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THINK of a Ford Sedan with starter and demountable rims—a really high-class car having all the comforts and conveniences that go along with an enclosed job—selling for \$660.

Compare it with any other car either open or enclosed, point for point, without even considering the hundreds of thousands now in use or the extensive Service Organization back of your purchase, and you will agree that the Ford Sedan represents a motor car value that cannot be equalled anywhere.

Let us take you for a ride in one.

CLARENDON MOTOR CO.
Manning, S. C.

F. R. DINGLE MOTOR WORKS
Summerton, S. C.

on, the application should be repeated immediately. Usually three applications of poison are all that are necessary.

In view of the fact that calcium arsenate is getting cheaper and the machinery for its application less expensive and more efficient, the dust poison method is becoming more attractive to both the farmer who is willing to experiment on a small scale, and to the farmer who has obtained success and relies upon it entirely.

10. Destroy the weevil's food. Gather the cotton earl yand then plow up or otherwise kill the green cotton stalks. If this is done before frost the weevil will be driven into winter quarters early and hungry, with less likelihood of surviving.

No particular advantage so far as destroying the boll weevil is concerned, results from fall breaking of cotton fields if the plowing does not occur before frost has killed the cotton stalks.

Fight

A farmer can not grow cotton under boll weevil conditions unless he is willing to fight. The things that are necessary to do to successfully control the boll weevil must be done at the time they should be done.

Cotton growing by the easy-go-lucky method is a thing of the past. Those who are fighters and will stay by the job will be successful cotton growers of the future. Are you a fighter or a quitter?

PEPPER TO FILL SENATE VACANCY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia lawyer, was appointed United States Senator by Governor Sproul today to succeed the late Boise Penrose. Under the law, the appointment stands until a successor is selected at the November election, to fill the unexpired Penrose term ending in 1927.

George Wharton Pepper, is not known to many members of the Senate. During the time the Versailles treaty was under consideration, Mr. Pepper attracted wide attention by opposing the ratification of the League of Nations covenant in joint debate on the public platform with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in this city and with Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, in Indianapolis.

Like Boies Penrose, Mr. Pepper comes from an old Philadelphia family. He will be fifty-five years old on March 26. He was educated in private schools and was graduated in 1887 from the University of Pennsylvania of which he is now trustee, and from the law department two years later. He has had wide experience in the civil practice of law. He defended organized baseball in the Federal League suits and had much to do with the drafting of the present national agreement of the American and National League.

Governor Sproul in announcing the appointment said that in order that there may be a full understanding of the situation he desired to say that he expected Mr. Pepper to be a candidate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Penrose.

Mr. Pepper in a formal statement said if nominated and elected to serve out the term of the late Mr. Penrose it was his intention to do so. "The tender," he said, "has been made without any restriction, expressed or implied, upon my freedom of choice respecting my term of service."

Governor Sproul talked over the telephone with Vice President Coolidge and arranged that Mr. Pepper be sworn in tomorrow. Mr. Pepper will leave for Washington tonight. Mr. Pepper's commission was read and signed by the Governor. "I feel that we are fortunate in being able to command the services of so able and distinguished a citizen as Mr. Pepper," said the Governor.

CITATION NOTICE

The State of South Carolina, County of Clarendon.
By J. M. Windham, Probate Judge:
Whereas, A. S. M. Parker made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Robert J. Parker.
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said Robert J. Parker deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning on the 23rd day of January next, after publication hereof at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand this 5th day of January, Anno Domini, 1922.
J. M. Windham,
Judge of Probate.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

HALF YOUR LIVING WITHOUT MONEY COST

Cash Crop Production Costs Can Be Cut In Half By Food And Grain Making And Saving At Home

Atlanta, Ga.—(Special).—"No one is wise enough to know or foresee the outcome of the world wide financial and political mix-up that has followed the world war and the inflated price, joy riding spree that we have all engaged in," said H. G. Hastings, President of the Georgia Association, Georgia's organization for state-wide development.

"The wise farmer in the South will forget the 30 to 40 cent cotton price that led him to disaster in 1920 and figure on a selling price of around 15 cents under conditions of normal yield and acreage which we are very liable to have in 1922. This necessitates reduced cost of cotton making or else being wiped out.

"The cost of cotton or other cash crop making in the South or anywhere else is largely food cost, food for the farmer and his family, food in the shape of grain and forage for his working live stock. With low prices for cotton or other cash crop the farmer cannot afford to pay any outside profit or expense on the food he, his family and working live stock consume. This means to quit living off of supply merchants' shelves and to live off the products of home acres.

"The situation requires chickens, hogs, milk cows and acres of corn, oats, wheat, forage and miscellaneous crops from which to feed them. Last but not least, in importance, is the home vegetable garden which is the quickest and cheapest source of food in the world.

"Most folks here in the South don't taken the home garden seriously and thereby make a great mistake. There are too many of the 'lick and a promise' sort of gardens and mighty few of the real sure enough kind.

"We have been told repeatedly by those who plan and prepare for a real garden, plant it, tend it and keep it replanted through the season, that it furnishes half the family living at no money cost except the small amount spent for the seeds needed.

"The garden is, or rather should be, the earliest planted. It brings food the quickest. It starts cutting store bills for food the first week anything is ready to use. A little later, half or more needed for the table comes out of the garden.

"If rightly tended and replanted it supplies food all summer and fall, the surplus above daily needs goes into cans or is dried for winter use. Yes, the right kind of garden is a life-saver, and we all need a life-saver of this kind in 1922."

SOIL BUILDING IMPORTANT

A well drained soil is absolutely necessary to success in fighting the boll weevil, as cotton will not make an early growth on a cold wet soil.

It has not been found profitable to raise cotton on poor land under boll weevil conditions, because the overhead expenses are so great that it makes the cost of production very high per pound of cotton.

The fertility of the soil may be maintained more easily and more economically by a systematic crop rotation than it can be done without a rotation.

Summer legumes should be planted everywhere possible, and all such legumes as are not needed for feed for livestock should be plowed under for soil improvement.

In a recent experiment conducted by Clemson College at Allendale, S. C., where corn followed a crop of velvet beans, the velvet beans supplied practically all the nitrogen required in the production of a good crop of corn on poor sandy loam soil.

It is important to plant winter cover crops on all land not otherwise occupied as these not only help to preserve the fertility of the land and prevent washing and leaching, but are also valuable because the boll weevil can not live through the winter in a green cover crop.

Good drainage and proper terracing are primarily essential to successful crop production under boll weevil conditions.

The use of lime is recommended where a good system of crop rotation is being followed and where green manure crops and winter cover crops are being grown and plowed under to increase the organic matter in the soil.

Commercial fertilizers should be used judiciously, and all the barnyard manure possible should be applied to our farming land.

Under boll weevil conditions it has been found that the earliest crop (which under boll weevil conditions is the best crop) is secured from properly balanced fertilizer.

BLAME LAID TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Chinese people will resist by every means at their disposal an attempt by the Japanese to open direct negotiation with Peking on the Shantung question, representatives of Chinese national and provincial organizations who are here as unofficial observers at the Washing-



Every Farmer Knows

a right start is necessary to right results.

The early establishment of a bank account—a connection with an institution of friendship is the first vital step in the management of any business, and certainly of the greatest importance for the man on the farm.

Come in and talk over your fall needs.

First National Bank.

W. C. DAVIS, President
A. C. BRADHAM, Vice-President
J. T. STUKES, Cashier

Creamery to Open!

We will be ready to receive shipments of separated sour cream on Monday, January 9th.

Will receive Poultry and Eggs on Jan. 16th.

All prices based, delivered Florence, which at all times will be in keeping with the markets.

Ship your cream, poultry and eggs to us. Remittances made and empties returned same day, shipments are received.

Write us and we will place you on our weekly quotation list.

Colonial Creamery Company

Florence, S. C.

EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174
For Sale at your Dealer
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

TEN STEPS IN FIGHTING THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL

Cotton has been grown successfully for years under boll weevil conditions. If other farmers have succeeded, so you. Herewith is a brief statement of the methods that have been successfully used:

1. Grow not more than eight to acres of cotton to the plow, until can learn for yourself how many can handle properly. If labor scarce it would be well not to undertake more than 6 acres to the plow.

2. Prepare the seed bed early so it will be well settled by planting. Heavy lands should be broken in fall and sandy lands should be broken earlier than usual.

3. Plant early fruiting varieties, which while setting fruit will continue to form squares throughout the season. It is also desirable that the varieties have thick-skinned bolls. The varieties generally favored for boll weevil conditions are the Cleveland strains, Cook, and Express.

4. Plant early, as soon as the danger of frost is past. Earliness is considered very important and should be promoted by every practical means. The use of delinted seed is recommended, since they germinate more quickly and give a better stand.

5. Fertilize liberally. Fertilizers must be depended upon to set enough fruit on the cotton stalk to make it worth while to combat the boll weevil. Fertilizers can also be depended upon to hasten the maturity of the crop, especially if the fertilizer carries a high percentage of phosphoric acid. Nitrogen must be depended upon to quickly develop a sturdy stalk. More, in fact, than the usual amount of nitrogen should be applied at planting time, but if a nitrogenous top dressing is made, it should not be applied later than three weeks after the plants come up.

Fertilizers should be applied at the time the rows are bedded, which should be at least two weeks previous to planting. For coastal plains or sandy soils a fertilizer carrying 8 to 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, 3 to 4 per

cent. nitrogen and 2 to 4 per cent. potash. For the Piedmont region, or heavy soils, apply a fertilizer carrying 9 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid, 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen and 2 to 3 per cent. potash.

6. Where the cotton follows a legume crop turned under, the percentage of nitrogen may be lessened.

7. Cultivate intensively. The crop should be cultivated every week or ten days, especially during the early week of the cotton growth. This is important in pushing the vegetative growth of the plant.

8. When the cotton plant has gained considerable growth cultivation may be sive. It is better alternate middles, at half of the root undisturbed. With on, of course, the should be worked.

9. Kill the weevils when they first emerge from winter quarters. Often the weevils appear in spots or restricted zones nearest the woods, hay stacks or other favored winter quarters. On these local areas poisons may be applied early, or the weevils themselves may be picked by hand.

10. Gather infested squares and destroy them. When squares flare open and begin to turn brown it means that the squares or buds contain immature weevils. These squares, whether attached to the stalks or fallen to the ground, should be gathered and destroyed. One prospective weevil destroyed at that time means an escape from damage that its thousands of descendants can cause later on.

Gathering squares is the one method most generally used with success by farmers who grow cotton under boll weevil conditions. It is the method most to be depended upon until farmers learn to poison with calcium arsenate, which is the most successful and economical way.

11. Learn to poison with calcium arsenate. If a farmer learns how to poison the weevil he will be relieved of the necessity of gathering weevils and damaged squares. No farmer, however, should undertake to use poison, who is not willing to follow instructions strictly.

12. When 10 to 15 per cent. of the squares are infested the first application of poison should be made. A second application should be made four days after the first, and a third four days after the second.

13. If a hard drenching rain should fall within 24 hours after poison is put

ton conference declared in a formal statement today.

"Should the Anglo-American good offices fail to bring an equitable solution, the statement said, "the Shantung question should be brought before the conference, and should that fail, actions independent of the conference should be taken by the Chinese delegation to vindicate China's honor."

The present deadlock, the statement added, was "deliberately created by Japan for the purpose of causing delay and carrying on intrigues in Peking." The action an attitude of Japan, the Chinese representatives declared, "have convinced us that Japan has no intention to quit Shantung."

LLOYD GEORGE PLEASSED

Cannes, Jan. 9.—The news of the ratification of the Irish peace treaty was received with the greatest of satisfaction by the British delegation to the Allied Supreme Council. The small majority was regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances, and as giving assurance that the terms of the treaty will be carried out.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, declined to make a formal statement regarding the ratification. He merely said that he was highly pleased.

GERMANS GO TO PARIS

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German financial expert, will head the German delegation which is to proceed to Paris prior to going to Cannes to appear before the Supreme Council to discuss German reparations.

The German delegation will include Herr Schroeder and Herr Hirsch, under secretaries of State for finance and economics; Karl

Bergmann, former secretary of State for the treasury, and other financial authorities.

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