circular 162 of the United States department of agriculture, which is a very brief and definite discussion of the subject of poisoning the weevil.

**A Boy's Bill of Rights.**

A boy has a right to have his mother for a pal—and his father, too. He has a right to be loved, to be understood, to talk and make his viewpoint clear, to learn self-expression to practice the same even at the risk of foolishness, to play hard and rough, to wear big holes in the knees of his stockings, to make a racket to play in the dirt, to get his hands and clothes soiled, to build, to pound, to see the inside where the wheels go round, to have his pockets bulging with four grimy handkerchiefs, keys, strings, corks, pencils, nails, acorns, and chewing gum.

He has a right to learn to do by doing; to acquire self-reliance, courteous, honor, courage, fairness to others, loyalty, patriotism and reverence. He has a right to imbibe this from his home and from his father's example.

He has a right to learn the value of a penny and how to gain and save these.

He has a right to learn to take a joke, to bear a disappointment, to endure a hardship, and to conquer a difficulty.

He has a right to be on speaking terms with the big outdoors; the fresh air, the wide spaces, the freedom, the silences, the sunrises and sun-sets, the storm, the birds, the bees, the trees, the brooks, the flowers and the wood life. He has a right to a few good books of Nature-lore, History Heroes and Literature.

He has a right to be athletic and to learn the rules of the game, to mix with boys and to do the things and think the thoughts that boys do and think.

He has a right to live in his dreams with the Knights of the Round Table, the Last of the Mohicans, Nathan Hale, Robinson Crusoe, Daniel Boone and the Buddies of the late war.

He has a right to make his mistakes, to live and learn, to bring upon himself calamities, such as wet feet and indigestion, and to suffer the results.

He has a right to be steered lovingly past dangerous shoals, to be forewarned by knowledge, guarded by supervision, and to be kept busy—the last above all.

In long and short, he has a right to be a BOY!—Farmers Home Journal.

### The Future of the Country Weekly.

What is to be the future of the country weekly? This rests with the community and with the publisher. If the community recognizes the value and possibilities of the country weekly and is willing to pay what it is worth, and if the publisher realizes his responsibilities to his community then its future is bright, it will have an important part in building up a satisfying and wholesome rural life.

First of all, the country weekly of the future will be recognized as a community institution. This means it will be prosperous. The community will realize that it is unwise for the community to have a newspaper which is not prosperous.

The country newspaper of the future will not be sold as a newspaper, but as a community service, just as the telephone is service. No one thinks a telephone rental of from \$12 to \$30 a year is high, yet in the service it renders the paper is quite comparable to the phone; and the telephone receipts can't be used to put on the pantry shelves the way the old newspaper can. A country newspaper is worth more than the \$1.50 or \$2.00 usually charged.

The publisher, of course will be a recognized community leader. He will have emancipated himself from the thralldom of detail. He will have capable girls who can do this sort of work better than he can do himself. He will never find that he is unable to attend the meeting of the committees in charge of the community house, of which he is chairman, because he has to fix a balky linotype. It goes without saying that he will

have a neat well organized and systematic front office.

The people of the community will know also, that they have a part in making it a good paper. As one country editor put it, the county weekly is "not the sole product of its editor. It is the combined product of its friends, readers and advertisers." No country publisher could ever afford to hire enough reporters to cover his territory as extensively as it should be covered. And it is well he cannot. It is better for the community to feel its responsibility with the editor in making a representative paper.—M. V. Atwood, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y.

**WEDDING PRESENTS:** See Miss Eliza Mims' handpainted china before selecting your wedding presents.

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Office Phone No. 3  
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### WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

**Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.**

Springfield Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. I saw after taking some Cardui ... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person."

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me. . . . My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it."

Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere. E.93

### SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

(Complaint Served.)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD

IN THE COURT OF COMMON

PLEAS.

The Farmers Bank of Edgefield, S. C., Plaintiff, Against Ransley Jay and J. L. Hart, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Edgefield, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint with the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWIN H. FOLK,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Attest:

W. B. Cogburn, (Off Seal) Clerk C. C. P., E. C., S. C.

To the non-resident defendant, J. L. Hart, above named:

Take notice that the original complaint in this action, together with the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Edgefield, State of South Carolina, on the 21st day of May, A. D., 1921.

EDWIN H. FOLK,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Attest:

W. B. Cogburn, (Off Seal) Clerk C. C. P., E. C., S. C.

5-25-3t.

**For Sale.**

One thirty-foot steel tank; one one-horse electric motor; one Weston & Brocker sewerage disposal septic tank; one pump and jack; 60 feet of galvanized pipe.

5-11. B. B. JONES.

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Whatever the cause—overwork, worry, grief, loss of sleep, excitement, business troubles, stimulants, narcotics—there's one medicine that will help you.



### Dr. Miles' Nervine

has relieved thousands of cases of headache, dizziness, irritability, sleeplessness, hysteria, epilepsy. Buy a bottle of your druggist and start on the road to better health today.

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

### BANKRUPT SALE.

United States of America,  
District Court of the United States,  
—OF THE—  
Western District of South Carolina.

In re—

J. Abrams, Bankrupt  
D. E. Howard, Bankrupt  
Abrams Brothers, Bankrupt

By virtue of authority vested in me as trustee in each of the above bankrupt estate I will proceed to sell all of the personal estate of the above named bankrupt at Johnston, S. C., on the 16th day of June, 1921 at eleven o'clock, a. m.

The estate of J. Abrams consists of a stock of dry goods, notions, shoes, clothing (both Ladies and Gentlemen), total inventory cost of this estate amounts to six thousand, seven hundred eighty seven and 46-100 dollars.

The estate of D. E. Howard consists of a stock of furniture in his store at Johnston, total inventory of this stock, one thousand four hundred and eighty two 31-100 dollars.

The estate of Abrams Brothers consists of a stock of dry goods, notions, clothing (both Ladies' and Gentlemen), shoes etc. Total inventory of this stock is one thousand, one hundred and forty one 87-100 dollars.

Said sale will take place at the stores of the above named bankrupts at Johnston, S. C. Purchasers will be required to pay CASH, or by certified cashiers' checks. If the terms of the sale are not complied with in thirty minutes, the same will be resold at the former purchaser's risk.

R. L. YOUNG,

Trustee.

Dated May 31st, 1921.

FOR SALE: Three milch cows fresh to pail. Apply to LEE GIBSON, 6-1-2tpd.

### Citation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD  
By W. T. Kinnaird Esquire, Probate Judge

Whereas William Wright of the County of Edgefield, State aforesaid made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Claud L. Chester, late of said county and state, deceased.

These Are Therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Claud L. Chester deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at my office at Edgefield, S. C. on the 13th day of June next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 27th day of May, Anno Domini, 1921.

W. T. KINNAIRD (L. S.)  
Probate Judge.

## Lombard

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