

Boll Weevil Situation Restated.

Clemson College, July 8.—At the recent annual meeting of the Clemson Board of Trustees a very interesting conference was held with the college officials in regard to the boll weevil situation.

It may be recalled that in 1915 the Board of Trustees sent a commission to study the situation in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and as an outcome of this investigation a bulletin was published in 1916, which with slight revisions has been printed and distributed off and on ever since. The trustees have always had a very intense interest in the boll weevil situation and wanted the latest view held by the college experts.

Despite the fact that both the government and the college have been sending out information through the press, county agents, specialists, bulletins and circulars almost every day for several months, the statements made by the experts to the Board of Trustees last Tuesday are of much public interest. In substance these college experts made the following statements:

We believe that the value of early poisoning is greatly exaggerated. Such is the testimony by the best experimenters in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma, which states have been longest infested with the weevil. Reports are now being received from farmers from all sections of the state to the effect that the weevil has disappeared from many of their fields. Some of these fields have been poisoned with calcium arsenate dust, some with sweetened poison, and others not poisoned at all. This emphasizes our oft repeated statement that early poisoning is not a material factor in boll weevil control.

The early weevils are but the skirmishers of the hordes of overwintered weevils that continue to come from winter quarters from March to July. They keep coming out even after the squares have begun to form. Most of these old weevils die a natural death before square formation begins. Therefore, little is gained, and often much lost through neglect of other farm operations on account of efforts to destroy these early weevils. These early weevils can be killed by applications of any kind of arsenical poison, whether in liquid or dust form. This was demonstrated as far back as 1902.

The weevils want squares to feed on and lay eggs in. There being no squares early in the season, they confine themselves to the buds of the buds of the young cotton plant and are practically surface feeders, something like the potato beetle or the cabbage worm, only less so. Little injury is done to the cotton plant from this feeding on the bud.

If all the overwintered weevils would come out at the same time, as chickens come off the roost in the morning, then we could no doubt destroy them with profit by early poisonings. But when we kill hundreds of weevils with one kind of poison or another in early spring, thousands are still in their winter quarters ready to come out later. By no means of poisoning or other control measures yet discovered can we kill all the weevils that are out, and the survivors, together with those coming out after the squares are formed, discontinue feeding on the cotton buds and begin to puncture and eat the inside of the squares and lay their eggs there. From this time on the only effective poisoning method known is through the use of calcium arsenate properly applied in dust form.

General Control Methods Again Urged.
The farmer must remember that it is at this point that the battle for the crop really begins. It is now that the following control methods repeatedly published, should be diligently and thoroughly followed.

1. As the bulk of the cotton crop in South Carolina is made by sharecroppers, the women and children should be used to pick squares. This should be so supervised that it is done with great thoroughness, otherwise it has no value whatever. Begin picking the squares as soon as the punctured squares fall, and pick every infested square on the ground and on the plants every five days.

2. Practice frequent shallow cultivation in order to prevent grass and weeds and to keep the plant in a healthy condition. This is important because it prolongs the fruiting period and helps to prevent shedding. The boll weevil is not inclined to attack the bolls if he can find squares.

3. We realize that by far the great majority of cotton farmers are not in position to use poison this year, and it is to these that recommendation 1 and 2 especially apply. Great progress has been made in perfecting the machinery for applying calcium arsenate dust. We have every right to expect that dusting machinery will eventually be so improved as to meet the needs of every class of cotton

farmers. For the benefit to those who are using calcium arsenate dust, the following are the conditions under which profitable results may be expected:

- a. On high yielding land.
- b. Where weevil infestation is heavy.
- c. Under reasonably favorable weather conditions.
- d. With proper use of approved dusting machines.

Poison only when the air is calm and the plants are moist, using from five to seven pounds per acre for each application. Use no calcium arsenate that does not comply with federal specifications. Because of the unusual conditions this season, the first application should be made when the cotton begins to fruit. The second application should be made when 10 per cent of squares have been punctured. Infestation counts should be made frequently and can be made by any farmer who follows the simple directions furnished upon application. The object is to keep the cotton thoroughly dusted until the weevils are under control. If weevils should become sufficiently numerous to severely injure the young bolls, one or two more applications late in the season should be made. In case of a heavy rain within twenty-four hours after dusting, the application should be repeated immediately.

After all, weather conditions during July and August will have more to do with cotton production in South Carolina than any poisoning program. If these months are hot and dry comparatively little weevil damage will be sustained regardless of what method of poisoning was used and even if none is practiced. On the other hand, if weather conditions are adverse, poisoning with calcium arsenate dust in strict accordance with government specifications will, we believe, give the largest money returns.

Later the Extension Service will begin its annual campaign for the early plowing of stalks, the destruction of the weevils' hibernating quarters, the planting of winter cover crops, and the saving and use of early maturing varieties of seed. These are most important measures in the control of the weevil for next year.

Why the Veil?

Various floggings and outrages committed in the South by masked men have been charged to the Ku Klux Klan. In every case the Klan officials have denied responsibility and pledged their devotion to law and order.

If the Klan has not been responsible for the outrages how is that fact to be determined when both its members and the brutes committing the crimes have their faces covered.

When the Klan has as its official rope a garment that covers its face it puts itself on a parity with burglars, thugs and highwaymen. If its purposes are in accord with the law why does it choose to hide its face? The public has neither respect nor consideration for masked men.

If the Klan is a decent, upright organization as its officers claim why does it not discard secret dress and secret tactics and come out into the open? That will gain it a thousand times more respect than all the argument it can promulgate to clear its name of the outrages charged to it.

Marcus Aurelius well said: "A star never wears a veil."—Greenville News.

Safe or Unsafe?

This wisdom is from The Spartanburg Journal:
In South Carolina the candidate for governor who will pledge himself to show more consideration for the lawabiding citizen than for the criminal, who will suffer the judgments of the Courts to stand without executive clemency, is the candidate who should be elected.

What The Journal says has been said and re-said by every constructive newspaper in South Carolina, but it does not grow less important with repetition.

The governor of South Carolina is capable of doing vastly more harm than good!

He cannot reduce taxes nor enact legislation. He can plan, foresee, visualize but he can not legislate except with his veto power.

On the other hand, no string is attached to his power for evil. The keys to the penitentiary are in his hands and if he chooses he can turn loose on the state, every murderer, thug, highwayman and rapist there. No authority can restrain him.

Thus his ability to destroy is unlimited; The people should be first concerned for the protection of their lives and property. An unsafe guardian of the penitentiary is a jeopardy to all they are and have.

To vote for a man who will recklessly exercise his pardon power is to incur an awful risk.—Greenville News.

Notice of Opening of Books for Enrollment of Voters in the Democratic Primary Election, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the following enrollment committees have been appointed to enroll the voters of Edgefield county for the Democratic Primary for the year 1922, and as provided by the Rules of the Democratic Primary of South Carolina. The books of enrollment will be opened for each club at the places herein below designated on June 6th, 1922, and remain open for the enrollment of voters, through the last Tuesday in July, 1922, after which day said books will be closed; and within three days thereafter each Secretary of the respective clubs shall transmit the original roll (book) to the county chairman.

Bacon: J. M. Yonce, secretary; J. H. Bouknight, W. H. Smith, Place—store of J. M. Yonce.

Cleveland: S. T. Pettigrew, secretary; T. L. Talbert, D. W. Smith, Place—store of S. T. Pettigrew.

Colliers: D. T. Mathis, secretary; W. G. Wells, Joe Hammoft. Place—Store of D. T. Mathis.

Calhoun: W. S. Mobley, secretary; J. L. Mobley, A. M. Clark, Place—store of J. C. Lewis.

Edgefield No. 1: W. E. Lott, secretary; A. H. Corley, L. W. Cheatham, Place—Store of B. B. Jones.

Edgefield No. 2: J. W. Kemp, secretary; S. B. Mays, J. D. Kemp, Place—Store of Edgefield Mercantile Co.

Lee: J. W. Cox, secretary; Mrs. T. R. Denny, John Wright, Place—Store of Lott, Walker Co.

Long Branch: L. C. Clark, secretary; D. G. Derrick, L. S. Yonce, Place—Store of L. C. Clark.

Meeting Street: J. K. Allen, secretary; J. R. Blocker, G. R. Logue, Place—Store of C. W. Owdom.

Meriwether: J. A. Thurmond, secretary; J. O. Scott, Dr. Harris Mathis, Place—Store of J. A. Thurmond.

Moss: P. B. West, secretary; L. R. Brunson, Sr., T. P. Morgan, Place—Store of West & Williams.

Pleasant Lane: F. L. Timmerman, secretary; M. B. Byrd, J. B. Minick, Place—Store of F. L. Timmerman.

Red Hill: T. W. Quarles, secretary; H. W. Quarles, Miss Sallie Smith, Place—Red Hill Store.

Ropers: John Boswell, secretary; B. T. Lanham, F. F. Rainsford, Place—Store of John Boswell.

Rock Hill: J. C. C. Seigler, secretary; R. T. West, J. P. Sullivan, Place—Store of J. J. Mayson.

Trenton: Butler Whitlock, secretary; A. C. Yonce, J. D. Mathis, Jr., Place—Store of Mathis & Whitlock.

The qualifications for club membership and for voting at Primary Election are as follows:

The voter shall be twenty-one years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election and be a white democrat. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State. No person shall belong to any club or vote in any primary unless he has resided in the United States two years and in the county six months prior to the succeeding general election and in the club district 60 days prior to the first primary following his offer to enroll: Provided, That public school teachers and ministers of the Gospel in charge of a regular organized church shall be exempt from the provisions of this section as to residence, if otherwise qualified. A new enrollment is required each election year under the Primary Rules.

J. H. CANTELOU,
County Chairman.

June 5, 1922.

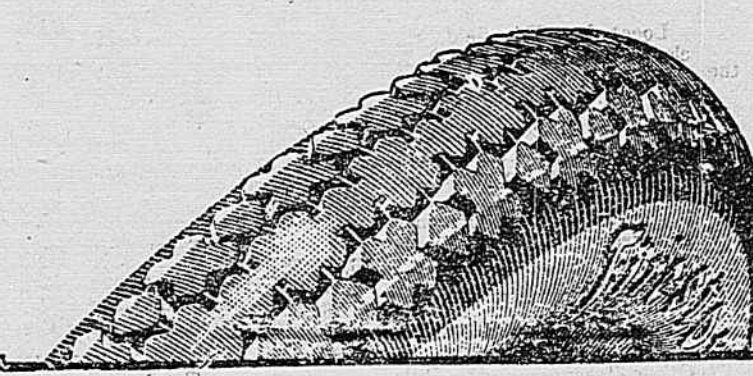
A Good Sign.

One of the most cheering incidents noted at the campaign meeting in Barnwell Monday was the great amount of applause that greeted the statements of Messrs. McLeod and Laney relative to law enforcement in South Carolina. The crime wave will not be stopped," said Mr. McLeod, "except by the voice of the people in the verdicts of juries and the sentences of courts, upheld by the Chief Executive," and added that he would not interfere with these verdicts, either through sympathy or personal preference. Mr. Laney's sentiments are substantially the same.

The People is indeed glad to see that South Carolinians are fast becoming aroused over the shameful crime situation in this state, where human life has apparently lost its true value and the operations of illicit whiskey distillers have become so obnoxious to all law-abiding citizens.

Not until a wholesome respect for the law has been instilled into the minds of the law-breakers can we hope to enjoy any sense of security in our daily lives.—Barnwell People.

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By blending the rubbers of different plantations and types, and by tempering it before mixing, Firestone men add still more mileage.

Many cord tires are good—a few are better—Firestone users say one is best.

Those who have already experienced Firestone mileage, have stopped shopping and experimenting—they have made these cords standard equipment! Investigate your friends' success with Firestone Cords—and buy your next tire accordingly. Come and get your share of extra mileage.

FABRIC	30 x 3 1/2	\$ 6.95
20 x 3 1/2	30 x 3 1/2	10.65
CORD	Regular Size	\$13.75
	Extra Size	17.50
		21.25
		25.00
		28.75

Enrollment Neglected.

It is of vital importance that good men are placed in office this year. Never have conditions been such as to urge more careful consideration of the qualifications of the men offering for the various offices. Good men can not be elected unless good men vote, and good men can not vote unless they enroll. This is a matter that should not be put off until tomorrow. Enroll today.—Florence Times.

CLEMSON COLLEGE
Scholarship Examinations for Edgefield County.

Examinations to fill 3 vacant four-year scholarships and one vacant one-year scholarship will be held at the County Seat on Friday, July 14th beginning at 9 a. m., under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Education.

1.—Four-year scholarships. Open to students desiring to pursue Agriculture or Textile Engineering. Subjects for examination: English, including grammar, literature, composition and rhetoric; Algebra, including quadratic equations; American and European History, and practical Agriculture.

Age requirement, 16 years or over at the time of entrance.

Winners of scholarships must be prepared to meet also the requirements for admission of the Association of Colleges of South Carolina. The examinations may be taken for entrance credits by those not applying for a scholarship.

The value of each scholarship is \$100 per session and free tuition of \$40. Membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, R. O. T. C., during the last two years in college.

2.—One-year short course scholarships. Open to students 18 years of age or over desiring to pursue the one-year course in Agriculture. Common school education sufficient.

3.—No previous application to the college necessary to stand scholarship examinations.

For catalogue, application blanks, and other information write to

THE REGISTRAR
Clemson College, S. C.

1785 1922

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

Examinations at the county seat for the Edgefield County scholarship, Friday, July 7, at 9 a. m. Subjects: English grammar and composition, American history, algebra and plane geometry.

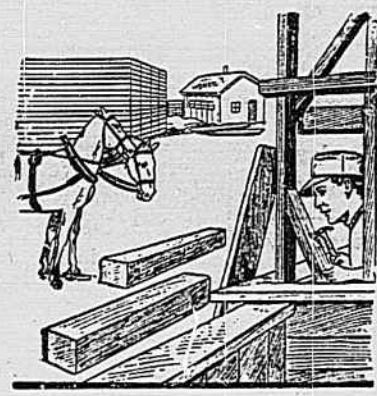
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WEEK END TICKETS \$6.25

Sold for trains Saturdays and Sundays, with final limit returning to reach original starting point prior to midnight Tuesday following date of sale.

Summer Excursion tickets bearing final limit October 31, 1922, now on sale to Mountain and Seashore Resorts. Stopovers. For particulars communicate with Ticket Agents—

Southern Railway System