

**SHOULD WORK OPENLY**  
 State's Chief Executive Warns Farmers Against Secret Organization.

(W. F. Caldwell in News & Courier)  
 Asheville, May 3.—A warning against the reported organization of farmers and an admonition for the farmers to organize "in the open like men" was issued by Governor Richard I. Manning this morning in his speech at the opening of the three-day Chautauqua in this thriving little city of the prosperous "Ridge" country of South Carolina. The Governor heartily believes in organization and co-operation among the farmers, but wants such organizations in the open and above board. He cited the experience of the farmers of this state in the past with secret organizations and the danger of such organizations being used for the political preferment and advancement of certain men which meant the death of the organization.

"I know nothing of such secret organization and nothing of its purpose, but I want to warn you against it," said the Governor, recalling the times in the past when the farmers' organizations have been "killed" by certain men "riding into office" on the backs of the farmers and the farmers gaining nothing for themselves. Governor Manning urged the farmers to organize and co-operate along lines which would benefit them, in the purchase of supplies, in the marketing of their products and in the advancement and improvement along agricultural and other lines, but to fight shy of "secret" organizations, which, he indicated usually meant that somebody was building a machine with the hope of getting an office and who really cared nothing for

the welfare of the farmers. Introduced by former Senator D. M. Crosson as the "man who does things," Governor Manning was received with cheers. His entrance into the school house, where the speaking took place, was greeted with voluminous applause, and he frequently had to suspend his speech for the cheering to subside. The people of Leesville gave their Governor a whole-hearted reception and showed plainly their appreciation of his visit and their thorough enjoyment of his speech.

The Governor talked on education, agriculture and law enforcement, prefacing his remarks with the statement that "enforcement of law had to be restored in South Carolina, and it had to be regarded before we could make any substantial progress along any line." This remark drew cheers. The Governor referred to the pitiful stand of the state in the education column of the states today, but spoke with appreciation of the awakening of the people to the great subject of education and their determination to have universal education. The speaker said this was an age of transition and that South Carolina was on the eve of great progress along educational lines, and predicted that the "shame of illiteracy" would soon be wiped out. The Governor referred to the necessity of an educated and intelligent citizenship with the spread of democracy. He deplored the apparent tendency of too much dependency on the Government to take care of all troubles and urged the education of the citizen to rely on his own endeavors. The Government, said the speaker, should be the leaders of the people, but the people should not and on the Government for everything, referring to the clamoring of the people last fall when the European war first came on. He congratulated the people on the way they had borne their trials and had come out with confidence firmly established, and said it was a vindication of the American system of government.

**WAR ON POTATO BUG.**  
 Clemson College Entomologist Tells How to Use Poison Against Pest.

Clemson College, May 3.—That common pest, the potato bug, is now requiring attention in South Carolina potato fields and vegetable gardens, according to A. F. Conradi, entomologist of Clemson College. For the sake of the state's spuds, he describes methods of waging war upon the bug.

"There are two forms of poison used for killing the potato bug," says Prof. Conradi. "The best is arsenate of lead. Paris green is also extensively used. Arsenate of lead is purchased in two forms, paste and powder. The powder is recommended for the reason that it is more easily handled, cannot freeze and cannot dry up. For large areas this powder is used at the rate of 1 lb to 50 gallons of water. In making up arsenate of lead or Paris green solutions always stir the poison with a little water to the thickness of white wash before it is added to the bulk of water. Paris green is made up in the same way as arsenate of lead, except that the rate is 1-4 lb. of Paris green to 50 gallons of water."

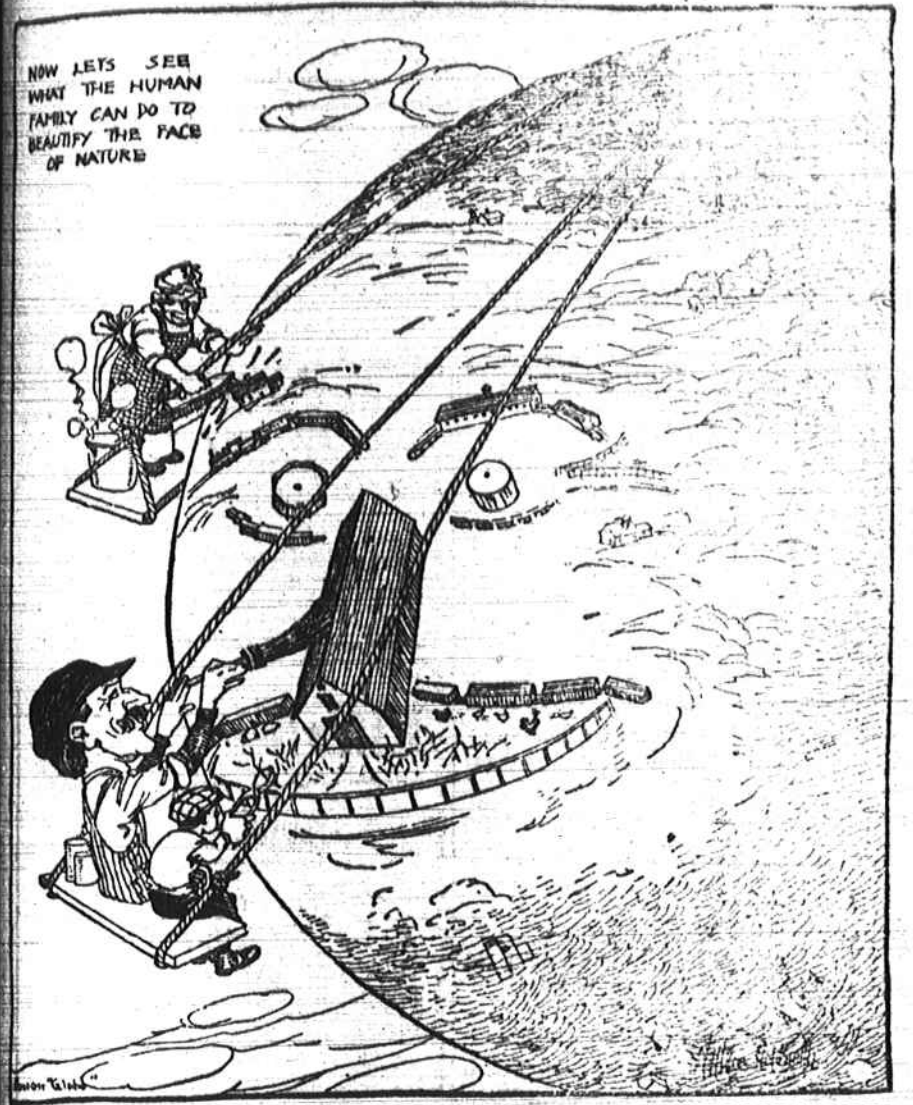
For the small family garden, says the entomologist, arsenate of lead powder is used at the rate of a heaping teaspoonful to a pail of water. Paris green, at the rate of a level teaspoonful to a pail of water. Paris green should not be sprayed on the plants without the addition of a little white wash to the spray. This can be accomplished by shaking a lump of quick lime with a little warm water and adding it to the pail of spray.

Arsenate of lead powder or Paris green may be dusted. For the family garden it can be dusted through a muslin or cheese cloth sack or through an old tomato can with a number of small holes punched in the bottom. The best time to dust in this way is in the morning when dew is on, because then it sticks better. Arsenate of lead may be dusted alone without injury and for young tomatoes should be dusted at the rate of about 1 to 2 lbs. to the acre. If one seems to be using too much of it and has trouble, it can be mixed one-half its weight with air-slaked lime and dusted liberally.

To dust Paris green, add a teaspoonful of Paris green to a quart of air-slaked lime and mix thoroughly and then dust on plants in the morning while the dew is yet on them.

Where one desires to spray the powder any kind of spray pump with a fine nozzle is satisfactory. Some people apply the spray by means of a whisk broom and still others with pine brush tied together. Although crude, and somewhat wasteful, this serves the purpose in the small family garden.

**"Clean Up and Paint Up"**  
 By WALLACE GOLDSMITH.



**Real Campaign Is Taking Place of Old Time "Clean Up"**

**"ANNUAL BATH" FOR TOWNS TABOOED.**

Five Thousand Communities Will This Year Join "Clean Up and Paint Up" Movement.

MORE than 5,000 cities and towns will this year participate in "opening weeks" in the National Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign, according to Allen W. Clark, chairman of the National "Clean Up and Paint Up" Campaign Bureau, St. Louis. Many of these committees, Clark declares, are thus breaking away from the old-established "clean up" or "annual bath" idea and are striving to make their improvement programs continuous performances.

Files in the bureau's offices, which indicate that the organization has in reality become a national clearing house for the dissemination of community betterment ideas, show that last year more than 2,000 cities and towns made an effort to "clean up and paint up." "This year," commented Chairman Clark, "it looks as though we would cooperate with more than 5,000 communities, in each of which some live civic leader is trying to improve living conditions. Though a majority of these campaigns will start with an opening week, a definite program of activity, we know that the bureau's success has been chiefly due to the fact that we try to get away from the old-fashioned annual clean up idea that has become odious to many civic leaders and an annual joke to many cities. The plans of the bureau call for continuous campaigns that bring permanent results and help from worth while civic habits."

**The Work to Be Done.**

The work of the bureau this year is more comprehensive than ever before. Everything that will beautify, preserve, improve sanitation, reduce fire risks, and better health conditions has been carefully provided for. Among the things which local "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaigns are doing this year are: Cleaning the streets and alleys, front yards, back yards, cellars, stables, attics; the removal of ashes and rubbish; cleaning up vacant lots of rubbish and weeds; eliminating breeding places of flies and mosquitoes; planting and care of trees, shrubs and flowers; and the liberal use of paint on everything that needs it.

It is this constructive, permanent nature of the improvements effected that has won the endorsement of national leaders in every branch of civic uplift work. Among those serving this year on the National Bureau's

advisory committee are: Mrs. Clarence Baxter, Kirksville, Mo., chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Bureau, is also vice chairman of the civics department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and chairman of the civic and health department of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Topeka, Kan., president of the Association of State and Province Health Officers of North America. H. S. Buttenheim, New York, editor of "The American City." Clinton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia, secretary National Municipal League and editor of the "National Municipal Review." Mrs. Philip North Moore, St. Louis, ex-president National Federation of Women's Clubs. William Woodhead, San Francisco, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. P. S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C., executive secretary American Forestry Association. Richard B. Watrous, Washington, D. C., secretary American Civic Association. Mrs. Geo. Zimmerman, Fremont, O., chairman of the civics department, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

**Paint and Self-Respect.**

The one most important factor in spreading the gospel of cleanliness, thrift and civic pride, which the Bureau is trying to do, is the work of newspaper editors throughout the country, asserts Chairman Clark. For instance, here is what Paul Brown, editor of The St. Louis Republic, has to say of the movement:

"Thousands of American cities and towns have taken up the National 'Clean Up and Paint Up' campaign that originated in St. Louis three seasons ago. It has been indorsed by thousands of civic, commercial and women's organizations all over the nation. The cities that have made themselves a part of the movement are cleaner and better cities because of it. The Republic aided in launching the initial campaign and is glad to know that the Federation of Women's Clubs is planning a general St. Louis campaign for this spring. This will aid in making 'St. Louis the Healthiest City,' for paint is the great preservative and a powerful aid in sanitation. Add to beauty and economy the fact that paint has a sanitary value, and the arguments apply with added force to the big cities. Naturally the paint dealer profits by such campaigns. None but the pessimist will object to this. He gives value received and more. The house that is painted is the better for it. A neighborhood that has cleaned up and painted up is a better one in which to live. Paint makes for self-respect and justifiable pride."

In the office of the National "Clean Up and Paint Up" Campaign Bureau hangs a room-size wall map, with every state dotted by red stars denoting cities conducting campaigns last year. And so it is true that civic leaders in thousands of towns are working to "get their town on the map" this year.

Commissioners E. J. Watson followed the Governor and he was introduced as the man whom we are all proud of and who stands head and shoulders above the other agricultural commissioners of the country." Col. Watson was received with cheers and at once launched into his attack on the "rocks of ignorance." He said that as Governor Manning was concerned with the enforcement of the criminal laws so he had preached enforcement of the economic laws. He said had the people been educated "there would not have been the theories and the theories of last fall" and he urged the people to get back to the first principles of agriculture. The commissioner of agriculture told in bold fashion and without mincing words the curse of the one-crop system of cotton and he hammered home the fact that South Carolina farmers sacrificed everything to grow cotton and bought all of their food stuffs and live stock from the West mentioning mules, cattle, canned goods, bread and meats and the other foods for man and beasts. He urged the people to "live at home" and first raise the necessities of life and then plant cotton for a surplus. This condition, he said, would not result in "hard times" if another situation such as that of last fall came on the country.

Col. Watson urged the building of good roads and the "getting out of the mud," and said the roads ought to be built by the state. He mentioned the soil inoculation now sold to farmers by his department at cost, and stressed the need if soil building and the planting of leguminous crops. Col. Watson referred to the reported secret organization of farmers as "a miserable organization from whom I would never ask a reward." Col. Watson was given hearty applause and presented with roses.

At the conclusion of the speaking the people crowded to the platform and shook hands with Governor Manning and Col. Watson. The Governor had been taken to Leesville from Columbia in an automobile with former Senator Crosson and Representative W. M. Oxner, and he returned home in the car with Commissioner Watson.

John Jackson and Herry Williams, two Florence boys who went over to France on a ship loaded with horses for the French army, got back to Newport News a few days ago and Mr. Jackson reached home in this city Friday. He was delighted with the trip but says that he will not likely take another one soon. They landed in Bordeaux and stayed there long enough to unload their stock. He saw crowds of soldiers and the city appeared to be well fortified but he heard very little talk of the war. Of course he said he could not tell what the French were talking about as he talked United States and they did not. Their ship left Newport News with 1125 head of horses but 18 of them died before they reached their destination. The boat had a crew of 100 men and so far as he knew they all made the round trip safely.—Florence Times.

**AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED.**

**Submarine Sinks Oil Tank Steamer Gulfight.**

London, May 2.—The American tanker Gulfight which sailed from Port Arthur, April 10, for Rouen, France, was torpedoed at noon Saturday off the Scilly Island, according to a Central News dispatch today.

The captain of the Gulfight, according to the same advices, died of heart failure as a result of shock. Two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned.

The other members of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat. The vessel was towed into Crow sound and beached.

The Gulfight was a steel steamer of 3,002 tons net and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1914. She was owned by the Gulf Refining company. The vessel was 383 feet long, 51 feet beam and 30 feet deep. She was equipped with wireless apparatus.

If first reports are borne out, the attack on the Gulfight constitutes the first case of an American ship struck by a torpedo with the consequent loss of lives. Two have been sunk by mines, the responsibility for which never has been fixed, and an American, Leon C. Thresher, was drowned when the British ship Fataba was torpedoed.

**WINTHROP COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 2, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When Scholarships are vacant after July 2 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks. Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 15, 1915. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

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