

**HAVE PURPOSE IN WALKING**

Noted American Authors Gather Ideas While on Pedestrian Tours Over the Country Roads.

The other day in a little literary gathering upstairs over a bookstore in San Francisco, Bailey Millard writes in San Francisco Bulletin, I heard one more or less famous California author say to another:

"I hear you have bought an automobile. I suppose that's the end of those celebrated walks of yours."

"Not at all," was the reply of the writer addressed. "It only extends them."

"How's that?"

"Well I have had my machine more than six months. I find that an automobile is a fine thing to take you to some place like the Marin hills, where you can go and get a good walk."

Writers as a rule are walkers. They do not necessarily walk because they write, nor do they write because they walk; but almost any of them will tell you that walking, even along a dull street in town, is inspirational. It would seem as if a writer's legs, moving steadily and rhythmically, pump out of his inner consciousness ideas that eventually get upon the printed page.

Lean as a grayhound and brown as a berry, Julian Hawthorne was walking along a country road near Poe's old home in Fordham. I happened to be accompanying him, but was saying very little, for the son of the famous Nathaniel seemed to be in what our good old bromides call a "brown study."

Of a sudden he left my side and darted up a bypath through the woods, springing up the hillside like a deer. After a few minutes he came tearing down again, apologizing for his sudden freak by saying:

"I saw a half-formed idea floating about and thought I would chase it down. It was a mythical idea and a tough one. I have it now and I'm going to put it into a story."

Henry Lewis and David Graham Phillips, two authors with whom I was well acquainted during the latter years of their lives, both took long walks nearly every day and often I accompanied them. While they walked they talked and in the case of Phillips it was wonderful talk. In New York city we used to walk from the Players' club in Gramercy park, not far from Phillips' home, to Nineteenth street and to Forty-second street and back again, always along dingy old Fourth avenue. Sometimes we would tramp along as far as Fifty-ninth street and then over the Central park paths.

Phillips told me that but for his walks he never would have been able to write his novels.

**Britain Fighting Rats.**

In England, where the scarcity of food during the war was a much more serious matter than in this country, they have been giving much more attention to measures to prevent the depredations of rats, and a concrete corn crib is coming into general use throughout Great Britain, which will keep the grain in good condition and at the same time keep the rats out. The interior of the crib is built of concrete blocks with holes in them for ventilation of the building. The floor is of solid concrete, and on the sides where the blocks have openings the inside of the structure is covered with mesh. The trench in the center of the floor is built so that the extension feeder of the corn sheller can be placed in it when shelling out the crib. Short pieces of board are laid over this trench, and are removed as fast as the corn can be shelled. This trench is a labor-saving feature of this corn crib. It has been found by the modern farmer that concrete is the only effective way of fighting rats.

**Balzac's Home is Restored.**

The home of the famous French author, Honore de Balzac, in the Rue Raynourard at Passy has been reopened as an artists' center. The house had been sadly neglected, but has been restored to present the appearance it had in Balzac's time, with its vestibule painted blue and the original oak carvings and dark red tapestries decorating the apartment where Balzac wrote his masterpieces.

On the table stands the big china coffee-pot from which the author was wont to refresh himself, for Balzac was a mighty drinker of coffee. Old woodcuts and original printing proofs adorn the walls. In the garden the vine that Balzac tended still grows and his beloved lilacs have been replanted there.

In one room there is still the trapdoor through which Balzac used to disappear when importunate creditors called.

**Matters of Importance.**

"Young woman, I have waited here three-quarters of an hour to see Mr. Wadson. How much longer will I have to wait?"

"I can't tell you, sir. He's very busy."

"Won't you mind finding out?"

"Indeed I would, sir. Mr. Wadson is chairman of the grounds committee at the country club. He and the other members of the committee are discussing plans for improving the golf links. I wouldn't dare to interrupt him now if a million dollars were at stake."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Politics and Statesmanship.**

"A politician is a statesman out of a job," remarked the superficial cynic. "Not these days," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "A politician is a statesman who is willing to get down to shirtsleeves and hustle for what he regards as his country's best interest."

**BEEKEEPING.**

Timely Suggestions About This Growing Industry.

Clemson College.—The spring honey flow has started over the entire state. The bees in the southern part of the state are about three weeks ahead of those in the Piedmont section. In the upper part of the state the flow is good from tulip, poplar, holly, honey locust, blackberry, raspberry, plantain, mustard. In the southern part of the state the flow is fine in poplar, holly, gums, tupelo, white clover, gallberry, etc. The bees must be closely watched. Supers are filled rapidly in strong colonies and ample room should be provided by adding supers before the hives become congested. Supers should be examined at this time twice a week, for a strong colony will often fill a super in one week.

Requeening of strong and healthy colonies is not recommended at this time. The beekeepers should look forward with a view to doing this, where necessary, in July. A good queen introduced at that time will build a strong colony for wintering and the hive will start work next spring with a strong and active queen.

Transferring from one-gum to standard 10-frame hives should be continued into the summer, regardless of honey flow, because the bee-yard is not as profitable as it should be in the boxes.

So many of our citizens are asking how and where to get bees. Bees may be obtained in one or more of the following ways:

1st: Transfer from the old beehive in the woods or swamp to a modern 10-frame hive.

2nd: Purchase a swarm in a box gum at a reasonable price and transfer it to a standard 10-frame hive.

3rd: Purchase one or more nuclei from reputable beekeepers' supply houses.

In transferring from a tree or box it is quite immaterial if the bees are black. After they have settled in the new hive they are then requeened with a good Italian queen, which will convert the colony from black to Italian in a short time.

There is a shortage of comb and the rendering of extracted honey is urged. It requires time and work for bees to build comb and it is unfortunate when this work is necessary when a heavy honey flow is on.

In taking off honey, nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Small pieces of comb honey may be put in the sun or solar extracted. Cappings honey are treated in the same manner. Pieces of comb or comb containing honey should not be left in the bee yard or at any place near where the bees can get to it. This disorganizes the workers and causes robbing. Be clean and exacting when taking off the honey. Even washings after cleaning up the utensils may be saved for making honey vinegar.

There is no evidence of brood diseases in this state and this should encourage every beekeeper to use any precaution in ordering queens and nuclei from reputable sources. It is for this reason that the purchasing of local bees is encouraged.

The Extension Service maintains specialists on beekeeping and any inquiries will always receive careful attention.

**THE COTTON RED SPIDER.**

Close Observation and Quick Action Will Control.

Clemson College.—The cotton plants of the 1918 crop were perhaps more generally infested with red spider than ever before. Almost every man who planted cotton last year had some trouble with the red spider. It is a pest that every cotton farmer should know at this time.

Shall the 1919 cotton crop be infested with this pest? This depends principally on the individual farmer. The fields should be closely watched, from the time the cotton is thinned until the picking begins. With the first appearance of the red spider, work should begin and be done thoroughly—as long as is necessary to get the red spider under control.

The following are some of the measures to adopt in controlling red spider:—

1st: Keep the poke weed down. If possible dig or grub up and burn. All poke weed along terraces, ditches, around stumps or on the border of fields should be cut down and kept down all summer.

2nd: Cut down blackberry vines and keep them cut at the same time the poke weed is cut.

3rd: Carefully watch the cotton. The red spider usually starts in a corner or spots. Do not allow these spots to enlarge. Pull up all infested plants that are noticeably infested spots—pile and burn these stalks on the ground from which they have been pulled.

4th: Should these "spots" be too large to pull up and burn, spray thoroughly when first noticed with lime-sulfur wash (use the concentrated solution) one gallon of the wash to 100 of water. The under side of the leaves is the principal part of the plant to spray. Use a pump that will make a fine spray and will give 100 to 125 pounds pressure, such as a barrel spray pump.

5th: The control of the red spider depends on this factor: That it must be stopped as soon as it begins if possible. This requires close observation and quick acting.

We need to think more about increasing food and feed crops and then we won't need to talk so much about reducing the cotton crop.

**GOVERNOR MANNING RETURNS**

Was Delegate Abroad of League to Enforce Peace.

Sumter, May 31.—Coming back with a broad view of international conditions gained from intimate contact with world figures at the peace conference, Richard I. Manning, former governor of South Carolina, when he arrived here today from Europe, where he has been since March 22, said that, in his opinion, the future of cotton was very bright. He stated that when the peace treaty is signed and the world markets again resume their normal functioning, the markets will be crying for cotton. He thinks that the demand will consume the sup-

ply now available and that which will be produced this year.

The governments of Europe, depleted of resources and with a deflated money market, he said, will not be able to handle American cotton unassisted, but, said Governor Manning, corporations will have to be formed in the United States to handle the exports and extend credits. The former governor said that Barnard M. Baruch and Vance McCormick are friends of the Southern cotton planter and are doing all in their power to help him.

Former governor Manning and Mrs. Manning, who accompanied him to Europe, where he went to the peace conference as the accredited delegate of the League to Enforce Peace, ex-President

Taft's organization, arrived from New York this morning at 11:20 o'clock. This afternoon they went to Governor Manning's farm at Boykin and will spend Sunday at the home of B. H. Boykin at Boykin. While in Europe they visited the grave of their son, Maj. William Sinkler Manning, who was buried on the Argonne battlefield, and were shown the great battlefields of the war. They spent some time with their three sons in the Eighty-first Division, Major Bernard Mannings, Burwell Deas Manning and John Adger Manning.

The former governor and his wife speak interestingly of their experiences while abroad, the world figures they met and the many courtesies shown them while in France and England. They ar-

rived at Halifax from abroad May 24.

Former Governor Manning is unmeasured in his praise of President Wilson's work at the peace conference, the conduct and morale of the American soldiers abroad, and the undiluted patriotism and high courage and fortitude of the American women who served in the world war.

The ex-governor says that he comes home with a keener realization of what America stands for and its purpose in the world scheme of affairs. He believes that the league of nations is necessary for the peace of the world and is satisfied that the senate will adopt it.

Western Union telegraph operators in Atlanta have threatened a strike along with the telephone operators.

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