

**How to Grow Cotton in Weevil Sections.**

By J. Clifton Rivers, Warehouse Commissioner.

How to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions has been investigated closely by J. Clifton Rivers, state warehouse commissioner, whose work has carried him into the boll weevil sections of the state a good deal and Mr. Rivers speaks with first hand knowledge. "I have taken occasion to observe very closely the efforts employed by our best farmers in combating, by methods of preparation, planting and cultivation of the crop so as to successfully get ahead of the insect," the commissioner said.

Smooth easily cultivated upland is most adapted to the growing of the staple where the weevil is located, Mr. Rivers says in his statement issued yesterday. Following is the plan recommended by the commissioner:

"In the first instance we must think of growing cotton under boll weevil conditions on smooth easily cultivated upland because it is impossible to apply the proper method on rough, stump or rocky land. Therefore, on every farm our cotton crop must be planted on lands selected for this purpose, even if small in area, and the planting of rough and unadaptable land to other crops.

"The preparation should begin in early spring where fall plowing has not been done, and should be thorough and complete by plowing and harrowing until the soil is put into a high state of cultivation. Fertilization should be by the application of quick growing fertilizer obtained from sources of easy availability, like, for instance, phosphoric acid from dissolved bone or treated phosphate rock rendered into a high grade of acid phosphate for ammonia nitrate of soda probably stands at the head of the list with cottonseed meal or tankage as a close second. On sandy soil deficient potash, some kainit or other forms of potash salts should be added to the mixture. The best results have been shown from a formulae composed of 600 pounds of 16 per cent acid, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda for heavy soils with an addition of 100 pounds of kainit for sandy soils.

**Prepare Land Well.**

"When the land selected for the crop has been sufficiently

kept up through the entire season and until this cotton has developed its fruit and is ready to begin opening or the bolls have begun to be speckled.

**Level Planting Idea.**

"Now as to the idea of this method of level planting and cultivating, I wish to say that moisture, being one of the chief requirements for the incubation of the eggs and development of the larvae of the boll weevil, this method tends to prevent the accumulation of moisture by destroying the depressions and low places along the rows in which the punctured squares and forms would fall and find the necessary amount of moisture for incubation. Go in any field almost any morning, even in dry weather, and you will find the bottom of the furrows moist, and besides the rain that falls during the season accumulates in the depressions made with the plows and furnishes ideal conditions for the propagation of the pest, while the plowing or listing will turn under the punctured forms to moisture and hatch the young weevil out under ground from where he will emerge in his destroying quest, while under the level cultural methods the moisture is evenly distributed, the top layers of soil dry easily, and even copious rains on a properly prepared upland field will not long hinder the shallow cultivation which under such conditions are so much needed. The punctured forms are mixed up with the dry hot dust mulch and in a few hours has dried up and does not hatch.

"Another thing, most people have an idea that it takes extremely early planting of the seed to get ahead of the weevil, and by taking such steps, lots of our farmers have nearly lost an entire crop the past year. Do not plant until the land begins to warm up, because if you do, the seed will likely rot in the soil instead of germinating, or else die trying to survive a late cold snap. Planting over or replanting and a stand of late May or June cotton is the result, which, even if it does not start, grows up with a lot of leaf and stalk and is the favorite breeding ground or prey of the weevil. Usually in the northern part of this state the time best suited to the planting of cotton is from April 10 to 25.

"We should select our planting seed from early, quick maturing hand hulled varieties of cotton, which have

**"Billy" Sunday Preaches in Spartanburg.**

Spartanburg, Jan. 8.—"Billy" Sunday opened his meeting in Spartanburg today, speaking at three services, morning, afternoon and night, to audiences that packed every possible seat in the tabernacle, seating more than 5,000 persons. Though the rain was falling throughout the day, the crowds came and hundreds of them remained in the great building throughout the day, except for journeys to neighboring restaurants for dinner and supper. Mr. Sunday's three texts were: In the morning, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?"; in the afternoon, "The hour is come;" night, "Why call me Lord, Lord?"

The speaker's marvelous enthusiasm, his power of action and the great rapidity with which he speaks were all contributing elements in the hold he has already established on his audiences. At the afternoon meeting the choir of 300 voices, under the direction of Homer Rodeheaver, turned into its real revival swing with the old time songs, above which the voice of the great song leader was heard. Mr. Sunday will preach every day in the week except Monday.

"Billy" Sunday has spoken to three audiences of more than 5,000 each on the opening day of his campaign in Spartanburg and closed tonight's meeting standing on the top of the pulpit crying with both hands to his mouth "Why call me Lord, Lord, and do not the things I say?"

His text of the night sermon, from which he preached upon the sins and weaknesses of society, mixed scripture and modern slang with a rapidity that leaves his audience almost dizzy. The South Carolina audience almost broke into prolonged applause at one time when he concluded a denunciation of the divorce evil and again when he paid his respects to the bootleggers. When he reached in the course of his sermon the theatre and society, he declared he had no quarrel with the theatre or with society but with their sins and declared mothers of girls who permit them to joy ride into the night were opening the gates of hell.

Mr. Sunday preaches from a text and sticks to his text, calling it over and over throughout the course of his sermon until the line rings in the ears of his audience. He switches

**Rise in Sugar Price Expected.**

Washington, Jan. 8.—Higher prices for sugar may be expected according to results of an investigation into the situation in the sugar industry made public tonight by the commerce department.

"The market," the department said, "is now entirely uninfluenced by any artificial control and the present production of sugar below the world's demands and again creating high prices.

In its investigation the department found that there is an abnormal "visible" world surplus of sugar, amounting to about 1,200,000 tons congested in the Western Hemisphere. "Invisible" stocks of sugar in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, was estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000 tons below normal, due to apprehension of further fall in prices. The world production of sugar for 1922 was estimated by this department to be less by from 400,000 to 800,000 tons than production for 1921 while consumption for 1922 it was thought would be larger than in 1921 and "with general economic recovery should exceed production and thus absorb some or all of the surplus.

The present price of \$1.87 for "C. and F." raw sugar was declared to be the lowest level for 20 years and to be below production cost of about 90 per cent of both domestic and Cuban sugar.

"This low price for sugar," the department said, "has resulted not only from the fear of the large visible surplus but also from the apprehension that in the falling market there might be forced realization of the loans made against existing surplus stocks of sugar, that there would be difficulty in financing the new Cuban crop, that the financial difficulties of the Cuban government itself might not be readily solved, and that the dissolution of the Cuban sugar commission on January 1st, might result in considerable liquidation of sugar.

"The Cuban sugar commission was dissolved January 1st and it is now demonstrated that no appreciable forced liquidation is likely to take place. Then banks generally have been well covered down to the low prices of sugar and there is no likelihood of forced realization. There appears to be sufficient money for financing the new crop wherever it can be produced on a reasonable basis of cost and the Cuban government seems to be in a fair way to solve its finan-

with each other. This can be done with a contrivance placed on the plow stock which marks the next row to be run the same distance apart as the others and insures rows of equal width from one end to the other and from one side of the field to the other, which is absolutely necessary in the rapid and even cultivation of the crop. This should then be followed by the guano distributor of the covering type, which will ridge on the fertilizer and make the bed for planting of the seed. The cotton seed planted should follow immediately, putting plenty of seed to insure a thick row of plants, at least one to one and a half bushels to the acre, of medium sized seeds. By following this method when the planting is finished, the field should be perfectly level.

"When the plants begin to come up and before, if there happens to come a hard rain, the weeder, or section harrow, should be run across the rows nearly square. This will break the crust and destroy the young grass and weeds which would otherwise come up before the cotton did, and besides would leave the soil in fine condition. This should be kept up for two or three times and until the cotton plants are beginning to show their bud leaves.

"When the plants are up and have begun to grow sufficiently so that the stronger and better nourished plants can be determined, the hoeing or spacing in the drill should begin. The thick spacing of cotton is approved because it tends to develop more of the first fruiting of bolls and to some extent prevents the plants from making too much leaf and stalk at the expense of the first fruitage. Six to eight inches apart in the drill, with from two to four stalks to the hill, has shown the best results.

"Now the cultivation should commence, and should be rapid, thorough and level. Spring tooth cultivators, so shaped that they reach from row to row; and for the first cultivation, a snake head or round tooth on each side, has made this cultivator a very good implement. By using this kind of a tool one man and one mule can go over from five to six acres per day. By doing this once every week, and more if possible, the young grass and weeds are destroyed in their incipency. This cultivation should be

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**Communion Cup Poisons Ten Deacons.**

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 8.—Ten elders of the Seventh Reformed church here were poisoned at the morning service today when they drank varnish that had been poured into a communion cup in the belief it was sacramental wine. Two of the elders were said to be in a critical condition.

The church recently had been repaired and in the store-room where the sacramental wine is kept in a jug several jugs of varnish used in redecorating had been stored. One of the officials of the church is said to have mistaken the varnish for wine when he filled the communion cup during the church service.

The ten elders of the church were the first to drink the communion wine. As the cup was being passed to other members of the congregation the elders were seen to fall to the floor. Many of the church members became panic stricken and rushed from the edifice. A physician was summoned and the stricken men taken to the hospitals or to their homes.

The poisoned elders were D. J. Vanderwert, John Riewold, S. Folkertsna, Henry Terkeurst, John Bosth, R. Druyn, J. Hollgensteger, C. Hoemstro, R. Dofco and H. Hoggswels.

The communion cup was passed to the elders immediately after the Rev. D. A. Vanlummel, the pastor, had completed his sermon. Elder Riewold was the first to drink the poison and the first to fall. The other elders collapsed in rapid succession. Folkertsna was said to be in the most serious condition of any of the ten.

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Mr. Rodeheaver had every section of the great audience carrying the refrain in sections and then all together. The singing tonight showed the work of the artist as the old familiar hymns of the church rolled from 5,000 throats.

The expense of the Sunday campaign, amounting to \$20,000, it was announced, will be cleared up in the collections for the first week. Thousands of dollars were dropped into the tin pans today. Mr. Sunday will not preach tomorrow but again on Tuesday afternoon the week's work will be begun.

**New Columbia Hotel Erected by George R. Norris.**

The DeSoto, Columbia's newest hotel, will open its doors tonight at 8 o'clock, at which time the public has been invited by the management to come and visit the place. Last night the finishing touches had practically been completed and by tonight everything will be in readiness for Columbia to see this well appointed hotel. The location is 1108 Lady street, the lobby being on the ground floor and the rooms and parlors on the two stories above.

The DeSoto was built by George R. Norris at an expense said to be over \$100,000. In addition to the hotel, there are three storerooms. Accommodations are provided in the hotel for 100 guests. Each room has a private or a connecting bath and each room is equipped with all modern conveniences. The furnishings have been carefully selected and those who go to the hotel for the opening night will see that Columbia has another hotel of which it can be proud. The hotel will not have a dining room.

W. E. Garrett, formerly of Columbia, who is one of the co-operators of the DeSoto in Jacksonville, a new hotel which is located just across from the union station, is the lessee of the DeSoto here. The place will be under the management of Chas. D. Gordon, for a number of years in the hotel business in Chattanooga and more recently in Arcadia, Fla. He has brought with him William Montgomery to be the head clerk.—The State.

\$169,000,000 of which \$9,250,000 is for enforcement of prohibition during the fiscal year beginning next July 1st.

The measure was sent to the senate without a record vote practically no opposition developing to its various provisions. Only one amendment was adopted while several sections were eliminated on points of order.

Representative Hill, republican, of Maryland, made an unsuccessful attempt to cut the amount provided for prohibition enforcement to \$250,000, but this amendment was quickly snowed under.

At the outset the Maryland member proposed that the amount for enforcing the eighteenth amendment be slashed to \$250,000 with the added provision that if any additional funds were needed states which he said had acted concurrently with the federal government in bringing on prohibition should contribute as they saw fit. This proposal however, was knocked out on a point of order and Mr. Hill then called for a vote on the straight question of reducing the appropriation.

Little discussion was provoked and once the Hill amendment was disposed of the house proceeded to consideration of other features of the bill. On a point of order by Representative Walsh, republican, Massachusetts, provision was \$10,000 salary for an under-secretary of the treasury was eliminated.

The effect of the budget system, members said, was evident in the few changes proposed. A year ago the various appropriation bills were the target of dozens of amendments and points of order.

**Trespass Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that hunting and trespassing in every form on my land is hereby prohibited. The law will be enforced against all persons who fail to heed this notice.

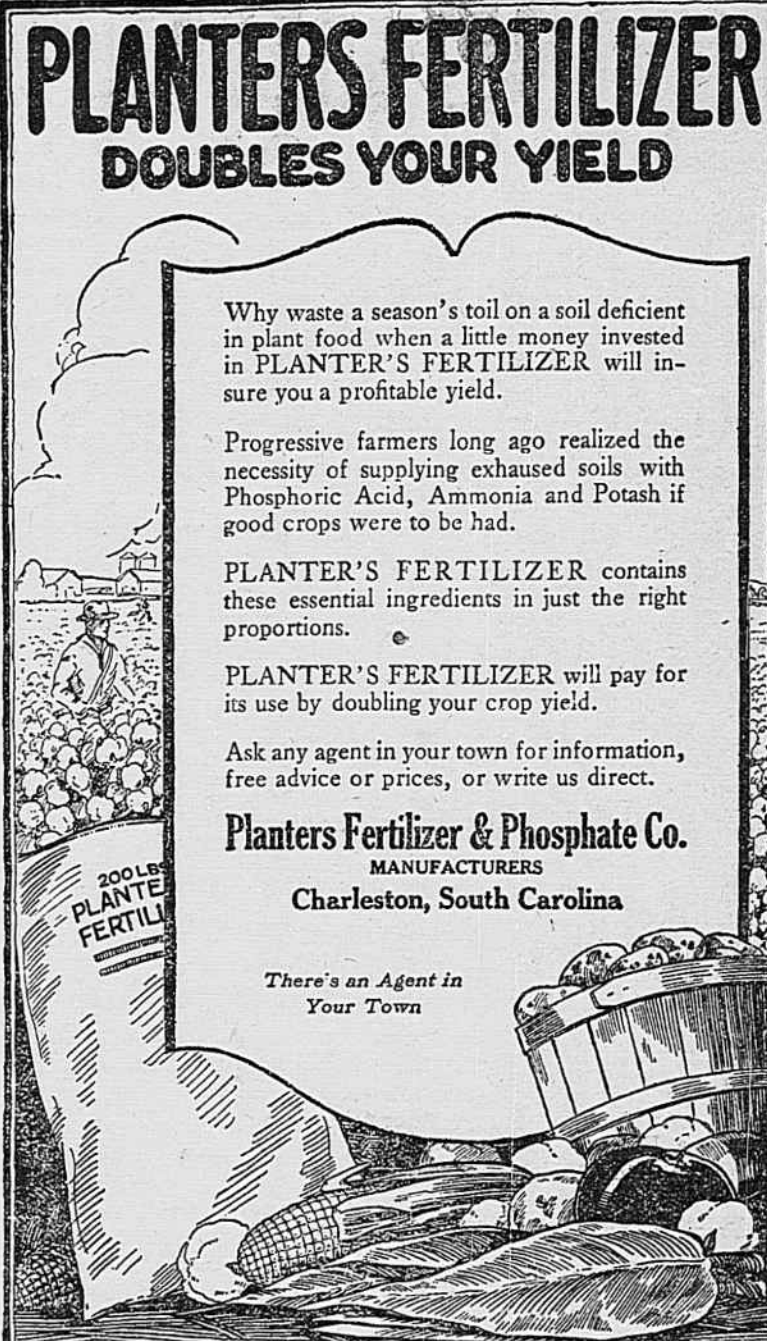
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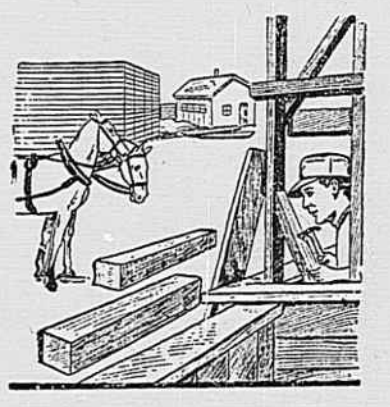
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