

LIABLE TO GET SHOT
As Well As Run Over By Trespassing On Railway Tracks.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Trespassing on railway property at all times a perilous practice, involves an even greater hazard for the trespasser now that it has become necessary to place armed guards at strategic points to prevent possible interference with the country's transportation facilities through the depredations of enemy agents," said Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway Association's Special Committee on National Defense, calling attention to the importance of all loyal citizens keeping off railway premises unless they have business thereon.

"In addition to the ever-present danger of being killed by a train," Mr. Harrison continued, "the man who now trespasses on railway property subjects himself to the peril of being shot, should he fail to heed the challenge of the military guard. Charged with the duty of protecting railway structures whose destruction would interfere seriously with transportation, the guards cannot afford to take any chances. Unfortunate occurrences can be avoided if citizens who have no business on railway property will keep off. It is especially important that pedestrians who have been accustomed to walking tracks, rather than the public highways, should understand the added danger and recognize that they can perform a patriotic service by avoiding it."

Better Farming in the South
WILLIAMSON PLAN OF CORN CULTURE

Has Proven Successful in Coastal Plains And Sandy Loam Soils



J. N. HARPER, Agronomist
came to the Farm Service Bureau about methods of corn culture it is considered advisable to recommend the Williamson method to farmers in the coastal region or those who have sandy loam soils. The following is an outline of the method in Mr. Williamson's own words:

"Break the land broadcast during the winter, using a two horse plow or, better, a disc plow. Bed with turn-plow six-foot rows, leaving a five-inch balk. When ready to plant, break this out with a scooter. Plow deeply in the bottom of this furrow, using a Dixie with wing taken off. Ridge then on this furrow with same plow still going deep. Run the corn planter on this ridge, dropping one grain every five or six inches.

"Plant early, as soon as frost danger is past. Early planting is especially needful on very rich lands where stalks can not otherwise be kept from growing too large.

"Give the first working with a harrow or any plow that will not cover the plant. For second working use ten or twelve inch sweep. Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded, and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large. This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience and judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors, who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours.

"When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated, you may begin to make the ear. The

plants should now be from twelve to eighteen inches high.

"Put half your fertilizer (this being the first used at all) in the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow. About one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with sixteenth-inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds. If more, use one-half of it. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in this middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to acre, and finish breaking out.

"In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow, if it has been divided, cover with turn plow, sow peas, and break out. This lays by your crop with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be done from June 10th to 20th, unless the season is very late, and corn should be hardly bunching for tassel.

"Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. The stalks thus raised are very small, and do not require anything like the moisture even in proportion to size than is necessary for large, sappy stalks. They may, therefore, be left thicker in the row. Large stalks can not make large yields except with extremely favorable seasons, for they cannot stand a lack of moisture. Corn raised by this method should not be over seven feet high, and the ear should be near the ground."

For the Piedmont section the Williamson Plan can not be closely followed but must be modified. Half of the fertilizer should be applied before planting. The other half should be applied not later than when corn is knee high. The nitrate of soda should then be applied when the corn is waist high.

Raise Corn As War Measure
In response to the call for food supplies in view of war conditions, the Southern farmer should plant as large a crop of corn as possible. He should fertilize liberally and cultivate thoroughly so that maximum crops may be produced. It is recommended that from 500 to 600 pounds of fertilizer be applied on Piedmont soils and from 800 to 1,000 to coastal plain soils.

"FAREWELL TO THEE"
By EARL REED SILVERS.

"I don't think that I can ever care for you in just that way, Dick." The girl spoke softly, and there was a certain wistfulness in her eyes. "You see, I'm different from most girls. Dad and I have lived together for so long that I shouldn't know what to do if I didn't have him to look out for."

"But you can still have him," Dick Garrett persisted. "He can live with us and you can look out for him all you want to."

"No, Dick!" Dorothy Hayden shook her head. "I think that I've given him so much love and care that I haven't any left for other people."

Music sounded from the ballroom of the Country club. The man rose.

"The orchestra is playing 'Aloha Oe,'" he said. "Do you mind dancing with me?"

"I should love to." Together they made their way into the big ballroom. Dreamlike, the music floated across the floor. Dick and Dorothy danced silently, the girl's eyes half closed, her left hand resting, with a hint of a caress, on her partner's arm. The weirdly sad music seemed like a living thing, so subtly did it fit in with the mood of the two dancers. But finally the strains died away, and Dick, stepping back, looked searchingly into the girl's eyes. In their depths he discovered a light which set his heart to beating wildly. Without a word, he led her to the shadowed terrace.

"Are you still sure?" he asked softly. For a moment Dorothy hesitated. The charm of the music had not yet been lost, the swaying rhythm of the dance half intoxicated her. Her glance wandered to the clubhouse porch, lighted by the mellow glow of many lanterns. As she looked, a gray-haired man framed himself in the doorway, his thin face silhouetted against the brilliant background. The light died from her eyes.

"I'm sure, Dick," she answered. "As long as he lives, my father will always be first."

"I'm not going to ask you again," he said slowly, "because I believe that you know your own mind. But I love you, have loved you ever since I met you five years ago. I had hoped—" His voice broke, and he shook his head half angrily at the display of emotion. "But I'm not going to say anything about that. Tomorrow I'm going to accept that position in Panama. A boat sails in the afternoon, and I'll be on it."

He paused, and the girl caught her breath sharply. "Aloha Oe" means "farewell to thee," in English," he continued. "That dance was probably the last one we'll ever have together. But I'll always remember it, and whenever I hear the music again I'll think of this one night with you." He held out his hand. "So I guess it's good-by."

For a long time after he had gone, Dorothy stared with unseeing eyes into the darkness surrounding the Country club.

She reviewed her friendship with Dick Garrett. It seemed only yesterday that he had moved to Westwood, a blond-haired, blue-eyed college boy. She remembered his little acts of kindness to her father, his consideration, his unflinching loyalty. Suddenly she realized that he meant more to her than anyone else in the world.

A shadow fell across the porch and a figure stood before her. She looked up half hopefully. It was her father.

"Where's Dick?" he asked.

"He's gone." Her voice was dull. "He—he leaves for Panama tomorrow!"

For a long two minutes the old man was silent.

"Why?" he questioned finally.

"Because I wouldn't marry him." She tried to speak bravely, but a sob caught in her throat.

"Don't you love him?"

"I thought I didn't, but I do. Oh, daddy, daddy!" Suddenly she buried her face on his shoulder and sobbed quietly. He waited until the sobbing had spent itself, and then he spoke softly:

"Would you like to go home?"

"Yes, any place where I can be by myself."

Her father smiled, a light of reminiscence in his eyes.

"You'll have to wait for ten minutes, or so," he said. "I must see a man on business. But I'll be back just as soon as possible."

"I'll wait here for you."

The music began again. But Dorothy did not hear; she was thinking of other things. She realized vaguely that an automobile had drawn up before the club entrance. A man loomed out of the darkness and stood before her.

"Dorothy!" he said.

Her heart leaped wildly. She sprang to her feet.

"Dick!"

A strange mixture of wonder, unbelief and happiness was in her voice. The man smiled into her eyes.

"Your father phoned to me," he explained. "He said that you wanted me."

MYSTERY OF HIBERNATION
How Some Creatures Sleep Through the Winter.

If you were to dig out of their burrows any of the millions of hedgehogs, dormice, marmots or woodchucks, or take out from the mud at the bottom of ponds any of the lizards, turtles or frogs; or take from the crevices of rocks any of the toads or snakes; or pick from the roots of caves a bat or two of all those clinging there, you would find each one sound asleep, and no ordinary thing you could do would awaken it, for this is its long winter sleep.

This sleep is one of the greatest mysteries of nature. None of the scientists can explain it. They have been studying it lately, in different parts of the world, with more than usual attention, and they have discovered some new things about it. It has always been known that in the few weeks before the hibernating period is to begin those animals which are to sleep through the winter begin to put on fat. Why is that you may ask. No one can answer why. By spring fat is gone and the animal is lean and scrawny, so it is supposed the fat supplies energy to keep the heart beating, although the process of feeding and exertion are suspended throughout the long sleep.

In the Ozark hills of Missouri is a large cave wherein millions of bats hibernate each winter. In the fall they come flying in clouds from all directions and they attach themselves to the rock roof and hang in great clusters until spring, when they go forth again to their summer haunts to feed and nest and multiply. When the woodchuck crawls into his hole for his winter's sleep he stops breathing, but his heart beats on, feebly, and his blood circulates slowly. You may pull him out when he is thus hibernating and hold him under water for a long time and he will not drown, because he is not breathing and his lungs will not fill with water. You may remove his brain and his entire spinal cord, and his heart will beat for 12 hours. You may cut off his head and his heart will beat three hours.

But it is possible to freeze the warm-blooded, hibernating animal to death. If it gets too cold the animal will begin to stir, and if it stays too cold for a long time he will die; but frogs have been known to have their blood frozen to ice and yet they lived. Mosquitoes and spiders may be frozen so they are as brittle as snow-

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flakes and break to pieces when touched, and yet they revive with warm weather. But each freezing and thawing their vitality lessens, and after a certain number of them they fail to revive. When warm weather comes the hibernating animals begin to stir and soon come out. What strange instincts or impulse it is that urges the hibernating animal to put on fat for his long sleep; that suspends breathing but keeps the heart pulsating that wakes him when the weather drops to the danger point or when it is warm enough to come in the spring? That is one of the mysteries. Carl Karst, a naturalized American citizen, has been placed under a \$10,000 bail bond by the United States commissioner at Charleston, on a charge of threatening the life of the president. Three Charlestonians signed the bond.

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