

VELVET BEANS

The Best and Surest Summer Legume for South Carolina—Great for Feed and Fertility, Says N. E. Winters, Extension Agronomist.

Clemson College, April 25.—Of the great variety of legumes which may be grown in South Carolina for feed, pasture, and soil improvement, velvet beans probably head the list for the following reasons:

They make a fairly good growth on the poorest land in the South.

They make a bigger growth than almost any other legume.

Because of their growth they take a large amount of nitrogen from the air; and when plowed under or pastured off and all residue and manure incorporated with the soil, most of this nitrogen and large amounts of organic matter are added to the soil. Every ton of growth may add to the soil from 25 to 30 pounds of expensive nitrogen.

They will make more milk and meat per acre as a pasture next fall and winter than anything farmers can plant this spring.

Last, but not least, when planted in corn they help to check that "Fodder pullin' disease," an antiquated and expensive method of making feed.

Varieties.

Probably the best varieties for South Carolina are the Early Speckled or Ninety Day, and the Osceola. The former matures in about 120 days and the latter in about 160 days. The Osceola makes a larger growth of vines and foliage and larger pods than the Early Speckled; but as it needs about 40 days longer period, it is not so well adapted to the upper part of the state. The Early Speckled matures anywhere in South Carolina. Livestock usually eat the Early Speckled more readily than the Osceola, although they like both.

Method of Planting.

Velvet beans make more seed and better pasture if they have a trellis to run on, and corn is the most profitable trellis. Most velvet bean growers plant them in their corn, in alternate rows with the corn, using corn rows 6 1/2 to 7 feet wide. If the length of season permits, it is a good plan to plant the beans from 20 to 30 days after the corn, which permits the corn to make more growth before the beans begin to entwine around it, and results in the corn standing up better at harvest time.

Another method adapted to the upper part of the state especially is to lay off all rows about four feet apart and plant every third row to velvet beans with corn in the two rows between. This is especially advisable where the beans are planted at the same time as the corn, as it takes longer for the vines to cover the corn and usually leaves a better opening between the two corn rows in which one may walk in gathering the corn.

Amount of Seed Per Acre.

Farmers are using from one to two pecks of seed per acre for planting in corn, planting from 12 to 24 inches apart in the drill. If planted alone in rows, about one bushel of seed per acre is required, or about six pecks broadcast.

Effect on Corn Crop.

The first year the beans may reduce the yield of corn about two bushels (about the same reduction as pulling fodder causes); but the next year following a crop of velvet beans the yield of corn is likely to be increased about 33 per cent, and cotton about 25 per cent. On poor soil the increases are often more than this.

Fertilization and Inoculation.

It is usual to fertilize the corn as you otherwise would and let the velvet beans use what the corn doesn't get. Some farmers increase the amount of their corn fertilizer for the benefit of the velvet beans. It is never necessary, however, to increase the amount of ammonia in the fertilizer for velvet beans.

Velvet beans use the same inoculation as cowpeas, peanuts, and lespezoza or Japan clover, hence inoculation is practically never necessary, as our soils are already inoculated for them.

Velvet Beans—Good Business.

Velvet beans are the safest and surest summer legume for South Carolina, and we are not going to be the prosperous state that God intended until every cornfield in South Carolina is wrapped up in velvet beans every year.

In most of our soils nitrogen is the limiting element in crop production. It is also the most expensive part of the fertilizer that we buy. Nearly thirty million dollars was spent in 1920 by the South Carolina farmers for nitrogen; yet it is estimated that one square mile of the air contains enough nitrogen to supply the whole world for fifty years for crop production. There are 35,000 tons of nitrogen in the air above every acre just waiting to be pulled down and made available for growing crops by using velvet beans and other legumes in the rotation.

Humus, the very foundation of soil fertility, is also the crying need of our soils. Velvet beans will help as much or more than any other crop in building up the supply of humus in the soil.

The marketing problem will be well on the road to solution when growers are willing to co-operate with their neighbors instead of competing with them.

Do you realize that your county agent is one of the most valuable assets to your county?

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POSTMASTERSHIPS ARE BEING

Considered by President and His Advisers—May Rescind Wilson Order.

Washington, April 20.—President Harding to-day tackled the problem of postmasterships throughout the country, their removal and appointment on a basis that would make for efficiency instead of political inefficiency.

Postmaster General Will Hays talked at length with the President about the executive order issued by President Wilson whereby postmasters were placed under civil service rules. There has been much misunderstanding about the Republican desire to remove that order. It has been called a return to the "spoils" system. Mr. Harding is unwilling to have that meaning attached to the plans of his administration in respect to postmasters. He does mean, however, to see to it that all postmasters shall be appointed on a merit system. Although no definite announcement can be made as yet, it looks as if the administration policy would be somewhat as follows:

First. Revocation of the Wilson executive order whereby only one man was eligible for appointment out of a group of applicants who had passed an examination.

Second. Substitution of an executive order putting all postmasters under civil service rules and requiring examination, but permitting appointment from any one of the top three on the eligible list.

Third. Recommendation to Congress that legislation be enacted to make the system permanent, so that every time a new President is elected the post office system shall not be subject to the whims of executive orders, but that the responsibility for changes shall lie with Congress as a whole.

In support of the Harding plan, the argument is made that many of the postmasters appointed under the Wilson administration were placed in the civil service classification without examination, and that it is not fair to permit the Democrats to remain in office without taking their chances in an open examination. It is insisted that both Republicans and Democrats who passed their examinations under the Wilson executive order will not be disturbed. The new arrangement would apply only to postmasters who hold their jobs by political appointment and who never were obliged to pass any examinations.

Of course there are objections to the examination system on the ground that a school teacher could answer the questions asked on an examination paper more readily than most applicants with executive ability and little book lore. But Postmaster General Hays insists that the examinations will cover executive talents, and, indeed, the selections will be based on organizing ability rather than mere book knowledge.

The Postmaster General is heartily in favor of the merit system because he thinks it is the only way to put the post office department on an efficient basis. He is full of enthusiasm about the future and realizes the responsibility of his task. He therefore is urging President Harding to make it possible for postmasters to be selected on an efficiency basis so that an improvement in the entire mail service may result.

It is probable that Mr. Harding will accept the advice of Will Hays and put all the postmasters under civil service rules and require examinations of all incumbent postmasters who got their jobs through politics.

The new Postmaster General also has the full support of Mr. Harding in the plan to humanize the post office department. There are many places throughout the country where the conditions under which clerks are working are conducive to bad health. Mr. Hays declares the government should keep pace with progressive employers, who are spending large sums of money for social welfare. He has called a conference of the heads of the employees' organizations and will begin tomorrow a careful study of the whole subject. All the energy and industry which Will Hays exhibited as chairman of the Republican National campaign seems to have been transferred to the post office department. He is alive with new plans and new schemes for efficiency. It will not be his fault if the country before long does not find an improvement in the mail service.

Railroad Times.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

Passenger—"I wonder if my watch is right. Would you tell me the time?"

Conductor—"One-Fifty-Eight!"

Passenger—"Thanks; I have two to two, too!"

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 30c.

A Seeker Who Found

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—A man read Esaias the prophet.
—Acts 8:27, 28.

Here is a man who wants to know. Here is a genuine inquirer. He is not caught in the current of carelessness, as if he did not know to dread its results. This Ethiopian is where help may be reasonably expected. He is no longer a resister, a defier, or a denier. His face is turning toward the dawn. A new day is breaking.



For God to accept a man when he is resisting, defying and denying Him would be to make war between his own attributes. Such a thing is impossible. But this man is reading the right kind of literature. Reading the theories of unbelievers, viewing vile pictures, and hearing "shady" songs represents no favorable ground on which to find a Holy God. That call of God after the first man, "Adam where art thou?" suggests that man should answer to God for his attitude. Every man is responsible for being an earnest inquirer after God. Admitting must give place to inquiring.

Such a man may expect to sight by faith, Jesus Christ as Savior. Now, He has been all the while revealed in that very chapter from which the man was reading, but he did not see Him with the eyes of his heart. When Philip made the word clear to him, then he had no further need to inquire "of whom?" He was where faith could easily root and fruit. Being there, it is little wonder that he asks for the chariot to stop that he may be baptized. He has it all settled now, that the person "of whom" the prophet wrote is none other than our sacrificial and death-conquering Jesus.

The change has been quick. Now he is reading but not seeing, again he is accepting and proving. Like a man looking at a field and seeing broad acres; but, now with a drill he strikes oil, and that field, that very same field, contains his fortune. We do not see him take time to turn to another part of the roll nor do we see him haughtily lay the roll aside. He is, we think, looking still at that very same selection—so short is the time—and he sees Jesus. After all He was there revealed, and not obscured. Many a man has lost his pen behind his own ear. Is it there. All he needs is to find it. So this man discovers Jesus in the Bible. The chariot suggests some awkwardness, moving over the uneven way, but THE WORLD fits anywhere when a soul is inquiring. Men have been saved on shipboard, in barns, in forests, in graveyards, on mountains and plains. There is no geography mentioned in the invitation. You can be saved where you now are.

One says, "I am in the meshes of bad habits." Well, God will hear an honest inquirer from there. Just look, look to Jesus from where you are. Men say, "We are infidels, unbelievers, agnostics." Well, God will take you from there. There is no direction given as to the starting place. All have sinned, and sinners can be saved by accepting Jesus. Start from anywhere. Start from where you now are. If you will accept Jesus, you cannot overtax His power to save. Millions of people say that they were surprised with salvation. They had not expected it five minutes before they were sure they had it. They were thinking of the long list of reforms they must work out first. But one look to Jesus, the surprise was theirs. And it was everlasting life! Something to gain!

Whatever may have caused this man to be interested in what he was reading, he had struck a portion of Scripture which gave him to see the cross of Christ, and who could see that without being surprised? No man can see that with the eyes of his heart and not be saved. He sees that what he needs cannot be bought or traded; it is a gift. "The gift of God is eternal life." The place where he read told about the lamb being led to the slaughter; it had the word "humiliation" in it too. That is it, it is Jesus, and Jesus for him. What a discovery!

There is the price paid, and there is nothing more to pay; so he takes the gift of salvation.

Philip knew well how to help this man. He gives forth not the slightest uncertain note about prophecy, nor does he appeal in his own arguments born of his own opinions to the man.

How many who read this will take Esaias's prophecy, chapter fifty-three, and read it? But if you do read it, will you cast aside all theorizing about "who knows" or "how can this be" and just look to see who is here set forth, and why? When the chapter uses the word "our" (for the time being) let the word "my" be inserted in its place; how can you fail to see here your Savior? Talk about discoveries! Finding a continent! Discovering a museum or an artist! When you have seen Jesus here in His Word, you have discovered riches of grace. And it is free.

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Some FACTS About

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

HERE ARE AUTHENTIC FIGURES from the Ford Factory at Detroit. They show you just how many Ford Cars and Trucks have been built each month since January 1, 1921, and how many have been sold to retail customers in the United States:—

	Produced.	Delivered to Retail Customers
January	29,883	57,208
February	35,305	63,603
March	61,886	87,221
Total Production	127,074	Total Retail Sales 207,032

Showing that actual sales for the first three months of 1921 exceeded production by 80,958 Ford Cars and Trucks!

APRIL REQUISITIONS already specify 107,719 additional Cars and Trucks, and the estimated April output of the Factory and Assembly Plants combined calls for only 90,000!

THESE FACTS CLEARLY SHOW that the demand for Ford Automobiles is growing much faster than manufacturing facilities to produce, and were it not for the dealers' limited stocks, which are now being rapidly depleted, many more customers would have been compelled to wait for their Cars. It will be only a matter of weeks, therefore, until a big surplus of orders will prevent anything like prompt deliveries.

IF YOU WOULD BE SURE of having your Ford Car or Truck when you want it, you should place your order now. Don't delay. Phone us or drop us a card.

Piedmont Motor Co.,

WALHALLA, S. C. WESTMINSTER, S. C.
PHONE 34.

CLOUDLESS SKY POURS RED-HOT

Metal Over in Georgia—Meteors Explode With Terrific Force.

Pitts, Ga., April 20.—Meteors of the aerolite type that traveled through the air, apparently in a southwesterly direction, exploded with such violence close to the earth here to-day that buildings were shaken.

One negro, at work in the field where a six-pound piece of the red-hot metal struck, unearthed the fragment five feet below the surface and fifteen minutes after it fell it was too hot to handle.

A shower of these aerolites fell near here. Many pieces were picked from an open field into which most of them fell, the largest being sent to Atlanta for analysis.

The explosion here was heard for miles. Farmers telephoned here to determine the cause of the explosions. The aerolite, of vivid brightness, was plainly seen in the cloudless sky, and its trail was visible for two minutes.

No One Reported Injured. . . .

Macon, Ga., April 20.—A meteor or a series of meteors passed over Middle and Southern Georgia about 9 o'clock this morning, exploding and showering hot metal as heavy as iron, according to reports received here to-night. It was seen at Macon. It exploded over Cordele and Pitts, the latter place some distance east of Cordele, and Albany, southwest of here.

At Pitts, in Wilcox county, more than a dozen heavy explosions were heard, followed by a sharp cracking in the air for several minutes, and red-hot metal, some pieces weighing as much as six pounds each, fell to the earth, trailing black smoke. The sky was cloudless.

The majority of the pieces fell in open fields, and so far as known to-night no one was injured.

People Far Away Mystified.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 20.—Residents here believed that an explosion high over this city at 9 o'clock this morning was an aeroplane, and that the machine and its pilot had been destroyed.

Pulaski county was combed for wreckage, but none was found, and it was not until reports of aerolites falling in Wilcox county, twenty miles south of here to-night, that the mystery was solved.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists, Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Entertainment at Earle's Grove.

A very interesting program will be rendered at Earle's Grove school house on Friday night, April 29th, at 8 o'clock. There will be no admission charge made. All will be cordially welcomed and an earnest endeavor will be made to please and entertain all.

Faculty Earle's Grove School.

USE OF POISON GAS IN FUTURE

Wars to Be Hellish Art—Inventor of Deadly "Lewisite" Discusses It.

West Point, N. Y., April 21.—A plan for the protection of battleships at sea against an enemy's poisonous fumes by the installation of a "gas mask" for a whole ship was outlined in an address to officers and students of the military academy here yesterday by Prof. W. Lee Lewis, head of the chemistry department of Northwestern University and inventor of the deadly gas, "Lewisite," perfected just as the World War closed.

"We face the possibility in the naval warfare of the future of armor piercing toxic and tear shells, smoke screens, toxic smoke clouds and invisible toxic fumes," said Prof. Lewis. "We also may consider in this connection parallel defensive measures, such as a gas mask for a whole battleship."

"Gas weapons capable of a much finer adaptation to purpose than explosive weapons will be devised and the future will see worked out a great deal of scientific refinement in the development of gas weapons for all types of military operations."

"Future battles will not be to the strong, but to the superior intelligence. Warfare will become less a matter of brute strength and relative man-power, and more and more a matter of scientific acumen. Battles will be shorter and more decisive, and hence innocent populations will suffer less."

Prof. Lewis declared that the prevailing impression of the uncivilized and inhuman character of toxic gases as a military weapon is not well substantiated.

"The purpose of warfare is to break down the enemy's man-power as quickly as possible," he said. "The three criteria by which the humanness of any particular method might be judged are, first, the method to produce wide casualties; second, the per cent of deaths among the wounded, and, finally, the completeness of recovery of the wounded."

"The efficiency of toxic gas to produce widespread casualties was amply demonstrated in the last war. As to the test of humanness, the death rate from bullets and shrapnel wounds in the last war among the American soldiers was in round numbers 24 per cent, while the gas rate ran about two and one-half per cent. Thus a soldier wounded from gas has twelve times the chances of recovery over a soldier wounded from shrapnel, without the chance of permanent disfigurement."

Germany Asks Harding's Mediation.

Berlin, April 21.—The German government has formally asked the President of the United States to mediate in the reparations question.

The note embodying the request was forwarded Wednesday by Loring Dresel, the American commissioner in Berlin, to the State Department in Washington. The note was signed by Chancellor Fehrenbach and Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

For Expectant Mothers
Used By Three Generations
WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 5-D, ATLANTA, GA.

CAMPAIGN FOR THIRTY-THREE

Million Dollars by Methodists for the Cause of Education.

The educational institutions in behalf of which the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has launched the great Christian education movement to raise \$33,000,000, are worthy of the undertaking.

Wofford College, at Spartanburg, which is to share in the fund to the extent of half a million dollars, has just been promised \$200,000 on its endowment by the general education board of New York, with the understanding that the college raises \$300,000 between now and the close of the year. Dr. Wallace Butterick, president of the general education board, in speaking of the offer, declares that no other institution has had its cause presented so forcefully as Dr. Snyder presented the cause of Wofford.

As Wofford has attracted wide attention and won the admiration of all sections, there are other institutions of which Southern Methodism is justly as proud, and they are going to share in the \$33,000,000 fund which the church proposes to raise May 29th to June 5th, inclusive. The institutions in this State, with their approved askings are—

Carlisle School, Bamberg, \$75,000
Columbia College, Columbia, \$300,000.

Lander College, Greenwood, \$300,000.

Horry Industrial School, Aynor, \$75,000.

Textile Industrial School, Spartanburg, \$50,000.

Wofford Fitting School, Spartanburg, \$75,000.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, \$500,000.

The campaign is launched in obedience to the expressed will and command of the General Conference of 1918, the supreme authority in the church. The educational secretary for the South Carolina Conference is Rev. G. E. Edwards, of Orangeburg; for the Upper South Carolina Conference, Rev. J. C. Roper, of Chester. The conference financial directors are: For the South Carolina Conference, Leland Moore, of Charleston, and for the Upper South Carolina Conference, Judge C. C. Featherstone, of Greenwood.

The quota for the South Carolina Conference in the \$33,000,000 fund is \$1,149,500. The quota for the Upper South Carolina Conference is \$1,117,500. This makes a total of \$2,267,000 for the Methodists of the entire State of South Carolina.

Those subscribing to the fund for Christian education have five years in which to meet their obligations.

To Stop a Cough Quick

take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, a cough medicine which stops the cough by healing the inflamed and irritated tissues.

A box of GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. The salve should be rubbed on the chest and throat of children suffering from a Cold or Croup.

The healing effect of Hayes' Healing Honey inside the throat combined with the healing effect of Grove's O-Pen-Trate Salve through the pores of the skin soon stops a cough.

Both remedies are packed in one carton and the cost of the combined treatment is 35c. Just ask your druggist for HAYES' HEALING HONEY.

The earliest iron ships were built like their wooden predecessors, with closely spaced ribs.