

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed for Quick Reading.

"There is quite a change in the attitude of York county jurors and people generally toward the railroads and railroad employes in matters pertaining to damage suits as compared with several years ago," said a young railroad man who was in Yorkville last week as a witness in a railway damage suit case in the court of common pleas. "I have heard jurors say right here in York county that they wouldn't believe the testimony of a railroad employe who was in the witness chair because he was paid to lie for the railroad anyhow and it has made me fighting mad a many a time. But now they appear to regard railroad men as human and truthful and just as reliable citizens as anybody else."

People Paying Taxes.
"This is about the first trip I have made to Yorkville in a year," said Mr. Ross Parrish, well known citizen of the Clover Mill village at Clover who came to Yorkville Saturday to pay his taxes. Several of us came down today to pay our taxes," said Mr. Parrish.

Almost Got Away With It.
"Speaking of having cotton stolen from the field," said a York county farmer Saturday, "I came near losing 750 pounds that way this morning. I was moseying around the place and in a selected spot I found 750 pounds carefully hidden away. The thief evidently expected to get away with it tonight or maybe Sunday. But he won't because I took it away from there right quick. I'll say I did."

Didn't Like the Job.
"Sitting on the jury is almost as mean a job as standing at attention in the army," said C. G. Castles, well known young man of Smyrna, who was in Yorkville all last week as a juror attendant upon court of common pleas. "This is my first jury experience," said Mr. Castles, "and I didn't miss service on many cases tried. You've heard about a continuous seat not padded making corns, haven't you? Well I almost got 'em."

Few Apple Wagons Will Come.
"There will be comparatively few apple wagons from the mountains of North Carolina to get down as far as York county this winter," said an automobile dealer from Boone, Watauga county, N. C., who was in Yorkville the other day. "The North Carolina apple crop is as good this year as usual, if not a little better, and the apples are bringing a fancy price. The apple wagons have been going out in as large numbers this year as usual; but the demand for apples has been unusually heavy and their supplies have been purchased by people in towns closer to the mountains than York county towns. It will probably continue that way until all are gone."

Where the Mules Go.
"York county horse and mule dealers are selling so many animals this fall that one wonders where in the world they are going to be used and where those animals whom they succeed will go," remarked a prominent York county farmer Saturday afternoon. "Oh, that is easily explained," said another farmer who was in the party. "If you'll just take a look around the back lots in Yorkville and Rock Hill and Clover and Sharon and Fort Mill on any trading day and see the old plugs that are offered for any kind of price, and are then carried to other counties you'll see where they go. And then lots of York county horses, like York county people die every year."

Used Karo to Make Booze.
"We've known for some time," said Horace Johnson, state liquor constable that the moonshiners in York county were using homemade molasses in the manufacture of liquor as well as sugar or almost anything; but I found twenty empty cans that had contained the well known "Karo" brand of corn syrup at a distillery which George Sparrow and I tore up on Mr. Galloway Crawford's place in King's Mountain township Thursday. Along with the empty syrup cans we found a quantity of jugs and other containers which had evidently been placed there in anticipation of a big run. We broke up the distillery and poured about 1,000 gallons of mash, which was nearly right for making liquor, into the branch. We found nobody present when we discovered the plant."

Potatoes Destroyed.
"I had expected to have plenty of sweet potatoes to feed the inmates of the county home on this winter," said Superintendent I. P. Boyd of the York county home a few days ago; "but I had the misfortune to lose about seventy-five bushels by fire several days ago and that will reduce the supply a great deal. I made a special house to keep the potatoes in, you know, and I have been having the best of luck with them for quite a while, keeping the house at temperature of about 80 degrees. A spark from the heater caught the boards of the house some days ago and the whole thing was burned. However, we still have some

potatoes. Population of the county home is now about as low as it ever gets," Mr. Boyd went on to say. "We have about twenty-five persons in the home at present and they are all getting along nicely. All are looking forward to Christmas. People are mighty good to them at that season, especially ladies of the First Presbyterian church of Yorkville who always bring them baskets of good things to eat and little articles of clothing and other comforts at that season."

Beautiful Sentiment Is This.
"You know," said a Yorkville man yesterday, "as the holiday season approaches almost everybody is so busy amid the hustle and bustle of it all that few stop to think about the real meaning of Christmas and its significance. Of course everybody knows the origin of Christmas and all about the festival. But they are just too busy it seems. I ran across a little piece of poetry the other day, captioned, 'Bethlehem,' and written by Wilber Underwood, that is not only beautiful in its simplicity but is a most correct interpretation of the occasion that we are about to celebrate. Here it is:

He was the earth and all the stars,
But Mary Mother smiled
Where in the manger of an inn
Lay warm the Holy Child
The ox was host upon that night
Unto the King of all;
He saw for income meadowy breath,
For shelter his rude stall.

Not all the cold of earth and man
Can pierce the heaven mind,
Where warm against her leaping breast
A Mother clasps Her Child.

O miracle of utmost love,
How God grew greater when
He stooped to be a helpless babe
Beside the hearts of men.

Long ages since—and still in joy,
In loneliness and tears,
Who knew into a Little Boy
Who smiles down through the years.

SHARON NEWS LETTER.

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer
Sharon, Dec. 8.—Sharon's city fathers are determined to protect Sharon horse and mule dealers against dealers who would come into town with a carload or two carloads of stock for sale at auction and then go quickly out again. Local dealers want a license sale of \$500 placed upon those outside dealers who would do business for a day or two every once in a while here, and it is very probable that a license tax of such proportions will be imposed. A member of the town council said Saturday that there had been some discussion of the matter among members of the council and that if all probability an ordinance fixing the tax for non-resident horse and mule dealers who would do business in Sharon will likely be passed within the next few days.

Sharon merchants are beginning to feel the pressure of the Christmas trade which may be said to have fairly opened up last Saturday. The crowd in town Saturday was not quite as large as has been the average Saturday crowd for the past sixty days but still there were many people here and they bought much holiday goods. Most of the Sharon merchants have special Christmas offerings and now have these goods on display. They are anticipating a good business and in fact most of them are worried because they have not been able to get larger stocks of holiday goods that they have been able to get.

It is estimated that 4,000 holes of cotton or better have been ginned this season which is about nearing its end. This is the largest amount of cotton ever ginned in Sharon perhaps, and local ginners are well pleased with the season's output. There are two ginners within the town and despite the fact that both of them have had more or less serious setbacks because of trouble with their respective plants, still they are well pleased with the season's work.

Pupils of the Sharon school are looking forward with keen interest to the closing of school on account of the Christmas holidays. It has not been definitely agreed upon as yet; but very likely the school will be closed for two weeks on account of the Yuletide season to the extreme joy and satisfaction of every pupil of the school to say the least.

Rev. Carl McCully of Mecklenburg county, N. C. who recently accepted a call to the pastorate of Woodland and Salem Presbyterian churches expects to take up the work of his pastorate here as soon as he is able to get a residence to live in. Rev. McCully will very likely move his family here before the first of the year.

Mr. W. P. Whitesides who is teaching school at Derida, N. C. visited his brother Mr. G. W. Whitesides here last Saturday.

Several Sharon Nobles, members of the Masonic Order of the Mystic Shrine went to Charlotte last week to attend a meeting of Shriners at Oasis Temple. Among those who went from here were Messrs. W. T. and J. W. Sims, A. M. Erwin and James Bankhead, Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Burruss.

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, America's two most notorious anarchists, spent Friday night at Ellis Island. They were surrendered to the immigration authorities at noon upon demand of the department of labor to await deportation to Russia after preaching their doctrines in the United States for thirty years.

Three thousand assistants employed in the most important stores of London are on strike for increases in pay, shorter hours and various other concessions.

COUNTY SCHOOL SURVEY

Thorough Census Is Just Being Completed.

WORK OF THE ATTENDANCE OFFICERS

Misses Garrison and Saunders Have More Information About York County People Than Law Required—Young Lady Official Tells of Her Work.

If Uncle Sam's eighty odd thousand enumerators who are to take the decennial census of the country next year do anything like as complete a job as have Misses Belva Saunders and Alice Garrison, York county school attendance officers who have just completed their census of the school children of the rural districts of York county, the county generally will have all the information that could possibly be desired in regard to its population. Misses Saunders and Garrison in their exhaustive survey of the county's school children, have not only gotten all the information about those children that the compulsory school laws of the state require them to get; but at the suggestion of the County Superintendent of Education John E. Carroll, they have gone further and gotten much information about people who are not of school age and which makes an invaluable record. Incidentally, the York county school attendance officers are the only officials in the state who have done this additional work.

People Gladly Aided.

"We have completed our task of taking the school census in the rural districts," said Miss Alice Garrison, county attendance officer, "and the work has been accomplished without a great deal of trouble. We have found a tendency on the part of people throughout the county both white and black to give us all the information required by the compulsory attendance law promptly and accurately to the best of their respective abilities, and they have heartily co-operated with us in getting the facts that we sought about people generally in addition to that information which the act requires.

The information required by the compulsory School Attendance law included: color, full name, date of birth, including the year, month and day; age on last birthday; sex; school attended last year and grade; name of parent or guardian; postoffice address and the number of the school district in which the child resides.

"Our inquiry, however, has developed many additional facts including the maiden name of the mother of every family, the birthday of both parents, the date of marriage, the names of all children and the birthday of all children regardless of whether or not they are of school age or over or under; the names of husbands of those daughters of a family who are married and the names of wives of those sons of a family who are married and their children.

"The census as we have taken it," Miss Garrison continued, "also includes the information as to whether every family both white and black own the premises on which it resides or whether or not it is rented and if the family are tenants we have the name of the landowner and his address.

Physical Statistics.

"We have also paid careful attention to the matter of collecting physical statistics not only in regard to the children of school age; but all members of every rural family. We have information that is almost entirely accurate as to the number of blind that there are in York county both among whites and negroes. We have a record of the number of epileptics of both races and a bit of the history of each individual case. There are other records of this kind that are of value.

"We have not yet had time to compile all of this information as we expect to do. It is a great task, you know, and considerable time will be necessary to complete it in detail. Still, from more or less careful perusal of the records we have been able to form a fairly good idea as to the number of illiterates in the county, the number of physically defective and other information. The number of defectives—physically defective, by the way, is surprisingly few, the great population of the county being taken into consideration.

"Now since we have completed our census," said Miss Garrison, "Miss Saunders and I are devoting a considerable portion of our time to inspecting the various schools of the county and seeing to it that the pupils are living up to the terms of the compulsory attendance act which requires that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 attend school eighty consecutive school days each year.

Few Violations.

"The law is being strictly obeyed throughout the county and so far very few violations have been reported to us. There have been no prosecutions. There has been some misunderstanding about various sections of the law, but all the kinks are being rapidly straightened out. For instance, a few weeks ago in the southern section of the county I came across a school trustee engaged in picking cotton in one of his fields. One of his children of school age was picking with him. I inquired why the child was being kept out of school and the father informed me that it was absolutely necessary to

keep him at home that day because his services were needed in the fields since it was impossible to hire cotton pickers.

"I then inquired of the trustee if he was not aware that he was violating the terms of the statute in so doing and his reply was that he was not aware of any such violation because his understanding was that the law only required that the child attend for eighty days of the year. Then I informed him that the law said the child must go eighty consecutive school days. He immediately saw the difference and he gave me assurance that the law would be strictly complied with hereafter. Thus the incident was closed.

Must Mind the Baby.

"I came across a rather pathetic case some time ago. A mother works in a York county cotton mill. She has several children and it is necessary that they work in the mill also in order that all the family might have bread. One little boy of school age neither works in the mills nor goes to school. His job is to mind the mother's baby at home while the others work. I called her attention to the fact that this boy should go to school and she immediately informed me that it was impossible because some one had to attend the baby while she worked and there was nobody available save the boy. The law exempts children of widows whose livelihood is in whole or in part dependent upon those children, and I have discretionary power in such cases. It occurred to me that the little lad's work of minding the baby was certainly necessary to the support of the mother and other members of the family. Therefore he will not go to school—not this year at least.

The Reason Why.

"I came across another interesting case recently," said the York county school attendance officer. "In a certain section of the county there lives a man who is reputed to be rather headstrong and quick tempered. I was told that I would likely have trouble in getting his children to school and, sure enough, they were not present the opening day. I directed him to explain why his children were not in school in accordance with the law. If any children need an education he are surely in need, and he can send them. Several days ago his children, who had not been in attendance came to school and brought to the teacher a note of explanation about their nonattendance. It was sent to me. 'I have been sick' and not able to gether the crop and I thought Monday was the first day. I thought so the got-for-me month it was all write I bage to be excuse if I was wrong."

IF YOUNG AGAIN.

How Would You Make Your Life Different from What It Is.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger recently sent inquiries to several prominent men as to what they would do if they were young again. Very few of the men replied that they would again engage in the same line of endeavor in which they are now engaged. Nearly all of them thought of something else they would undertake if they were to start over, and this despite the fact that all of them are successful men.

The scope of the replies was sufficiently broad, however, to be encouraging, for it leaves no doubt as to the desirability of entering many lines of endeavor. Had all of them been of one opinion as to a vocation, it would have indicated that young man's opportunities are limited. But here we find many learned men giving it as their opinion that any one of a dozen occupations is the most desirable, if that is the way to express it.

The truth is it doesn't make a great deal of difference what business or profession a young man engages in. If he is successful in his chosen vocation, that is all that is essential. For success in any other line, providing only that the line is respectable.

Further, it doesn't seem to matter materially what a young fellow thinks about it; he is likely to find himself in later life engaged in something he never dreamed of engaging in in the beginning. That is to say, the average man doesn't select a career for himself and follow it to the end. Most of the men of today have literally been forced into the occupations they are pursuing. The boy gets the first job he can secure and it leads to something else, often to many things, and in the end a man finds that he is devoting his life's efforts to a trade or calling or vocation he never thought of when he secured his first position.

As men grow older, and in looking back upon the thousand and one incidents that influenced their lives, they become fatalists to a greater or less degree. No thoughtful man, reviewing his own past can get away from the idea that he has had not a great deal to do with his success or failure in life.—Columbus Dispatch.

The governor on Saturday issued a proclamation designating January 7, 1920 as the date for the election in the "Greener area" on the question of that portion of Spartanburg county being annexed to Greenville. The election was to have been held December 23, but because of vacancies on the election commission in Spartanburg county, the date had been postponed one month for the new members to qualify

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Outline Of Comprehensive Legislative Programme.

WANTS PRESENT TARIFF REVISED

Would Have Congress Extend the War Time Food Regulations—Discussion of Railroad Problem Reserved for Another Message—No Discussion of the Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A diversified legislative program to restore a peace-time business status, revise the tax system, curb unrest, reduce the cost of living and rectify labor and farming conditions was recommended by President Wilson today in his message to the new session of congress.

The president asked for new tariff laws based on the nation's changed relation to the rest of the world, suggested that the income and excess profits tax schedules be simplified, advocated steps to improve rural conditions and promote production, and declared for a "genuine Democratization of industry" to protect both labor and capital.

The railroad problem he reserved for a future message, and he made no statement of his intentions regarding the peace treaty or Mexico. Many of his recommendations were the same as those submitted to the special session last spring and several of them are embraced in legislation already being formulated in the two houses.

To Meet Cost of Living.

To meet the cost of living the president asked extension of the war-time food control bill, federal regulation of cold storage, readjustment of food transportation, and establishment of a system of federal licensing for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

He declared the causes of unrest to be superficial and temporary, and made his only reference to the senate's failure to ratify the peace treaty in saying that restlessness was due largely to the nation's hesitation in determining its peace policy. The federal government, he declared, should be armed with full authority to deal in the criminal courts with those who promote violence.

In an extended discussion of labor discussions he declared the workers had just right for complaint in many matters, and that there should be a "full recognition of the right of those who work in whatever rank, to participation in some organic way in every decision that directly affects their welfare." He asserted that the right of individuals to strike must be held inviolate, but added that there must be a firm stand against "the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only government itself has a report to exercise as a protection to all."

For a Budget System.

He renewed his recommendation for a budget system of national finances, asking for special protection to promote the dyes and chemical industries, and declared the administration bill providing farms for soldiers should be passed without delay.

The message, about 5,000 words in length, was transmitted to the capitol by messenger, the president expressing regret that his health would not permit his delivery of it in person. It was read separately in senate and house where it drew mixed expressions of approbation and disappointment. The Democrats generally praised it as setting forth decisively a practical program of reform, while the Republican side there were many complaints that it lacked definiteness and omitted mention of important problems.

In all of the private discussions among members and in some public expressions regarding it, there was much speculation as to what extent the president's illness had handicapped him in its actual preparation. Democrats declared that Mr. Wilson's vigorous beliefs on public questions were shown by the language of the message to be unimpaired by his long confinement and weakness, while in Republican cloak-room gossip there was evident a disposition to speculate on how far his advisers had gone in framing the details.

Senators Comment.

This disposition was manifested in a public statement by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, declaring the document failed to take up some important public problems. "The message," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "reflects the views of Attorney General Palmer, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Samuel Gompers, and undoubtedly they assisted in its preparation."

Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey, said in a statement that it was rather academic and "certainly lacks the usual Wilson punch."

It was characterized as "a genuine, unadulterated Wilson message," by Senator McKeller, Democrat, Tennessee, and Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, declared it "up to the president's fine standard." Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the acting Democratic leader of the senate, said that "few messages had pointed the way to more enlightened remedies for existing evils."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the

Republican senate leader, had no comment to make, but Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, Republican leader of the house, issued a statement saying that while the message "contains much that we can approve, it does not make any marked contribution toward the settlement of the perplexing questions of the day."

DRESS HURTS JEWS.

They Place Creed before Customs of Poland and Poles Resent It.

While Poland is not engaged in the slaughter of Jews, and in spite of the treaty protecting Jewish minority rights, the Jews will probably have anything but an ideal existence in Poland for a long time to come.

That summarizes the opinions of most of the Poles, Jews and American and British observers here.

The Jews are not living in fear of their lives. At the same time they are subjected to annoyances and there is almost universal prejudice against them.

As for pogroms, if all depends on the definition of pogroms. If pogroms means simply killing then there have been pogroms, just as there have been pogroms of negroes in the United States under that definition.

But if pogroms means wholesale slaughter for political purposes, or slaughter condoned, plotted or countenanced by the government, then there have been no pogroms.

The Jews of Poland do not dress like the Poles. They wear long black robes, long bushy whiskers and round black skull caps. That prejudices the Poles against them to begin with. The majority of them live in the "Jewish quarters" of the towns. The poles say that if they would dress and live like other people the prejudice would diminish greatly.

But their dress is part of their creed. Another factor in the dislike of Jews by the Poles is the fact that the Jews own much property; they are in many cases the hated landlords.

The Poles also charge that the Jews were too friendly with the Germans when the Germans were in Poland, and that they kept aloof from all things Polish, though citizens of Poland, and did not join the army.

And so on.

The most common Polish criticism of the Jewish minority treaty is that it gives the Jews separate schools supported from public funds; they claim a parallel case would be support of the Catholic parochial schools in America from public funds.

A Pole and an orthodox Jew are never seen walking down the street together, or chatting together, as in America it is rare to see a white man and a colored man fraternizing.

The Jews form about 14 per cent of the population of Poland.

The American and British investigations, by the Morgenthau and Samuels missions, were resented by the majority of Poles, principally because both were headed by Jews.

These investigations seem to have spurred the responsible Poles to a determination to do everything possible to prevent trouble in which Jews might be killed; to have brought home the realization that the other nations will not countenance killings and to have increased the general prejudices of the Poles against the Jews.

WOMEN ENGAGED IN WORK

In Finland It Seems They Are Doing All Things.

An astonishing sight for the stranger in Finland is the number of women engaged in almost every field of employment. In England during the war one became accustomed to the sight of women performing various kinds of work in which previously only men were engaged. But in Finland the visitor gets the impression that the women are doing everything. They even serve as porters on sleeping cars.

Not only are they at heavy manual work in fields and factories, but they have become skilled as mechanics and have invaded business offices to an extent that is probably undreamed of in any other country.

In bands, the proportion of women employes to men appears to be about 10 to 1. In the biggest financial institutions in Helsingfors, women hold positions involving great responsibility and calling for exceptional ability.

At the Finnish foreign office, The Associated Press correspondent noticed that women were holding offices that would be entirely beyond the aspirations of their sisters in the state department at Washington of the British foreign office.

This change has come about almost overnight. Finland's man-power has been greatly depleted, and a large part of what is left is required for military service.

The Finnish business woman is remarkably keen and intelligent. She has a kind of masculine interest and absorption in her work that seems to admit of no margin for sentiment or frivolity. She dresses simply and smartly, as do the majority of the city-bred women of this country. "An American walking through the principal streets of Helsingfors might well believe, judging from the costumes and brisk walk of the Finnish women, that he was in the heart of Chicago.

—W. H. Peffords, general manager of the Columbia Cotton Compress company and a leading business man of Columbia for the past 35 years, died Thursday afternoon.

TO BEAT BOLL WEEVIL

Fertilize Well, Space Close And Cultivate Fast.

ESSENTIALS OF PROVED EFFICIENCY

The Idea of Wide Spacing in and Between the Rows is Fallacious—Poor Land is More Liable to Successful Attack Than Rich Land.

Progressive Farmer.
The boll weevil is now in every important cotton growing state, having this fall established itself in the Carolinas. Moreover, in nearly all sections where the weevil has been exceptionally heavy, in some cases running as high as 80 or even 90 per cent. Damage has been severe in Texas, where the weevil has been for many years and where the seasons are favorable for the weevil it appears that the pest will always be on hand to take a goodly share of the cotton crop. In other words, the weevil is with us apparently for an indefinite stay, and if we would make cotton, the sooner we learn the essentials in doing so the better for us. The following recommendations are based on ten years' study of this pest, plus years of actual cotton growing under weevil conditions. We place these essentials in the order of their importance:

1—Plant on Rich Land, or Fertilize Liberally.

Beyond all question, rich land is of first importance in making cotton despite the weevil. Our rich valley and river lands are usually strong enough to make good cotton despite the weevil, if they are well drained. But even on these richer soils, fifty to seventy-five pounds per acre of nitrate of soda at planting time to push the crop off rapidly will generally pay well.

On our thinner lands, fertilizers should be used heavily if cotton is to be grown at a profit. On such thin lands, if they have a good clay subsoil, we would recommend 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda and 300 to 400 pounds per acre of acid phosphate all applied at planting time. On soils with a good clay subsoil, potash probably will not be needed, and the tight subsoil, prevents any material leaching out of the nitrate. On deep sandy soils, 100 to 150 pounds per acre of kainit or its equivalent should be used to supply the potash needed, and since leaching is likely on such soils, it will be best to use one-third or one-half the nitrate at planting time, using the remainder as a side application the latter part of May or early in June.

Where it can be had at a less cost per pound of nitrogen, sulphate of ammonia may be used in place of nitrate of soda.

The applications recommended may appear somewhat heavy, but on our average thin sandy and loamy soils we have good evidence that they are highly profitable.

2—Practice Fast Shallow Cultivation.

The object of the heavy fertilization above recommended, of course, is to push the cotton so that it will make a fair crop ahead of the weevil; but if it is to be pushed to its utmost, rapid, shallow cultivation is scarcely less important than liberal fertilization. It is hard to lay down any set rules for cultivating any crop, because methods must be varied to suit seasonal conditions. But the aim should be to stir the soil early in the season, so as to kill all grass and weeds before they get a hold. Later cultivations should be frequent and shallow, and grass and weeds should at all times be kept down. Ordinarily the clean, well-cultivated field has a good chance to make a crop despite the weevil.

3—Space Cotton Closely.

The old advice to "space wide to let in the sunlight" has been proved worse than useless. Experiments all the way from Texas to Georgia, on pretty nearly every kind and grade of soil, have proved that close spacing uniformly gets the biggest yields. Generally, rows three feet wide and the cotton a hoe's width in the drill will be best. We doubt if under any conditions rows should be wider than three and one half feet. This may seem like close spacing, but we have abundant evidence to prove that it results in bigger yields of cotton. Poor stands of cotton, in our opinion, are very largely responsible for our low yields per acre.

Let "three-foot rows and a hoe's width in the drill" be the aim.

The three points named above we consider of vital importance in making cotton despite the weevil, coming far ahead of the matter of varieties, picking weevils and squares, or poisoning. All these combined may not, in a year like this has been result in a paying crop of cotton; but they will come nearer to doing so than any other methods, and in average years they will result in profitable crops in most sections of the cotton belt.

—The report of the activities of the division of venereal disease control of the South Carolina health department, shows a remarkable growth during the year drawing to a close. On January 1, 1919, there were in the state only three clinics for the treatment of these diseases while on December 1, there were eight well established clinics in the state. These clinics are located at Columbia, Charleston, Anderson, Florence, Greenville, Newberry, Orangeburg and Spartanburg.